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REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

8024
36

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

1883-'84.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

Volume 1.—Nos. 3 to 147, inclusive.
Volume 2.—Nos. 148 to 343, inclusive.
Volume 3.—Nos. 344 to 490, inclusive.
Volume 4.—Nos. 491 to 550, inclusive.
Volume 5.—Nos. 551 to 578, inclusive.
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Volume 7.—Nos. 580 to 900, inclusive.

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OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

[NOTE.—Only 200 copies of Report No. 2 printed, for the use of the Senate]

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FOR THE

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By Mr. Platt .....

OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

REPORT

BY THE

[MITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

IN RESPONSE TO

THE SECOND BRANCH OF SENATE RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 22, 1884.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 551.

FOREIGN TARIFFS.

DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST THE IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

REPORT

BY THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

IN RESPONSE TO

THE SECOND BRANCH OF SENATE RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 22, 1884.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1884.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 551.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 14, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLER, of California, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, adopted January 22, 1884, which is as follows—

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into and report to the Senate such legislation as shall protect our interests against those Governments which have prohibited or restrained the importation of meats from the United States; and the committee is further instructed to report what discriminations are made against exports from the United States by the tariff laws of the principal countries of Europe and America, especially France, Germany, Mexico, and Brazil, by reason of commercial or other special treaties or agreements with more favored nations, and to report the causes which led to such discriminations, the efforts, if any, that have been made to remove them, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to place the United States on an equal footing with the most favored nations. This investigation is not, however, to delay the action of the committee on the first branch of this resolution—

having made report on the 19th of March last (Senate Report No. 345, Forty-eighth Congress) upon the first clause of the foregoing resolution, beg leave to submit now the following report upon the second branch of the same:

The documents hereto appended, and made a part hereof, which have been furnished the committee by the Secretary of State, with his letter of transmittal, under date of March 4, 1884, which are the tariff laws, import and export of the principal countries of the world, and comments thereon by various officers of the United States, contain much, it is believed, which will serve to answer the several questions propounded by the above resolution.

In answer to the question embraced in the resolution as to "what discriminations are made against exports from the United States by the *tariff laws* of the principal countries of Europe," &c., it may be stated, generally, that none of the tariffs of the countries of Europe or America contain specific discriminations against merchandise imported from the United States, but the discriminations found in the tariff systems of some of the countries whose laws are hereto appended, particularly France and Austria-Hungary, against merchandise imported from non-treaty countries, necessarily result in placing importations from the United States at serious disadvantage. For example, on account of the great difference between the rates of duty imposed upon American goods by the *general* tariff, and the rates imposed upon like goods imported from treaty countries under the conventional tariff, much of our merchandise cannot reach the French markets, except through those countries having commercial treaties with France, such as Great Britain,

Italy, &c. In illustration, it may be stated that alcohol, if imported directly from the United States into France, pays a duty of 30 francs per hectolitre, while the same article if imported from England is subject to 15 francs per hectolitre. Cotton tissues imported from the United States into France pay nearly three times the duty which the same article pays if imported from Great Britain, and so of other articles.

In the Austro-Hungarian tariff is found the following provision:

Goods coming from countries which treat Austrian and Hungarian vessels or goods of Austrian and Hungarian origin with less favor than the vessels or goods of other nations are subject on entering to an additional payment of 30 per cent., and if the tariff declares them to be free, then a special ad valorem duty will be levied upon them.

This provision is far-reaching and announces a principle which seems to go farther than that which underlies the French discriminations in favor of the countries whose importations come within the conventional tariffs. By this provision Austria-Hungary makes declaration of the right to inquire not only whether there is a treaty with the country of origin of the goods, but also whether, even if there is a treaty, any other country enjoys any favor which is not granted by an existing treaty to Austria-Hungary. If this principle be admitted, a nation without commercial treaties, or which has unsatisfactory commercial relations with other countries, may, by the simple expedient which Austria-Hungary has adopted, impose discriminations against the commerce of those nations who have not or do not place her upon an equal footing of the most favored nations.

Our Government has never regarded a reciprocity treaty, or a treaty which accords reciprocal advantages in the matter of tariff rates to the parties making the treaty under peculiar conditions, as any discrimination against other nations in respect of whom such conditions do not exist, and who may not enter into like arrangements. It has been held uniformly by our Government that the most favored nation clause does not apply to such arrangements. The right to purchase by just reciprocity from other nations privileges equivalent to those we give has been asserted and thus far successfully maintained without admitting to the same privileges all those nations with whom we have treaties containing the most favored nation clause.

On the other hand, where other nations have among themselves reciprocal commercial arrangements, the United States cannot claim to share in the benefits or privileges of such arrangements, which are acquired only by purchase or reciprocal compensations. It would seem that the only method by which the United States may consistently or practically be made to share in the benefits of the conventional tariffs of other countries is by diplomatic negotiation, and it is in such case simply a question of expediency or commercial policy. A resort to discrimination against the countries who apply general tariff rates to importations from the United States and a conventional tariff to the merchandise of countries who by reciprocal commercial arrangements have purchased the benefits of the lower rate of the conventional tariff cannot be justified. In view of the conditions under which the discriminations by the several countries who have conventional tariffs against importations from the United States are made, it is not easy to conceive of any legislation that Congress can enact in respect to the same which would prove beneficial to the United States.

The case of the prohibition against the importation of American salted meats into Germany and France is different from the class of discriminations above referred to. In that case the discrimination is not in a

tariff law, but it is an absolute prohibition of a specific American product as an American product, and the prohibition is declared to be based upon a sanitary regulation and enforced for sanitary reasons. The same may be said in respect of the discrimination practiced in Great Britian against American cattle. If these discriminations are causeless and founded upon a misconception of facts or arise from groundless fears of danger to public health, the United States has reason for complaint, and after using every means to remove the reason (if there be any reason) for the prohibition, they may with perfect propriety resort to discrimination as against the importations from the countries which practice these causeless and unjust prohibitions against American products. This committee in its former report has submitted a bill (Senate bill 1876) which is regarded as proper and sufficient legislation for such cases, and all other unreasonable or unjust discriminations against the products of the United States.

Brazil and Mexico are mentioned in the resolution as countries who may have practiced discriminations against the United States. Considering the state of trade between the United States and those countries, the export duties levied upon their own products which are exported to the United States and elsewhere have been sometimes characterized as discriminations against this country. In the case of Brazil the United States is a large purchaser of the chief products of that country, and Brazil is but a limited purchaser of American products. The value of imports into the United States from Brazil was, during 1883, $44,488,459, and the value of American exports to Brazil for the same period was $9,252,094, the value of imports being nearly five times the value of exports. The export duty on coffee from Brazil, for which the United States is the best customer, is 7 per cent. ad valorem national duty, and 4 per cent. for the province of production, making 11 per cent. total export duty, and this duty has been maintained, notwithstanding the fact that the United States has placed coffee upon the free list. Export duties are levied for varied reasons, which depend upon the condition of the country of production and the nature of the product. Sometimes they are levied to prevent a drain upon the resources of the country or to prevent the loss of an article which is necessary for the sustenance of the people or the defense of the nation; but in general export duties are levied for purposes of revenue, and this latter is undoubtedly the purpose of the Brazilian export duty on coffee.

An export duty upon a product sent to a particular country, and levied only upon exportations to that country, would be an unfriendly discrimination, for which it would be reasonable to retaliate; but a general export duty without regard to destination cannot be regarded strictly as a discrimination, although the practical effect may be to seriously discriminate to the injury of those countries which furnish the principal markets for the product so taxed. Whether in such case it is better for the country injuriously affected to resort to discriminations as against the imports of the offending country, or to strive by negotiation to obtain reciprocity, is a question which must depend for answer upon the commercial and other conditions which surround or exist in the two nations. It is clearly a mistake for the United States under ordinary conditions to place any given imports of considerable consequence upon the free list without a careful consideration of the conditions under which such products leave the country of production, and the commercial relations which exist between such country and the United States, or without at least suggesting that a reciprocal advantage be given to products of the United States which may find a market

in such country. We have in the case of Brazil conferred upon that country an immense benefit by placing coffee on the free list, and obtained no equitable reciprocal advantage. We possessed the power to purchase by that act valuable privileges for American commerce with Brazil, and that power was surrendered without condition, and Brazil, so far from appreciating the liberality of the proceeding on our part, has not only maintained its high export duty on coffee, but increased its duties on imports ten percentum ad valorem. In a recent letter to this committee, the Secretary of State remarks that "If for example our legislation had authorized the placing of coffee on the free list when coming from any country which by treaty or special legislation gave to us a compensatory privilege not extending to all other nations, the domestic object of freeing a necessity of life from taxation would be doubly secured, and its price to the consumer cheapened beyond our power to cheapen it by the mere removal of a duty. Had such consideration been in view, for instance Brazilian coffee might now flow to our shores unburdened by either export tax or home duty, and we might be in a position to offer to Porto Rico, Java, and other coffee-producing districts a free market for their products in return for a corresponding benefit to be yielded by their Governments to us."

When in this connection we recall the fact that immediately upon the reduction and final remission of the duty upon coffee by the United States, the precise amount of the duty remitted was added to the price of coffee in Brazil, the value of the foregoing observations in their relation to future legislation in respect of either a reduction of duties upon imports of prime necessity which are not produced in this country, or of placing such articles on the free list becomes manifest. The extension of our commerce into new fields, the creation of foreign markets for American manufactures, may be effected largely by a sagacious adaptation of our tariff legislation in specific cases to the state of our commerce with the particular countries which supply us with necessary articles not produced by ourselves. Diplomacy may be in many cases most efficient in creating new conditions under which reciprocal advantages to American commerce may result in the countries from which we buy largely and sell but little, and it is submitted that it may be wise generally, before extending our free list to importations of consequence, to try, at least, the efficacy of negotiation for equitable and reciprocal benefits to ourselves.

As above indicated, the committee do not perceive that the duty of suggesting any further legislation than it has proposed "to place the United States on an equal footing with the most favored nations" devolves upon it at this time. The documents submitted herewith furnish information from which all who study them may draw conclusions of their own in respect of the questions embraced in the resolution. It is manifest that our commercial relations with the American countries south of us can be improved very greatly by intelligent diplomacy, and the requisite legislation by Congress which should follow. It is not deemed either necessary or expedient to further outline or elaborate the views of the committee in respect to what that diplomacy and legislation should be.

NOTE.—The committee desire to acknowledge its obligation to the Secretary of State and to the chief of the customs division of the Treasury (Mr. James) for important documents, data, and memoranda furnished by them.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 4, 1884.

SIR: In part answer to your communication of January 26 last, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the tariff laws, import and export, of the countries hereinafter named, together with such comments upon their working as have been made by our consuls, especially in connection with the entry of American products and manufactures into the several countries. These papers embrace the following countries:

Europe.—Sweden, Norway, Germany, Holland, Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Servia and Russia.

Continent of America.—Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Brazil, United States of Colombia, Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, British Guiana, Hayti, Cuba, Porto Rico, and New Providence.

Continent of Asia.—British India and China.

Australasia.—Victoria and New Zealand.

Polynesia.—Hawaiian Islands.

Accompanying these papers will be found a table of contents showing the sequential order in which they are submitted.

Should your committee decide to publish these tariff laws, I would respectfully request that a certain number, say 300, be ordered for the use of this Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Hon. JOHN F. MILLER,
Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senate.

TARIFFS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

EUROPE.

Sweden: Full text of tariff law and schedule of tariff.

Norway: Full text of law and schedule of tariff.

Germany:

1. Full text of law and schedule of tariff.
2. Effects of the tariff.
3. Proposed increase of duty on flour.
4. Effect of tariff on food prices.
5. Customs rulings against American canned meats.
6. Same.
7. Same.
8. Same.

Holland:

1. Import duties of.
2. Protective tariff demanded.

Belgium: Increase of import duties.

England:

1. The British import tariff.
2. Our new tariff and British manufactures.
3. Tariff revision in the United States.

France:

1. Full text of law and schedule.
2. French-Portuguese treaty of commerce and navigation.
3. New French tariff on sugars.
4. Tariff on American flour. Memorial of French millers.
5. American *vs.* French protective tariff.
6. Treaty of commerce between France and the United States. Memorial of Chamber of Commerce of St. Etienne.
7. Export duties of France.

Switzerland:

1. Import tariff of.
2. Export tariff of.

Spain:

1. Full text of law and schedule.
2. Report on customs duty of.

Portugal:

1. Export duties of.
2. Changes in tariff.

Italy:

1. Full text of law and schedules (import and export).
2. Special tariff of Italy with France.
3. Reports on Italian import tax on cotton-seed oil.
4. Our new tariff and Italian exports.

Austria-Hungary:

1. Full text of law and schedules.
2. Proposed duties on agricultural products.

Servia: Tariff on imports.

Russia:

1. New tariff; full text.
2. Export tariff.
3. Modification of metal tariff.

CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

Canada:

1. Tariff changes; two reports.
2. Canadian and American tariff.

CONTINENT OF AMERICA—Continued.
Mexico:
1. Tariff laws and schedule; full text.
2. Additional duties on imports.
3. Export duties of Mexico.
4. Export tariff of Guerrero.
5. Operation of tariff laws.
6. Tariff on breadstuffs.
Guatemala: Tariff of; full text.
Honduras: Import duties of.
Venezuela:
1. New import tariff of.
2. Tariff changes in.
3. Tariff reduction in.
Brazil:
1. Customs revenue; systems of.
2. Tariff on imports.
3. Peculiarities of tariff.
4. Tariff changes in.
5. Export duties of.
Colombia, United States of: Tariff of, in full.
Argentine Republic:
1. Tariffs and schedules of Argentine Republic for the years 1881 and 1883.
2. Export tariff of.
Chili: Tariff law and schedule; full text.
Peru:
1. Military tariff of (Chilian).
2. New tariff of Peru.
British Guiana: Tariff of.
Hayti: Tariff of.
Cuba: Duties on imports.
Porto Rico: Tariff and regulations of.
New Providence: Tariff of.
CONTINENT OF ASIA.
British India:
1. Proposed changes in tariff of.
2. Export duties of.
China: Customs tariffs of.
POLYNESIA.
Hawaii: Tariff of.
AUSTRALASIA.
New Zealand.
Victoria.

SWEDEN.

TARIFF OF SWEDEN.

[Translated by Consul Oppenheim, of Gottenberg, and published in Consular Reports No. 5, for the month of March, 1881.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN APPLYING THE PROVISIONS OF THIS TARIFF.

§ 1.

Whenever in the assessment of duty there arises a fraction amounting to less than half an öre, such fraction is not to be considered, but where a fraction amounts to half an öre or over, such fraction is to be reckoned as one öre additional.

§ 2.

The weights and measures mentioned in this tariff are identical with those prescribed in the royal ordinance of November 22, 1878.

§ 3.

Merchandise imported in foreign bottoms is not to pay either additional or higher dues than if it arrives in Swedish vessels.

§ 4.

Tonnage dues, whether for Swedish or foreign vessels, amount to 14 öre per ton, calculated as per register, and such dues are to be paid each time, both on arrival and clearance; but in case a vessel during one and the same calendar year makes several voyages between Sweden and foreign countries, such dues are to be exacted only for the first clearance, and in case of a repeated arrival only when the vessel carries cargo and discharges a greater or lesser part thereof; and it will be proper to consider as vessels in ballast, such vessels whose cargo only amounts to a small fraction of their carrying capacity; in regard to all of which the regulations contained in the royal ordinance of June 5, 1874, are to be followed.

When a vessel discharges or loads at several ports, tonnage dues are only to be imposed at the first loading or discharging point, and an acknowledgment of their payment is to be affixed to the manifest or clearance.

Exemption from tonnage dues is granted to vessels, whether bound for a Swedish port or other destination, that arrive and have "in ballast"; to vessels that, while engaged in voyages between foreign ports, call at a Swedish port in order only to land passengers and their effects, or to discharge goods into another vessel for export; to vessels that come "in distress" or for the purpose of receiving orders as to the further prosecution of the voyage, that do not discharge cargo and do not load anything besides necessaries and stores for the use of the crew, passengers, or ship; to vessels that in consequence of injury by the elements, of which due marine protest has been made, enter a Swedish port and discharge cargo, and, after repairs are completed, reload the original cargo and proceed on the voyage; to vessels that, from above-

mentioned causes, discharge cargo and therefrom sell a smaller or greater part, when such sale is limited to what is shown to be required to furnish means for the expense incurred for repairs; and to vessels that, while on a voyage between foreign ports, discharge or load merchandise not exceeding one-fourth the vessel's carrying capacity, to be calculated as per vessel's papers.

In all these cases it is incumbent upon the shipmasters to follow the regulations prescribed concerning arrivals and the delivery of manifest, and also those bearing upon the taking out of clearance.

§ 5.

Importations of the following "free" goods shall pay a "registering fee," as follows: Wheat flour, 1 öre per kilogram; grits, all kinds, 1 öre per kilogram; beans, 1 öre per kilogram.

§ 6.

Importers of merchandise subject to ad valorem duties under the provisions of this tariff must declare the purchasing price paid, with the addition of insurance, freight, and other expenses incurred up to arrival at the port of entry. The importer's statements must, as far as practicable, be supported by the exhibition of invoices and bills of lading. If these documents are not produced, it becomes the duty of the custom-house authorities—as it is in all cases their right—to have the merchandise submitted to the inspection of two experts, who are either to indorse the declared valuation, or make such addition thereto as they consider just. If the importer refuses to enter the goods according to the valuation put upon them by the inspecting experts, his refusal shall be affixed in writing to his original declaration, and the merchandise shall, as promptly as practicable, and, at the latest, within one month from the day of inspection, be sold at public auction by the custom-house authorities. After deduction of the duty assessed upon proceeds of the sale in case such exceed the importer's valuation, but in no case less than it would have been upon such valuation, and of the auction expenses, the remainder is to be turned over to the importer.

Personal property in actual use, and traveling effects that do not constitute merchandise, are to be dealt with according to the regulations therefor provided.

§ 7.

The properly-authorized manufacturing and industrial boards, or, in case such do not exist, the municipal authorities, are to appoint one or more persons in every staple town, whose duty it shall be to see that merchandise belonging to special branches or trades is properly classed as to kind and value; but the absence of these persons is not to act as a bar to the entry of merchandise and the payment of duty thereon.

§ 8.

Concerning the requirements to be observed in regard to the entry and registering of arriving and out-going merchandise, and the manner of inspecting, assessing duty upon, and delivering goods, the special regulations bearing thereupon are to be followed.

§ 9.

Owners of vessels which have undergone repairs at a Swedish shipyard are, after such vessels are fully appointed and equipped, and such

fact has been certified to before the custom-house direction, entitled to reimbursement of duties paid upon sails or sail-duck which the owners shall show to have been used in the equipping of the vessels and to have been imported for this purpose.

Ships' stores and necessaries with which a Swedish vessel returning from foreign ports may have been supplied during the voyage are not subject to duty in so far as they are used to supply the needs of such vessels only.

§ 10.

The following merchandise, manufactured of foreign raw material, shall, when exported by sea from a Swedish staple town, be entitled to drawback as follow:

For 1 kilogram refined sugar; loaf, rock-candy, or slab	28.2	öre.
For 1 kilogram chocolate or confectionery, or both mixed	30	öre.
For 1 liter punch	30	öre.
For 1 kilogram tobacco, manufactured:		
Cigars and cigarettes	1	kroner.
Spun, twisted, or pressed in plugs	70	öre.
Ground, or snuff	48	öre.
All other kinds	55	öre.
For 1 kilogram colored or printed cotton yarn	19	öre.
For 1 kilogram colored or printed woolen yarn	24	öre.
For 1 kilogram textile fabrics of cotton, made of yarn No. 26 English standard or any higher number	19	öre.
For 1 kilogram textile fabric of linen	24	öre.
For 1 kilogram machine-sewed cotton or linen articles, such as shirts, collars, cuffs, &c., subject to the condition that such articles are not to be mainly composed of any fabric paying a lower duty than the one imposed upon unbleached cottons	58	öre.

whereby the following regulations are to be observed:

1. That of all above-mentioned merchandise reckoned by weight, at least 50 kilograms of each, and in the case of mixed chocolate and confectionery 50 kilograms together, and of punch at least 50 liters, shall be declared and exported in one shipment; this rule, however, not to apply where the merchandise upon which drawback is claimed, is exported for the supply of ships lying in the sound, under such circumstances as would entitle foreign goods stored "in bond" to exemption from duty when withdrawn for that purpose.

2. That there shall be attached to each declaration of export a sworn certificate of the manufacturer, provided with the signatures of two witnesses, to the effect that the merchandise is of Swedish manufacture and of foreign raw material for which full duty has been paid, and in the case of colored or printed yarn or textile fabrics, that they are manufactured of foreign-spun and duty-paid yarn; and in regard to machine-sewed cotton or linen articles, that such have been manufactured in Sweden from imported, duty-paid fabrics; and such certificate shall, when relating to cotton textiles, state that the yarn therein contained is equal in fineness to No. 26 English standard, or above it; and such certificates are to be entered in the register of the custom-house of the port wherefrom the exportation takes place; and

3. That exportation shall be proved by a certificate from the proper authorities of the port of discharge, stating that the merchandise has been landed there, which certificate must be properly attested by a Swedish consul or vice-consul in all cases where there is such an officer at the port of landing; but whenever the exportation takes place in a vessel of a burden of thirty tons or over, and such vessel clearing directly for a foreign port has been followed out to open sea by the custom-house officials and the goods declared for export under drawback

have been entered upon the vessel's outward custom-house clearance, there shall be required no further certificate of the arrival of the merchandise at the foreign port of landing in order to obtain drawback upon it.

The above-mentioned drawbacks do not apply to exportations to Norway, except as regards refined sugar, punch, and manufactured tobacco. Upon these articles the same drawbacks will be granted, even when they are exported to above-named country by land, subject to the following rules for exportations by land routes:

a. The merchandise must, in accordance with forms prescribed by the royal ordinance of July 12, 1860, concerning exports by land routes between the United Kingdoms, have been duly declared for export at the custom-house of the point of shipment, and have been registered there and have been provided with a "goods-passport" for a point where there exists a custom-house and where entry is to be made, which passport is to accompany the merchandise during transportation;

b. There must be attached to the declaration of export a manufacturer's certificate, such as is described in the beginning of the second regulation of this paragraph; and

c. There shall be furnished an attestation from the custom-house authorities at the Norwegian point of destination, to the effect that the merchandise arrived there with unbroken seals or leads, and that it was found to correspond with the "goods-passport" as regards description and quantity.

Should any one import dutiable merchandise with the intention of re-exporting the same, whether by sea or land routes, after having been manipulated or refined in a manner different from any of those mentioned above, and wish to obtain restitution of the duties paid at the time of importation, this may be allowed, subject to the condition that such intention shall have been declared in writing at the time of importation, and that the owner of the merchandise shall obey any rules which the custom-house direction may establish with a view of preventing abuse of the privilege granted. In order to be entitled to the benefit of this clause re-exportation must have taken place and have been properly attested within one year and one day from the date of importation.

§ 11.

It shall be the duty of every shipmaster, pursuant to forms prescribed in the first chapter of the customs regulations, to note down accurately upon his manifest his stock of necessaries, giving description and quantity, under such penalty for neglect as is provided for in said chapter; and such stores, when found to be needed for the use of the crew whilst on board, are to be exempt from duty and other imposts at the port of discharge.

Among such exempt stores may, under stated circumstances, also be included the following quantities of wine, brandy, coffee, and tea, viz: For vessels coming from the Baltic, or when arriving at any port in Holland or Göteborg and Bohus (west coast of Sweden) from North Sea ports, Holland, England, or the French Atlantic ports, 6 liters of wine, 3 liters of brandy, 1 kilogram of coffee, and 1 hectogram of tea to each person of the ship's crew and passengers; and for vessels coming from other than Baltic ports, with the exception stated above concerning vessels arriving at ports on the west coast, 9 liters wine, 6 liters brandy, 2 kilograms of coffee, and 2 hectograms of tea to each person as above. Attention is called to the fact that wine and brandy cannot be substituted

for each other under the above clauses, so that any shipmaster having less than the allowed quantity of the one article cannot on account of such deficiency claim any greater allowance of the other; and further, that whatever part of above mentioned four articles is found to exceed a vessel's proper allowance under the above clauses is to be unconditionally entered for duty unless the vessel is at once to clear again for a foreign voyage. When a vessel, Swedish or foreign, arriving from a foreign port, is again immediately to engage in a foreign voyage, the shipmaster may, if he is found to have stores of wine, brandy, coffee, and tea exceeding in quantity the allowance prescribed in this paragraph, claim the right to note down the excess upon his manifest for re-exportation, in which case such excess of stores is to be kept under custom-house seals in a bonded warehouse or in some safe and proper place on board the vessel until the ship sails again, when the rules stated in § 42 of the customs regulations for the control of re-exportations are to be followed. Should, however, a portion of this excess of stores, on account of the prolonged stay of such vessel in a Swedish port, be wanted for the use of the crew on board, such portion may be given out according to the exigencies of the case, and the stores thus released are to be deducted from the quantity noted down upon the manifest for re-exportation.

Other ships' stores than those mentioned above may likewise, subject to proper official control, when found in quantities exceeding the vessel's needs, whilst in a Swedish port and not intended for entry, be re-exported with the vessel.

Any stores of domestic production which, as shown by the outward custom-house clearance, formed part of the stores previously exported with the vessel, as well as all foreign, not dutiable, stores, may be exempted from entry.

§ 12.

No diminution of duty is to be granted upon goods damaged during transportation if the importer intends to dispose over such goods; should he be of opinion that goods thus damaged ought not to be subjected to the full duty, he may, after the shipmaster has made the proper marine protest, request official inspection of the merchandise, which inspection is to be made by a magistrate assisted by two expert and unobjectionable persons, in the presence of the custom-house director, who is under official responsibility to control the proceedings with a view to protecting the interests of the Government. In case the merchandise was insured against sea-damage the magistrate is to request the underwriters' representative—in all ports where such representative is found—to be present at the inspection; the absence of such representative, however, to be no bar to the carrying on of the proceedings. If the merchandise is found to have suffered damage under transportation, the inspectors are to give a certificate to that effect; and further, after proper scrutiny of all documents relating thereto, give their attestation to the value of similar merchandise in an undamaged condition. If no objection is made to the proceedings, the custom house director is to affix his approval to the inspection certificate, which the non-sworn members of the inspecting board may be required to subscribe to under oath. The custom-house direction is thereupon, after previous advertising, to sell the damaged goods at public auction, whereby in consideration of the goods being sold from bonded warehouse and duty-free, any part subject to ad valorem duties is to be assessed in accordance with the price realized at the auction sale, and in the case of merchandise paying specific duty, such duty is to be lowered in the same proportion than the price

realized at the sale bears to the value established for such merchandise in an undamaged state; the proceeds of the sale are, after deduction of duties, to be handed over to the importer. Should the owner neglect to establish the damaged state of the merchandise fourteen days beyond the time prescribed by § 21 of the customs regulations for making such declaration (of damage) to the custom-house direction, such owner is to be held responsible for the payment of the full duty, unless he, within that time, advises the custom-house direction in writing that he abandons his claim upon the damaged merchandise, which, in that case, is to be sold at public auction for account of the Government.

Proceedings to be taken in regard to the entry of merchandise saved from wrecked vessels coming from foreign ports are set forth in the fifth chapter of the customs regulations.

§ 13.

Concerning reciprocal commerce between Sweden and Norway, the existing or forthcoming regulations are to be followed.

All whom it may concern are dutifully to observe these instructions.

In faith whereof we have hereunto set our hand and have caused our royal seal to be affixed. Stockholm Castle, December 3, 1880.

[L. S.] OSCAR.

HANS FORSSELL.

ERNEST L. OPPENHEIM,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gothenburg, January 22, 1880.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE SWEDISH TARIFF.

(IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1, 1881.)

[Translated and forwarded to the Department by Consul Oppenheim, of Gothenburg.]

Abbreviations used: n. e. s., not elsewhere specified; s. c., so called.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
		*Kr. öre.
Absinthe; to be classed with Liqueurs.		
Accordeons; to be classed with Industrial productions not provided for.		
Ethers and ether spirituosus, s. c. Hoffman's drops	1 liter	1.20
Other ethers, composite or mixed, such as saltpeter-ether, vinegar-ether, fruit-ether, cognac, rum; arrack-essence or oil, &c	1 liter	1.20
Scrapings, waste and shavings, n. e. s		Free.
Agate, worked or rough; unset		Free.
When set in gold or silver, to be weighed with and pay same duty as the setting; when set in any other material, to be classed with Jewelry goods.		
Alabaster, worked or rough, n. e. s		Free.
Albums; etuis to be weighed along with albums	1 kilog	1.00
Albumen; classed with Chemico-technical preparations.		
Alcannæ root		Free.
Aloes; classed with Apothocaries' stock and drugs.		
Althæ root		Free.
Alum, all kinds		Free.
Ambergris		Free.
Aniline colors; classed with Chemico-technical preparations.		
Anise seed	1 kilog	.25
Crude antimony, spetaglans, and regulus		Free.
Oranges	1 kilog	.25
Orange-peel, dried	1 kilog	.25
Apothecaries' stock and drugs; all not otherwise provided for, simple or compound, when imported by druggists and other persons authorized by the Central Health Bureau to deal in such wares; by scientific men for scientific purposes, or by manufacturers needing such materials in their industries		Free.

* The Swedish kroner=$0.26.8.

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
		Kr. öre.
Architectural works (See Sculptures.)		
Arrack. (See Brandy and Spirits.)		
Arsenic; when imported by druggists or under a license granted by the ministry of commerce, for use in manufactures	.....	Free.
Aseptine; classed with Chemico-technical preparations.		
Asphaltum	.....	Free.
Asphaltum felt (See Paper for sheathing.)		
Asphaltum pipes; classed with Machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Ashes, raw; of wood or of other vegetable origin	.....	Free.
Potash, raw, refined or calcined	.....	Free.
Boxes and caskets; classed with the material, worked, of which they are made; when composed of more than one material, or of a material that is not specified in tariff	1 kilog	.50
Orpiment; classed with Colors and dye-stuffs.		
Balsam; copaiva, Peruvian, or any other pure balsam	.....	Free.
Ribbons:		
Silk velvet and pure silk	1 kilog	3.50
Half silk	1 kilog	2.30
NOTE.—No allowance to be made if the silk in "half-silk" ribbons amounts to less than half the weight.		
Other kinds of ribbons, including such wherein caoutchouc, India rubber, and similar materials are used, even if silk is a component part of them	1 kilog	1.10
NOTE.—No allowance to be made for weight of paper-wrapping or bobbins.		
Bark, all not otherwise provided for	.....	Free.
Barometers. (See Physical Instruments.)		
Bast and bast-rope	.....	Free.
Bast-matting	.....	Free.
Pitch and pitch-oil	.....	Free.
Bone and ivory (includes whalebone):		
Unworked, of every kind, including therein plates for piano-forte keys, cut, split, or sawn bone, and ground bone or bone-flour	.....	Free.
Worked:		
Ivory and walrus-tusk	1 kilog	1.20
All other kinds	1 kilog	.35
Bone-black, bone coal, or bistro	1 kilog	.2
Barberry-root	.....	Free.
Amber (yellow):		
Raw and unworked, also when worked but unset	.....	Free.
Set in gold or silver; to be weighed with and pay same duty as the setting.		
Set in other material; to be classed with Jewelry goods.		
Jewelry goods of any other material than gold or silver, such as bracelets, broaches, chains, crosses, rings, seals, buckles, &c	1 kilog	.80
NOTE.—No deduction allowed for the weight of etuis or jewelry cases, or for pasteboard cards to which articles are fastened.		
Sculptures and architectural works, when they are works of art	.....	Free.
Other kinds of sculptures and architectural works:		
Of wood	.....	Free.
Of any other material, of which the manufactures are not specially provided for	1 kilog ..	.60
Bees, in hives	.....	Free.
Printed blanks, for commercial use. (See Paper.)		
Tin-plate articles, n. e. s.:		
Unjapanned	1 kilog	.24
Japanned	1 kilog	.35
Blood, of animals of all kinds	.....	Free.
Leeches	.....	Free.
Flowers:		
Natural, fresh	.....	Free.
Artificial; of cloth, paper, straw, feathers, or similar substances	1 kilog	10 00
Parts of artificial flowers	1 kilog	4.00
NOTE I.—By "Parts of artificial flowers" are only understood leaves in bundles, single ears or buds, &c., not bound together or inserted.		
NOTE II.—No deduction allowed for the weight of boxes, paper, or similar covering.		
Natural, dried	.....	Free
Flower bulbs	.....	Free.
Lead:		
Unworked, in pigs or sheets	.....	Free.
Worked, n. e. s.:		
Unpainted and unjapanned	1 kilog	.07
Painted or japanned	1 kilog	.35
Black lead	.....	Free.
Lead pencils, all kinds	1 kilog	.35
Sugar of lead	.....	Free.
Yarn spun of hards; hemp or linen	.....	Free.
Writing ink (no allowance made for weight of bottles or jugs)	1 kilog	.06
Ink powders	1 kilog	.35
Bobbins; classed with Machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Bookbinders' cloth or sized and embossed cotton cloth. (See Textiles.)		
Book covers, when separate	1 kilog	.60

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
		Kr. öre.
Letter-dies, printing type, clichés, stereotype or electrotype plates, etched or engraved plates	.....	Free.
Printing inks or colors, used for book or copper printing or lithography; to be classed with Colors and dye-stuffs.		
Bole clay, white and red, and terra sigillata	.....	Free.
Cotton	.....	Free.
Gun-cotton. (See Powder.)		
Borax and boracic acid	.....	Free.
Bristles; classed with Hair.		
Brushes:		
Mounted in unpolished or painted wood or iron	1 kilog ..	.12
Mounted in polished or japanned wood	1 kilog	.24
Mounted in bone, horn, or other material	1 kilog	.45
Masons' and housepainters' brushes; to be classed with Machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Bouillon de poche	.....	Free.
Letter envelopes and paper bags	1 kilog	.24
Britannia metal. (See Metals, not specified.)		
Embroideries, all kinds; complete or only begun, pay same duty as the material upon which the embroidery is applied, with the addition of 20 per cent.; but when such material is on the free list, there shall be levied a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.		
NOTE.—No deduction allowed for weight of paper to which embroideries may be fastened.		
Embroidery canvas:		
Of silk	1 kilog	3.50
Of silk, with another textile	1 kilog	2.40
Of wool	1 kilog	1.76
Of paper	1 kilog ..	.35
All other kinds, composed of one or several materials	1 kilog	1.20
Embroidery patterns	1 kilog	.20
Bronze; classed with Metals, not specified.		
Bronze powder, weight of paper-wrapping included	1 kilog	.35
Brunsten (manganese superoxide)	.....	Free.
Brandy and spirits:		
In barrels or casks:		
Distilled from grain, potatoes or other roots	1 liter of spirits.*	.60
Distilled from rice: arrack	(*)	.60
Distilled from sugar: rum	(*)	.60
Distilled from grapes:		
When the brandy or spirits is manufactured in France and imported directly from that country by sea	(*)	.44
When manufactured in any other country or imported in any other way	(*)	.60
Distilled from other fruit than grapes	(*)	.60
In bottles or stone jugs:		
All kinds of brandy and spirits (regardless of percentage of alcohol)	1 liter	.88
NOTE I.—In order to be entitled to the benefit of the lower duty upon spirits of French manufacture, it is necessary to produce a certificate either of the authorities at the place of production, of the collector of the port of export, or of the Swedish consul or vice-consul at the point of shipment, stating that the spirits are made of grapes and distilled in France; such certificate, when given by a French official, must be duly attested by a Swedish consul or vice-consul.		
NOTE II.—Brandy or spirits of a different strength than the one above given is to be reduced to the normal strength of 50 per cent. in the way prescribed by regulations.		
NOTE III.—Should the spirits be found to contain sugar or other foreign substances, thereby vitiating the data of the alcoholometer, such spirits is to be classed with Liqueurs.		
Bread:		
Biscuits, cakes, ginger-snaps, and similar articles; all that cannot be classed with confectionery, wrapping immediately surrounding the articles to be weighed with them	1 kilog	.10
All other kinds	.....	Free.
Shrubs	.....	Free.
Bottles. (See Glass.)		
Boats. (See Ships and Boats.)		
Ladies' belts, garters, woven straps for dresses and similar articles; to be classed with Suspenders.		
Berries, n. e. s. (See Fruit.)		
Berry-wine or sirups; to be classed with Wines.		
Books:		
Printed	.....	Free.
Blank; ruled or unruled, pay same duty as paper with 20 per cent. added thereto.		
With raised letters for the use of the blind	.....	Free.

*Containing 50 per cent. pure alcohol at a temperature of 15° Celsius.

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
		Kr. öre.
Beans, all kinds, n. e. s.*		Free.
Carragcen or Irish moss		Free.
Cassia fistula		Free.
Cement		Free.
French mushrooms (champignons) weight of cans included	1 kilog	.30
Chenille; classed with Military haberdashery.		
Chocolate	1 kilog	.70
Cider; classed with Wines.		
Chicory root	1 kilog	.05
When burned or ground; classed with Roasted materials used as substitutes for coffee.		
Lemons	1 kilog	.25
Lemon juice		Free.
Salts of lemon or crystallized citric acid		Free.
Lemon peel, dried	1 kilog	.25
Cokes. (See Coal.)		
Dates	1 kilog	.50
Crucibles; classed with Machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Decorations, plateaux with belongings, and ornaments, n. e. s., to be subject to the same duty as the material, worked, forming their chief component part.		
Oakum and oakum-matting		Free.
Grape sugar; to be classed with Raw sugar, of darker color than No. 18 Dutch standard.		
Down, of all kinds		Free.
Asafetida; classed with Apothecaries' stock.		
Enamel, in bulk		Free.
Juniper berries		Free.
Juniper jam		Free.
Essences. (See Volatile oils.)		
Paper labels and tags. (See Paper.)		
Etuis and traveling necessaries, made of materials not otherwise provided for, with or without belongings	1 kilog	.80
Ships and boats, with all appurtenances		Free.
Faience. (See Porcelain.)		
Fennel	1 kilog	.25
Varnishes (includes boiled oils)	1 kilog	.24
NOTE.—So-called "spirit varnish," consisting of spirits with a small addition of resin or similar substances, to be classed with Brandy and spirits.		
Figs	1 kilog	.25
Files; classed with Machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Thimbles, of all materials except gold and silver	1 kilog	.35
Fish:		
Salted or pickled; anchovies, sardines, and tunny	1 kilog	.60
All other kinds		Free.
Whalebone. (See Bone and ivory.)		
Fish roe, salted. (See Caviar.)		
Fish skins, raw or prepared		Free.
Feathers:		
With quills yet in		Free.
With quills taken out	1 kilog	.35
Springs:		
For the use of railway rolling-stock		Free.
Hoopskirt springs, covered. (See Bonnet-frames, &c.)		
Watch-springs; classed with Watch materials.		
All other kinds of springs to be classed with manufactures of the material of which the springs consist.		
Cuttle fish bone, *Ossa sepiæ*		Free.
Baggage and personal effects:		
Necessaries for traveling, accompanied by the owner, when the custom-house officers are satisfied that such do not exceed his needs during the voyage		Free.
Other old or previously-used articles and portable property, when after due oath given by the owner that such are intended only for personal use and not for sale, the custom-house officers are satisfied that such do not exceed the owners' needs		Free.
Elderberry sirup. (See Sirups.)		
Elderberry wine. (See Wines.)		
Bacon		Free.
Spunk, prepared		Free.
Bird-lime. (See Varnishes.)		
Birds:		
Living		Free.
Slaughtered or shot; classed with Meats.		
Stuffed; classed with Natural curiosities.		
Tin and lead foil	1 kilog	.35
Molds, of all materials, when they are for use in manufactures and can be looked upon as implements or tools		Free.
Phosphor		Free.
Photographic views and portraits. (See Copper prints.)		

* See § 5, appended instructions.

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
		Kr. öre.
Fruits and berries, n. e. s.:		
Fresh		Free.
Preserved in brandy or vinegar, the weight of cans or bottles included	1 kilog	.50
Dried	1 kilog	.25
When preserved in sugar; classed with Jellies and confectionery.		
Seeds:		
Canary	1 kilog	.10
All other kinds, n. e. s		Free.
Fireworks	1 kilog	.60
Colors and dye-stuffs:		
White lead, zinc white, and kreme	1 kilog	.07
Cochineal	1 kilog	.80
Indigo, indigo extract, and carmine of indigo	1 kilog	.20
NOTE.—Above-mentioned colors, when prepared in oils or otherwise, may be classed with same colors unprepared.		
All other kinds of colors and dyes, prepared or unprepared, n. e. s		Free.
Paint-boxes, with colors and other belongings, also paints in shells, glass, &c	1 kilog	.80
NOTE.—No deduction to be made for the weight of boxes, shells, glass, or other belongings.		
Dyers' lichen, all kinds		Free.
Dye-woods, in logs or unrasped, all kinds; also all other unprepared plants or parts of plants used for dyeing, n. e. s		Free.
Galanga root		Free.
Calamine (cadmia)		Free.
Gall-nuts		Free.
Window-shades, of cotton, linen, or hemp, painted or printed	1 kilog	.94
Divi divi		Free.
Yarns:		
Cotton, simple or double, in skeins or upon bobbins:		
Uncolored	1 kilog	.19
Colored or printed, all kinds	1 kilog	.33
NOTE.—In case it appears doubtful if yarn entered as "Double cotton yarn" should rather not be entered as cotton thread, the importer will be required to furnish expert testimony to the effect that the article really is what it is declared to be, before being allowed the benefit of the lower duty upon "double cotton yarn."		
Mohair and woolen yarn, all kinds:		
Uncolored	1 kilog	.24
Colored or bleached, s. c. "Gloss yarn" included	1 kilog	.35
Linen yarn:		
Uncolored and unbleached	1 kilog	.24
Colored or bleached	1 kilog	.47
Jute:		
Uncolored and unbleached		Free.
Colored or bleached	1 kilog	.12
Sail and twine yarns, of all kinds, therein including grass yarn	1 kilog	.24
NOTE.—Yarns composed of two or more materials, subject to different rates of duty, are to pay duty as if consisting of the material which pays the highest impost, irrespective of the proportion of each component part.		
Gasome ers, ad valorem	100 kroner.	5.00
Gelatine. (See Glue.)		
Gin. (See Brandy and Spirits.)		
Gentian root		Free.
Guns, all kinds; weight of gun-cases and other belongings included	1 kilog	.50
Parts of guns pay same duty as the material, worked, of which such parts are made.		
Gypsum (plaster of Paris)		Free.
Gypsum manufactures, n. e. s		Free.
Glass:		
Pots, jars, bottles, and flasks, also apothecaries' jars with name blown in	1 kilog	.02
Window, unpolished or dim-ground	1 kilog	.07
For the use of chemical laboratories		Free.
For chandeliers or candelabra	1 kilog	.12
Optical glasses, separate and unset		Free.
Glass roof-tiles		Free.
Side-lights for vessels, not under 7 millimeters thick nor over 10 square decimeters superficies, with or without frames		Free.
Plate-glass:		
Unpolished, s. c. "rough plate-glass"	1 kilog	.7
Polished: unsilvered	1 kilog	.12
Polished: silvered	1 kilog	.24
Watch-glasses	1 kilog	.24
All other kinds, including decanters and pressed or polished flagons	1 kilog	.35
Colored glass:		
Polished or unpolished, but unset	1 kilog	1.40
When set in gold or silver, to be weighed with and pay same duty as the setting.		
Set in any other material; to pay duty as jewelry goods.		
Glass-gall or sandiver		Free.

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
		Kr. öre.
Glaziers' diamonds, mounted; to be classed with Machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Broken glass	.....	Free.
Glauber salts. (See Salts.)		
Litharge	.....	Free.
Globes (geographical)	.....	Free.
Pomegranates. (See Fruits.)		
Pomegranate peel	.....	Free.
Slate pencils, mounted or unmounted	.....	Free.
Grits, all kinds*	.....	Free.
Grass, n. e. s., unmanufactured	.....	Free.
Colored, hackled, or unraveled	1 kilog....	.7
Grass-mats and grass-rope	.....	Free.
Vegetables:		
Fresh	.....	Free.
Preserved in brandy or vinegar, the weight of jars or cans included	1 kilog ..	.50
Dried or salted	1 kilog....	.25
Gold:		
Unworked	.....	Free.
Worked	1 kilog....	12.00
Gold leaf, genuine or imitation	1 kilog....	2.40
NOTE.—Weight of paper-sheets between which gold leaf is laid to be included.		
Gold in the shape of powder or dust for painters' use	1 kilog..	2.40
Military haberdashery, of gold or silver:		
Borders, spangles, fringes, galloons, cords, and other articles, n. e. s	1 kilog....	2.40
Gums, all kinds, n. e. s	.....	Free.
Gutta-percha, unworked or rolled in sheets	.....	Free.
Manufactures of:		
Pipes, hose, and buffers	.....	Free.
Goloshes, when trimmed with fur, are to be classed with India-rubber clothing.		
Other gutta-percha manufactures, n. e. s., and not belonging to the category of machinery, implements, tools, or parts thereof	1 kilog ..	.94
Fertilizers, all kinds, n. e. s	.....	Free.
Shot	1 kilog ..	.7
Straw	.....	Free.
Manufactures of, n. e. s	1 kilog....	.94
Neck-cloth stiffenings	1 kilog....	2.40
Hemp, unhackled or hackled, jute included therein	.....	Free.
Gloves, all kinds	1 kilog....	2.40
Glove leather, ready-cut for glove-making	1 kilog....	.70
Resin and resin varnish	.....	Free.
Hats, fully or partly manufactured:		
Of silk, half silk, or any other material not mentioned below, also ladies' bonnets, all kinks	1 piece....	1.50
Of wool, hair, felt, or plush	1 piece....	.40
Of straw, including s. c. "Panama hats"	1 piece ..	.40
Other kinds, as of chip, roots or leaves, of oil-cloth, oiled skin, and s. c. "sou-westers"	1 piece ..	.40
NOTE.—Hats composed of several materials pay duty as if manufactured of the material forming their chief component part.		
Hat linings, of silk or any other textile when united to another material	1 kilog....	1.80
Hat shapes, with or without stiffening; to be classed with the manufactures to which they are most nearly allied.		
Honey	1 kilog....	.10
Horn:		
Unworked	.....	Free.
Manufactured:		
Sheets and laminæ	.....	Free.
Plates for lanthorns, &c	1 kilog....	.50
Buttons, polished or unpolished	1 kilog....	.40
Other horn manufactures	1 kilog....	1.20
Hides and skins (includes leather):		
When they cannot be looked upon as furs:		
Unprepared, all kinds	.....	Free.
Prepared:		
Sole-leather and alum-tanned leather, also chamois-dressed hides and skins	1 kilog....	.15
All other kinds of leather	1 kilog...	.50
Furs:		
Unprepared:		
Goat, reindeer, seal, elk, deer, kangaroo, roebuck, hare, and sheep skins, excepting gray Crimean and genuine Astrachan	.....	Free.
Beaver, skunk, chinchilla, marten, mink, sable, black and blue fox, and otter	1 kilog....	2 40
All other kinds	1 kilog....	50

*See § 5, appended instructions.

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
Prepared:		Kr. Öre.
Loose or sewed together:		
Goat, reindeer, seal, elk, deer, kangaroo, roebuck, hare, and sheep skins, excepting gray Crimean and genuine Astrachan	1 kilog.	.24
All other kinds pay same duty as similar furs, unprepared, with the addition of 20 per cent.		
Fur manufactures, such as fur coats, muffs, fur collars, &c., pay same duty as the prepared fur of which they are made, with the addition of 20 per cent.		
Hops	1 kilog.	.10
Lobsters		Free.
Spermaceti		Free.
Beet roots:		
Raw	1 kilog.	.01
Cut and dried	1 kilog.	.05
Birthwort root		Free.
Hair:		
Horsehair	1 kilog.	.20
Other kinds, n. e. s		Free.
Hair or horsehair manufactures, with or without setting or framing	1 kilog.	.20
Hair tincture or dyes; classed with Chemico-technical preparations.		
Hooks, hooks and eyes	1 kilog.	.30
NOTE.—No deduction allowed for weight of boxes or of pasteboard to which hooks are fastened.		
Suspenders or parts thereof:		
Of silk or half silk	1 kilog.	2.40
All other kinds, therein including such silken ones as are partly composed of caoutchouc, India-rubber, or similar materials	1 kilog.	1.20
NOTE.—No deduction allowed for weight of buckles or rings.		
Hay		Free.
Ginger:		
Dried	1 kilog.	.25
Preserved, weight of jugs included	1 kilog.	.50
Insects; classed with Natural curiosities.		
Insect-powder		Free.
Instruments:		
Surgical, mathematical, optical, physical, and nautical, of all kinds, without or with *étuis* or cases; therein included mounted optical glasses, barometers, and thermometers, also industrial instruments; to be classed with Machinery, implements and tools, not specified.		
Musical:		
Flutes, clarinets, and oboës	1 piece.	.50
Guitars, lutes, violins, violoncellos, contrabassos, french horns, trumpets, post-horns, signal-horns, drums, kettledrums, harpsichords, barrel-organs, and harps	1 piece.	1.00
Piano-fortes:		
Square or upright	1 piece.	40.00
Grand pianos	1 piece.	80.00
Music-boxes	1 kilog.	1.20
NOTE.—Music-boxes of which the case is made of gold, silver, or tortoise-shell, are to be classed as manufactures of those materials.		
Organs and harmoniums, ad valorem	100 kroner	5.00
Musical instruments not specified are to be classed with those among the above-mentioned kinds to which they are most nearly allied.		
NOTE A.—No more than two bows, two mouth-pieces, &c., to be allowed to each instrument. Any above that number, as well as all belongings to musical instruments when separately invoiced, are to pay 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
NOTE B.—Instruments which from their dimensions and general construction are plainly intended for toys are to be classed as such.		
Ship-fittings and furniture, n. e. s., when not consisting of household articles and wearing apparel; also ship fittings and furniture, of all kinds, when belonging to wrecked or distressed foreign vessels		Free
Lard, all qualities		Free
Iron:		
Cast:		
Pig and ballast iron, worthless cannon, shells, mortars, and cannon balls		Free.
Shells and cannon balls, when gauged to a definite standard and filed, cannon, field-pieces, swivels, mortars when stamped and bored, also gun-carriages, small or large	1 kilog.	.08
Cannon, field-pieces, swivels, and mortars, all unstamped and unbored; also cooking-range covers and iron weights	1 kilog.	.01
Iron pots, pans, kettles, stoves, ranges and galley-ranges, railings with stays and door-posts; also lock-gates	1 kilog.	.02
Cast-iron articles, n. e. s.:		
For railway plant, or for machinery or parts thereof; to be classed with Machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Common goods:		
a Axles, scales, mortars and pestles, pressing and smoothing irons, tapping irons, &c	1 kilog.	.07

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable units.	Duty.
Iron—Continued.		*Kr. öre.*
Cast—Continued.		
Common goods—Continued.		
b Fire-stands, foot-scrapers, padlocks, coffee-mills, copying-presses, umbrella-stands, spittoons, &c	1 kilog.	.15
Finer goods:		
a Bas-reliefs, flower-vases, busts, fruit épergnes, baskets, candlesticks, lamps, medallions, paper-weights, plateaux, incense-vessels, watch-stands, &c., with or without coloring or japanning	1 kilog.	.25
b Bracelets, chains, crosses, pins, rings, &c.; to be classed with jewelry goods.		
Buttons, japanned or unjapanned	1 kilog.	.15
Shoe-nails	1 kilog.	.07
Wrought or rolled:		
Anchors, bolts of all descriptions, anchor-drags, chain-cables, chain-stoppers, hooks, rudder-hinges, and ship's knees		Free.
Chains, when the iron of which the links are forged is less than 6 millimeters in diameter	1 kilog.	.12
Sledge hammers and anvils; to be classed with machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Iron in bars, all kinds, regardless of form or dimensions, therein included beam, band, hoop, T and angle iron; also ingots		Free.
Railway material, n. e. s., or parts thereof; to be classed with machinery implements, and tools not specified.		
Railway-bars, with their fish-plates, fish-plate bolts, screw-nuts, and spikes		Free.
Other screw-nuts and screws; also nails of a diameter of 12 millimeters or over		Free.
Safes and iron bed-steads, ad valorem	100 kroner	10.00
Plates; galvanized, tinned or untinned, but not further advanced in manufacture; also plates of 3 millimeters or more in thickness, more or less advanced in manufacture, and other similar materials for further manipulation		Free.
Shoe-nails, clipped or cut	1 kilog.	.07
Nails of 45 millimeters in length or over	1 kilog.	.03
All other nails and all other hand or factory made wrought-iron goods, not otherwise provided for:		
When polished or japanned	1 kilog.	.35
Other kinds, with or without a coat of paint	1 kilog.	.15
Gilded, silvered, and plated articles; classed with metals, not specified.		
Iron stain; classed with chemico-technical preparations.		
Scrap-iron, cast, wrought, or rolled		Free.
Polishing-earth		Free.
Jute. (See Hemp.)		
Precious stones, set or unset		Free.
Yeast, all kinds		Free.
Coffee, green	1 kilog.	.26
Roasted coffee, and every substitute for coffee in the roasted state	1 kilog.	.35
Cacao	1 kilog.	.30
When ground or grated; to be classed with chocolate.		
Cacao shells	1 kilog.	.10
Dutch tiles, all kinds	1 kilog.	.05
Lime, slaked or unslaked		Free.
Calamus (sweet flag)		Free.
Camphor, raw or refined		Free.
Camphene; to be classed with fossil or mineral oils, rectified.		
Cinnamon, cinnamon buds, and cassia lignea	1 kilog.	.85
Capers, weight of jars included	1 kilog.	.40
Carbolic acid; classed with chemico-technical preparations.		
Burdocks and carding combs		Free.
Cardamon	1 kilog.	1.20
Cards and carding-leather; to be classed with machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Bonnet-frames and similar wire and tape frames	1 kilog.	1.10
NOTE.—No deduction for weight of paper-wrapping or stuffing.		
Maps		Free.
Chestnuts		Free.
Unmanufactured		Free.
Indi-rubber, vulcanized or unvulcanized:		
Manufactured:		
Rolled in sheets of 1 millimeter in thickness or over, with or without textile woof		Free.
Of a thickness less than 1 millimeter, without textile woof	1 kilog.	.94
With woof; to be classed with water-proof textile manufactures.		
Pipe, hose, and buffers		Free.
Shoes bordered with fur, classed with India-rubber clothing.		
Erasing-rubber, mounted in wood	1 kilog.	.94
All other India-rubber manufactures, n. e. s., and which cannot be classed with machinery, implements, tools, or parts thereof	1 kilog.	.94
Caviar; includes all fish-roe, salted	1 kilog.	1.80

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
		Kr. öre.
Chemico-technical preparations, n. e. s., includes albumen, aniline colors, glycerine, hair-dyes, carbolic acid, collodion, &c., ad valorem	100 kroner	5. 00
Lamp-black	1 kilog	.14
Cinchona-bark		Free.
Putty and cementing pastes, all kinds	1 kilog	.07
Bran, all kinds		Free.
Chlor calcium	1 kilog	.02
Chloride of kalium		Free.
Clothing, n. e. s.:		
New wearing apparel, or parts thereof, new table-linen, towels, sheets, pillow-cases, &c., with other similar household articles, even when such articles are marked or trimmed with embroideries, galloons, fringes, blondes, or laces, are to pay duty as manufactures of the cloth or material forming the chief component part of such articles, with an addition of 20 per cent.		
NOTE.—In the case of wearing apparel the outer cloth is to be taken as a basis for assessing the duty; but should it be found difficult to ascertain what is the material forming the chief component part of such outer cloth, the material paying the highest duty is to be chosen as such chief component part.		
Oiled or varnished clothing, not including such as are covered with India-rubber or gutta-percha, pay same duty as the cloth of which such clothing is made, without any addition of duty.		
NOTE.—Should it be found difficult to ascertain of what kind of cloth oiled or varnished clothing is made, such clothing is to be classed with "Waxed textile manufactures, other kinds." Articles of clothing that are knit or knotted or made upon the knitting-machine, such as hoods, jackets, and underwear, even when provided with buttons, braid, &c., are to pay duty as knit goods without addition.		
Wearing apparel, belonging to seamen or travelers, when evidently in use, accompanied by the owner, and not exceeding his personal needs		Free.
Hoofs, classed with Horn, unmanufactured.		
Gun-caps, weight of boxes included	1 kilog	1. 20
Acorns, ground or unground		Free.
Buttons:		
Of horn. (See Horn.)		
Of iron. (See Iron.)		
Manufactured of more than one material or of a material not provided for	1 kilog	.50
All other kinds to be classed with manufactures of the substance of which they are made.		
NOTE I.—Where buttons of glass, horn, metal, mother of pearl, or jet are only composed of several materials in so far as the shank is of a different substance, such buttons are to be classed as manufactures of glass, horn, metal, &c.		
NOTE II.—No deduction to be allowed for weight of pasteboards to which buttons may be fastened or of the boxes containing them.		
Knives:		
Razors, with or without *étuis*	1 kilog	.60
Penknives	1 kilog	1. 20
NOTE.—Knives having other implements or blades besides penknife blades are to be classed with Penknives.		
Knives for chipping, for the use of seamen or other coarse use	1 kilog	.14
Table knives and other kinds, n. e. s.; also forks:		
With handles of silver, Britannia metal, ivory, or walrus tusk	1 kilog	1. 20
With handles of any other substance	1 kilog	.24
Cobalt ore and cobalt		Free.
Coiffures (head-dresses) to be subject to the same provisions as Clothing.		
Charcoal		Free.
Collodion, classed with Chemico-technical preparations.		
Jellies and confectionery (includes jams and fruits preserved in sugar; also sugar-plums and pastilles)	1 kilog	.50
Preserves, comestibles in hermetically-closed cans or jars, weight of the cans and jars to be included	1 kilog	.30
Copper:		
Raw or refined		Free.
Hammered, rolled, or cast:		
In plates or in other shapes for further manipulation		Free.
Copper plates and nails for ships' bottoms		Free.
All other completed manufactures:		
Unpolished	1 kilog	.35
Polished	1 kilog	.70
Nickel and copper-nickel		Free.
Scrap copper or old copper only fit for resmelting; also copper ashes		Free.
Copper-prints, steel and wood engravings; also lithographic and photographic productions, n. e. s.:		
When unframed		Free.
Framed. (See Picture-frames.)		
Corals, genuine, unworked or worked but unset		Free.
Set in gold or silver, to be weighed with and pay same duty as the setting.		
Set in any other material, to pay duty as jewelry goods.		
Sausages	1 kilog	.25

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
Basket work:		
Of unpeeled twigs or coarse chips	1 kilog.	.10
All other kinds	1 kilog.	.60
Coriander	1 kilog.	.25
Currants	1 kilog.	.25
Corks, cut:		
Not mounted	1 kilog.	.35
Mounted	1 kilog.	1.20
Cork bark, unmanufactured		Free.
Cork soles	1 kilog.	.35
When a textile material or leather is a component part of them *ad valorem*	100 kroner.	10.00
Animals, living; all kinds		Free.
Animals' feed or fodder; all n. e. s		Free.
Hoopskirts, made of springs covered with thread or yarn and held together by tapes sewed thereon, are to be classed as Clothing of tape or ribbon; if the skirts are made of cloth and provided with springs, they are to pay duty as Clothing made of the cloth used as the outer covering of such skirts.		
Crystal manufactures; to be classed with Glass, all other kinds.		
Chalk, white, and chalkstone, whole or ground, also red and black chalk and pastel chalks		Free.
When mounted or set; to be classed with Pencils.		
Fish-hooks		Free.
Bichromate of potash; classed with Colors and dye-stuffs, not specified.		
Pottery manufactures; n. e. s., unglazed or glazed, painted or unpainted, also terra-cotta and terralith	1 kilog.	.07
Gunpowder and other explosives or cartridges made of such	1 kilog.	.12
Tincture for coloring wine:		
When mixed with water; classed with Sirups.		
When mixed with spirits; classed with Liqueurs.		
Carraway seed	1 kilog.	.04
Walking-canes, all kinds	1 kilog.	2.70
Cases, boxes, cans, jars, baling and all similar articles, when evidently used simply to protect the merchandise therein packed, except where it is specially provided that the weight of such packing shall be included in assessing duty		Free.
Meats of all kinds		Free.
Sealing-wax	1 kilog.	.50
Japanned or lacquered ware:		
Of tinned plate. (See Tin-plate manufactures.)		
Of lead. (See Lead, worked.)		
Of leather. (See Leather manufactures.)		
Of pasteboard. (See Pasteboard manufactures.)		
Of tin. (See Tin, manufactured.)		
Of wood. (See Wood manufactures.)		
Of zinc. (See Zinc, worked.)		
All other kinds, n. e. s	1 kilog.	.50
Patent leather; to be classed with Hides and skins.		
Litmus		Free.
Laurel leaves and berries	1 kilog.	.12
Licorice	1 kilog.	.12
Licorice root		Free.
Lamps and lanterns; to be classed with Manufactures of the material which is their chief component part.		
NOTE.—Glass globes belonging to lamps are to be classed with Glass.		
Toys:		
When made of wood or of more than one material, with or without staining, painting, or japanning	1 kilog.	.50
All other kinds; to be classed with Manufactures of the material of which they are made.		
NOTE.—No deduction allowed for the weight of paper, boxes, &c., immediately surrounding toys.		
Clay		Free.
Clay pipes. (See Pipe-bowls.)		
Scythes; to be classed with Machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Liqueurs	1 liter	.76
Glue:		
Isinglass and gelatine	1 kilog.	1.76
All other kinds	1 kilog.	.14
Limes:		
Fresh; classed with Lemons.		
Salted; classed with Preserved fruits.		
Lime juice; classed with Lemon juice.		
Flax, hackled and unhackled		Free.
Lentils; classed with grain and breadstuffs.		
Candles:		
Of tallow and palmitine	1 kilog.	.07
All other kinds	1 kilog.	.12
Chandeliers or parts thereof, n. e. s.; to be classed with manufactures of the material which is their chief component part, without deducting the weight of lamp-chimneys or glass globes thereto belonging.		
Smelling waters, eaux de toilette, &c., weight of bottles included	1 kilog.	1.00
Rags, also if already prepared for the paper manufacture		Free.

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
		Kr. öre.
Lunt		Free.
Leather. (See Hides and skins.)		
Leather manufactures, n. e. s., are to pay the same duty as the leather which is their chief component part with the addition of 20 per cent.		
NOTE.—Leather belting, sewed or riveted, or otherwise evidently intended for use in connection with machinery, to be classed with Parts of machinery		
Lasts, for shoemaking		Free.
Onions, all kinds, n. e. s	1 kilog	.05
Mattresses; to be classed with Bedding.		
NOTE.—Mattresses provided with frames or springs to be classed with Manufactured goods not mentioned in tariff.		
Indian corn, ground or unground	1 kilog	.01 1/5
Maizena. (See Starch.)		
Ores, all kinds, n. e. s		Free.
Ore specimens		Free.
Malt liquors:		
In barrels:		
Porter	1 kilog	.07
All other kinds	1 kilog	.05
In bottles or jugs:		
Porter	1 liter	.12
All other kinds	1 liter	.08
Almonds	1 kilog	.35
Mica		Free.
Masks	1 piece	.10
Machinery, implements, and tools, or parts thereof, n. e. s		Free.
Machine and wagon grease	1 kilog	.05
Mats and matting:		
Of chip, straw, roots, bullrushes, cocoanut bristles, or rattan	1 kilog	.07
NOTE.—Matting used in stowing a ship's cargo, or as protection to the same, is not subject to duty.		
Of bast. (See Bast matting.)		
Of grass. (See Grass mats.)		
Medals, all kinds		Free.
Brass; classed with Metals, not specified.		
Metals, n. e. s., simple or compound:		
Unworked		Free.
Worked:		
Plates, brass sheets, and hoop-bands, also in other shapes for further manipulation		Free.
Sheet-metal and nails for sheathing vessels		Free.
Other articles, flattened brass wire and metal-cloth included:		
When more or less gilded, silvered, or plated, or covered with (so-called) "gold-burnishing"	1 kilog	.70
Articles not having any such outer coating or finishing	1 kilog	.35
Scrap and old, previously-used metal, n. e. s., only fit for resmelting		Free.
Microscopes; classed with Instruments.		
Minerals for collections of natural history		Free.
Mead	1 liter	.10
Flour, n. e. s., of vegetable origin, that cannot be included in Grain and breadstuffs or in Medicines		Free.
Of grain. (See Grain and breadstuffs.)		
Of arrowroot. (See Flour, of vegetable origin, n. e. s.)		
Mosaic articles; to be classed with Stones, worked.		
Mulberry sirup; to be classed with Wines.		
Mouth harmonicas; classed with Toys.		
Sealing wafers, cut or in sheets	1 kilog	1.00
NOTE.—No deduction for weight of boxes, paper bags, or other similar wrapping.		
Morils; to be classed with Mushrooms.		
Bricks; to be classed with Tiles and bricks.		
Music notes or books		Free.
Nutmegs, dried, and mace	1 kilog	1.20
When preserved; classed with Jellies.		
Musk		Free.
Mussels and oysters:		
Fresh, weight of cans or jars included	1 kilog	.05
Pickled or salted	1 liter	.15
Coin, of gold, silver, or copper		Free.
Myrrh; classed with Apothecaries' stock.		
Pictures and drawings, unframed		Free.
Caps for men; classed with Clothing.		
Cap-linings. (See Hat-linings.)		
Valises, traveling-bags, and hat-boxes	1 kilog	.50
Natural curiosities for scientific collections		Free.
Cloves	1 kilog	.50
"Nicht" (pollen of *Lycopodium clavatum*)		Free.
Pins and needles not made of gold or silver and not properly coming within the category of jewelry goods	1 kilog	.40
NOTE.—No deduction for the weight of boxes or of paper upon which pins are fastened.		

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
		Kr. öre.
Birch-bark stripe	.....	Free.
Nets, all kinds; to pay same duty as the yarn of which they are made, with the addition of 10 per cent.		
Nuts:		
Cocoa-nuts	1 piece....	.10
Hazel-nuts, walnuts, and other kinds	1 kilog ...	.25
Olives	1 kilog....	.25
Oils:		
Fat oils, not volatile:		
Sweet or olive oil:		
In barrels	1 kilog ..	.02
In bottles or similar vessels	1 kilog....	.05
Hemp, cocoa-nut, palm, and spermaceti oil	1 kilog....	.05
Croton-oil; classed with Apothecaries' stock.		
All other fat oils, n. e. s	1 kilog....	.07
Boiled oils. (See Varnishes.)		
Volatile oils, vegetable:		
Cognac, rum, and arrak essences; classed with Ethers.		
Not otherwise provided for, weight of bottles included	1 kilog....	.60
Fossil or mineral oils and such as are produced by dry distillation:		
Native or raw, with earthy or resin-like impurities, of dark-brown or black-brown color	.....	Free.
Rectified mineral oils, such as coal-oil or petroleum, when colorless or yellow-brown till yellow in color; rectified rock and earth oils, naphtha, so-called "solar-oil," paraffine oil, and other similar liquids used as lighting material	1 kilog....	.05
NOTE.—S. c. lighting fluid, composed of volatile oil and spirits, is to be classed with Rectified mineral oils.		
Oil-cake	.....	Free.
Cheese; all kinds	1 kilog...	.07
Oysters; classed with Mussels.		
Pasteboard	1 kilog....	.05
Pasteboard and paper manufactures, all kinds:		
Unjapanned	1 kilog ...	.35
Japanned, includes papier-maché goods	1 kilog...	.60
Paper:		
Sheathing, pressing, roofing, polishing, and emery paper	.....	Free.
Cartridge and wrapping paper	1 kilog ...	.02
Blotting pad, plain or colored, printing and engraving paper	1 kilog....	.05
For the manufacture of paper hangings	1 kilog....	.09
All other kinds, ruled paper therein included	1 kilog....	.19
Paper hangings and borders	1 kilog....	.19
Paraffine, unrefined	.....	Free.
When refined, to be classed with Chemico-technical preparations.		
Umbrellas and parasols:		
Of silk or half silk, in the latter case irrespective of the greater or lesser proportion of silk.	1 piece....	.75
All other kinds	1 piece....	.25
Parts of umbrellas and parasols:		
Frames	1 kilog ...	.35
Coverings, cut or sewed, are to pay same duty as the material of which they consist, with the addition of 10 per cent.		
Umbrella covers or *étuis*:		
Of leather, imported separately or with the umbrellas. (See Leather manufactures.)		
Of cloth, imported by themselves, pay same duty as the material of which they are made, with the addition of 10 per cent.		
Perfumes, n. e. s., weight of bottles and wrapping included	1 kilog....	1.00
Pens, writing, all kinds	1 kilog....	.60
NOTE.—Weight of boxes and pasteboards included.		
Pen-holders:		
All kinds, except those made of gold or silver	1 kilog....	.60
Of gold or silver. (See Gold or Silver in a worked state.)		
Hair pencils: to be classed with machinery, implements, and tools, not specified.		
Pepper; all kinds	1 kilog....	.30
NOTE.—In assessing duty upon Cayenne pepper, the weight of the bottles or cans is to be included.		
Parchment; classed with Hides and skins.		
Mother-of-pearl:		
Unworked	.....	Free.
Worked:		
Without setting	1 kilog ...	.80
Set in gold or silver; to be weighed with and pay same duty as the setting.		
Set in other materials; to be classed with Jewelry goods.		
NOTE.—No deduction allowed for the weight of boxes, *étuis*, or pasteboards to which articles may be fastened.		
Pearls:		
Genuine; loose or mounted	.....	Free.
Imitation:		
Made of glass	1 kilog....	.35

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
Pearls—Continued.		Kr. Öre.
Immigration:		
All other kinds	1 kilog.	
Set in gold or silver; to be weighed with and pay same duty as the setting.		
Set in any other material than gold or silver; to be classed with Jewelry goods.		
NOTE.—The last section applies to bracelets of glass beads provided with plates or fasteners of glass.		
Peach pits	1 kilog.	
Wigs and parts thereof	1 kilog.	
Pumice stone		Free.
Pipe-bowls, mounted or unmounted (includes cigar-holders and pipes):		
Of meerschaum, genuine or imitation	1 kilog.	
All other kinds	1 kilog.	
NOTE.—No deduction for weight of *étuis*, boxes, paper or similar wrapping.		
Pistachios; to be classed with Fruits, dried.		
Pistols. (See Guns.)		
Plants		Free.
Platinum, worked or unworked		Free.
Prunes, dried	1 kilog.	.20
Plumes, all kinds, includes ostrich feathers	1 kilog.	7.00
Pomades, weight of pots included	1 kilog.	.35
Orange-flower water, weight of bottles included	1 kilog.	.10
Bitter oranges	1 kilog.	.25
Bitter orange buds and peel, dried	1 kilog.	.25
Porcelain:		
Not real, stone-china or faïence:		
White or of uniform color, but unpainted:		
Plates	1 kilog.	.07
All other pieces	1 kilog.	.12
Painted or printed:		
Plates	1 kilog.	.14
All other pieces	1 kilog.	.19
Genuine:		
White, or of uniform color	1 kilog.	.24
Gilded, silvered, or printed with designs or flowers	1 kilog.	.47
Portfolios, money-purses, reticules, pouches, and cigar cases:		
Of silk or half silk	1 kilog.	2.00
All other kinds	1 kilog.	.50
NOTE.—No deduction allowed for weight of boxes, paper, or other wrapping, or for inlaying (of paper in portfolios).		
Potatoes, whole, cut, or grated		Free.
Potato-flour and starch material derived from potatoes. (See Starch.)		
Potash. (See Ashes.)		
Pozzolana (volcanic ashes)		Free.
Tarpaulins; classed with Textile manufactures, waxed.		
Poudre de riz; to be classed with Flour, of vegetable origin, not specified.		
Quicksilver	1 kilog.	.35
Implements or parts thereof; classed with Machinery, implements, and tools, not specified.		
Traveling blankets, double-sewed together or bordered; to be classed as manufactures of the textile, which is their chief component part.		
Sounding-boards, planed. (See Wood manufactures.)		
Rice, unshelled or paddy		Free.
Rice: classed with Grits.		
Rice-flour		Free.
Rosmarin		Free.
Raisins	1 kilog.	.25
Raisin stems		Free.
Nux vomica; classed with Apothecaries' stock.		
Incense. (See Perfumes.)		
Rattans, reeds, &c.:		
Bamboo and Spanish reed	1 kilog.	.14
Common rattans and reeds	1 kilog.	.02
Manufactures thereof that cannot be classed with basket work	1 kilog.	.35
When coming as base-layers for a ship's cargo		Free.
Roots:		
Edible, n. e. s		Free.
For druggists' use; classed with Apothecaries' stock.		
Sabers and saber-blades; classed with Iron manufactures.		
Saddlery, n. e. s., all kinds	1 kilog.	.50
Morocco; classed with Hides and skins.		
Saffron	1 kilog.	5.00
Sago; classed with Grits.		
Salep root		Free.
Salmiac		Free.
Saltpeter, raw or refined; also Chilian saltpeter, or nitrate of soda		Free.
Nitric acid and aquafortis		Free.
Salts, raw or refined, all kinds, n. e. s		Free.

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
		Kr. öre.
Hydrochloric acid	.....	Free.
Sand	.....	Free.
Sandarac; classed with Gums, not specified.		
Sassafras; classed with Apothecaries' stock.		
Scissors:		
For tailors' and gardeners' use, shearing-scissors; also shears for clipping plates or sheet-metal; to be classed with Machinery, implements, and tools, not specified.		
Other kinds:		
Unpolished	1 kilog....	.24
Polished	1 kilog....	.60
Shellac; to be classed with Gums.		
Sails; duty to be assessed according to the material of which they are made.		
Saved from stranded or wrecked foreign vessels. (See Ship fittings.)		
Sail-duck. (See Textile manufactures.)		
Sail thread. (See Yarns.)		
Mustard:		
Whole	1 kilog....	.07
Ground or prepared	1 kilog....	.60
Senna leaves; classed with Apothecaries' stock.		
Shawls, neck-cloths, and fichus; to be classed with Textile manufactures.		
Shoddy	.....	Free.
Sieves and colanders	1 kilog....	.60
Straining cloth:		
Composed of more than one metal. (See Metals, worked.)		
Of iron or steel. (See Iron manufactures.)		
Of copper. (See Copper, completed manufactures of.)		
Of other material. (See Textile manufactures.)		
Silver:		
Unworked	.....	Free.
Worked; plain or gilded	1 kilog....	7.00
Silver leaf (foil) genuine or imitation	.....	Free.
In the shape of dust or powder for painters' use	.....	Free.
Silk, raw:		
Uncolored	.....	Free.
Colored	1 kilog....	.94
Sirups, all kinds	1 kilog....	.10
Sea charts. (See Maps.)		
Shave-grass	.....	Free.
Boots and shoes:		
Of silk	1 kilog ..	2.40
Of cloth, morocco, Cordova leather, colored, pressed or printed leather	1 kilog ..	1.40
Pitch-sewed boots and s. c. "seaboots"	.....	Free.
With wooden soles	.....	Free.
All other kinds	1 kilog....	.94
Felt shoes:		
With leather soles; to be classed with Boots and shoes, all other kinds.		
Without leather soles; to be classed with Textiles, woolen blankets and covers.		
Writing tablets:		
Set between covers, with or without hinges, ad valorem	100 kroner.	10.00
All other kinds	.....	Free.
Scrubbing mops; to be classed with Machinery, implements, and tools, not specified.		
Shovels, spades, and reaping-hooks of iron; to be classed with Machinery, implements, and tools, not specified.		
Tortoise shell:		
Unworked	.....	Free.
Worked	1 kilog....	5.00
Industrial productions of every kind, not specially mentioned and provided for in this tariff, are to be classed as manufactures of the material which is their chief component part, or in case the chief component part cannot be determined, then ad valorem	100 kroner	10.00
Emery	.....	Free.
Emery cloth; to be classed with Machinery, implements, and tools, not specified.		
Rouge powders and rouging-cloths	.....	Free.
Butter	.....	Free.
Cabinet-makers' productions. (See Wood manufactures.)		
Snuff. (See Tobacco.)		
Snails. (See Natural curiosities.)		
Lacings and cords. (See Military haberdashery or passementerie.)		
When made out of gut (See Strings.)		
Passementerie, such as fringes, galloons, aiguilletes, lacings, cords, n. e. s.:		
Of silk or half silk	1 kilog....	3.50
All other kinds, therein included articles partly of silk, of which caoutchouc, india rubber, or similar substances are a component part	1 kilog....	1.10
NOTE.—No deduction for paper-wrapping or paper-inlaying.		
Sugar:		
Refined; all kinds, such as loaf-sugar, rock candy, crushed or powdered sugar	1 kilog....	.83

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
Sugar—Continued.		*Kr. öre.*
Raw:		
a When not darker in color than No. 18 Dutch standard, of which normal samples shall be supplied to each custom-house by the general customs department	1 kilog.	.33
b When darker than the above-named standard; also, if the sugar arrives in a dissolved or liquid state	1 kilog.	.23.5
NOTE.—Any package found to contain different grades of sugar, subject to different duties, will be considered as if it contained the highest duty bearing grade and will be assessed accordingly.		
Carbonate of soda and caustic soda		Free.
Sauces and soyer; weight of bottles included	1 kilog.	.30
Fans	1 kilog.	1.20
Grain and breadstuffs; all kinds, ground or unground *		Free.
Spanish flies; classed with Apothecaries' stock.		
Verdigris; classed with Colors and dye-stuffs.		
Mirrors and sconces	1 kilog.	.24
Playing-cards	1 pack	.10
Laces and blondes:		
Silk laces, with or without admixture of another material	1 kilog.	3.50
All other kinds	1 kilog.	2.30
NOTE.—No deduction for weight of paper wrapping or inlaying.		
Fire-engines, with belongings, ad valorem	100 kroner	5.00
Lard		Free.
Stocks with buckles and other stiff neck-cloths; to be classed with Clothing.		
Stearine	1 kilog.	.09
Stone, all kinds, worked or unworked, n. e. s		Free.
Coal, broken or whole; also, coke, or desulphurized coal		Free.
Articles of jet, unset or set in any other material than gold or silver, are to be classed with Jewelry goods. Set in gold or silver; to be weighed with and pay same duty as the setting.		
Coal-tar		Free.
Dust or powder, colored or uncolored, for use in the manufacture of wall-papers		Free.
Storax		Free.
Stockings and other hand or machine knit articles, n. e. s.:		
Of silk or half-silk	1 kilog.	3.50
All other kinds	1 kilog.	2.20
Knitting needles	1 kilog.	.24
Strings:		
Of metal	1 kilog.	.24
Of any other material	1 kilog.	1.20
Stucco articles; to be classed with Stone.		
Steel, all kinds		Free.
Steel manufactures, n. e. s.; to be classed with Iron manufactures.		
Starch, of wheat, potatoes, or other vegetable substances	1 kilog.	.14
Sulphur, all kinds		Free.
Flowers of sulphur		Free.
Sulphuric acid		Free.
Mushrooms, all kinds not otherwise provided for	1 kilog.	.40
Sewing-machines; to be classed with Machinery, implements, and tools, not specified.		
Saws, saw blades, and saw materials (untoothed saws); to be classed with Machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Soft soap	1 kilog.	.07
Sacks:		
New, empty; classed with the material of which they are made.		
Showing previous use		Free.
Bedding is to pay the duty provided for the textile material of which its outer covering consists.		
When stuffed with horse-hair or any other dutiable substance, but covered with a material free of duty, it is to be classed with Industrial productions of every kind, not specially mentioned in this tariff.		
When belonging to travelers or seafaring men, when showing evident marks of previous use, or when carried by the owner and judged not to exceed his personal needs		Free.
Picture-frames; to be classed with manufactures of the material which is their chief component part, without deduction for weight of pictures, glass, &c.		
Photograph-frames, of pasteboard or of pasteboard and glass. (See Pasteboard manufactures.)		
Made of bronzed pasteboard. (See Pasteboard manufactures, japanned.)		
NOTE.—When picture-frames under the above provision are to pay duty ad valorem, the picture or drawing therein framed is to be excluded from the valuation.		
Substitutes for horse-hair, and moss prepared as a stuffing material; to be classed with Grasses, n. e. s.		
Tallow		Free.
Tamarinds	1 kilog.	.10
Tooth-powder; classed with Merchandise, manufactured, not provided for.		
Bricks and roof-tiles, all kinds		Free.

* See § 5, appended instructions.

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
		Kr. öre.
Brass studs or nails	1 kilog	.35
Tin:		
Unworked, also worked, if old or broken		Free.
Worked new:		
Gilded, silvered, lacquered, or painted	1 kilog	.70
All other kinds	1 kilog	.35
Tin and lead ashes		Free.
Tin salts and chlorides of tin		Free.
Turpentine, native or raw		Free.
Turpentine oil or spirits of turpentine	1 kilog	.07
Tea	1 kilog	1.40
Newspapers and reviews		Free.
Tar and tar-water (the latter is a residual product of tar, used in tanning)		Free.
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured; leaf or stems	1 kilog	1.00
Manufactured:		
Cigars and cigarettes	1 kilog	3.00
All other kinds	1 kilog	1.20
Clay pipes and porcelain pipes. (See Pipe-bowls.)		
Train-oil, of all kinds (includes fish-oils)		Free.
Tripoli		Free.
Truffles, weight of glass or jar included	1 kilog	.30
Wire:		
Gold and silver wire	1 kilog	2.40
Iron and steel wire		Free.
Articles made of iron and steel wire; to be classed with "All other factory or hand-made iron goods."		
Copper wire or wire of any other metal not here mentioned:		
When gilded, silvered, or plated	1 kilog	2.40
All other kinds		Free.
Iron, copper, brass, and steel wire for musical instruments. (See Strings.)		
Metal wire, woven over or covered with silk or yarn. (See Bonnet-frames and similar wire and tape frames.)		
Threads and twines:		
Of cotton, all kinds	1 kilog	.47
Of linen, unbleached	1 kilog	.47
Of linen, bleached or colored	1 kilog	.70
Of silk, cotton, or linen, when covered with gold, silver, or any other metal; to be classed with Military haberdashery.		
Trees, all kinds		Free.
Timber and lumber:		
Rough timber, all kinds		Free.
Hoop-poles		Free.
Beams and rafters, all kinds		Free.
Boards and planks, sawn, all kinds		Free.
Juniper boards and staves		Free.
Gun-stocks, in the rough		Free.
Handspikes, finished and in the rough		Free.
Moldings and laths, all kinds		Free.
Masts, booms, and spars; also hollowed		Free.
Logs for pumps		Free.
Scantling, all kinds		Free.
Staves and barrel-heads, all kinds		Free.
Hoops		Free.
Fire-wood, all kinds		Free.
Oars in the rough		Free.
Wood manufactures:		
Veneers of 7 millimeters or less in thickness pay half the duty imposed upon cabinet-makers' work of the same wood. Thin boards, intended for the manufacture of cigar-boxes, if within the above-mentioned dimensions, are to be classed as Veneers.		
Laminæ of ebony for piano keys		Free.
Turners' work, n. e. s., with or without staining, painting, or japanning:		
When articles weigh less than one kilogram apiece	1 kilog	.60
When articles weigh 1 kilogram or over each; to be classed with Cabinet-makers' work.		
Wooden articles in a more or less advanced stage of manufacture, n. e. s., therein included cabinet-makers' and chair-makers' work:		
Of fir or spruce, with or without paint, staining, or japanning	1 kilog	.02
Of elm, ash, birch, beech, oak, walnut, and other domestic woods, with or without paint, staining, or japanning, or with veneering of above-mentioned woods	1 kilog	.07
Of mahogany, jack-wood, or any other exotic wood, massive or only with veneers thereof; also cabinet-work, gilt or imitation gilt	1 kilog	.12
NOTE.—Wood manufactures composed of several kinds of woods pay duty as if entirely made of the kind paying the highest duty.		
Furniture when already stuffed, but not covered, pays duty under the above provisions, without addition. Furniture when stuffed and covered pays duty under the above provisions with the addition of 20 per cent.		

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Duty.
		Kr. öre.
Foot-rules. (See Instruments, industrial.)		
Heavy-spar (sulph of baryta). Unground; to be classed with Stone. Ground; classed with Colors and dye-stuffs.		
India ink; classed with Colors and dye-stuffs.		
Soaps:		
Perfumed soaps	1 kilog	.30
All other kinds	1 kilog	.12
Soap wort		Free.
Cordage, new		Free.
Artificial teeth; classed with Merchandise, manufactured, not mentioned in this tariff.		
Matches, made of wood or of other material; also tinder, weight of boxes or wrapping immediately surrounding them to be included	1 kilog	.05
Wool, all kinds		Free.
Watches and clocks:		
Watches, with gold case	1 piece	1.00
Watches, with case of any other material	1 piece	.50
Watch-cases, separate, are to be classed with manufactures of the substance of which they are made.		
Ships' chronometers	1 piece	1.00
Wall and mantle-piece clocks in cases:		
Of bronze or other metal; also of alabaster or porcelain	1 kilog	.70
Of wood or other material	1 kilog	.50
Clock-cases, separate, clock-weights; also steeple-clocks and parts thereof pay same duty as the manufactures of the material of which such articles are composed.		
Unmounted watch or clock works, or parts of clocks and watches, n. e. s.	1 kilog	1.80
Watch-glasses. (See Glass.)		
Wadding:		
Of silk	1 kilog	3.50
All other kinds	1 kilog	.24
Carriages and vehicles, including railway cars:		
Carts and trucks, for hauling	1 piece	5.00
Two-wheeled carriages and sleighs	1 piece	15.00
Four-wheeled:		
Gigs	1 piece	25.00
Gigs, half-topped	1 piece	50.00
All other kinds	1 piece	100.00
NOTE.—If any doubt arises as to the class in which a carriage properly belongs, such carriage is to pay 10 per cent. ad valorem, total duty however not in any case to exceed 100 kroner.		
Carriage-makers' productions, n. e. s., are to be classed with industrial productions of every kind not specially mentioned in this tariff.		
Vanilla	1 kilog	13.00
Mittens:		
Silk or half silk	1 kilog	3.50
All other kinds	1 kilog	1.20
When covered with leather or fur; to be classed with Gloves.		
Mineral waters		Free.
Water glass or a solution of silicic acid in kalium or natron, ad valorem	100 kroner.	5.00
Wax, all kinds		Free.
Wax-works; classed Merchandise, manufactured, not specified.		
Wicks, for lamps or candles	1 kilog	1.00
NOTE.—No deduction for weight of boxes or paper wrapping.		
Tools, or parts thereof, n. e. s.; classed with Machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Tool-chests for children, containing tools that cannot be used for work; to be classed with Toys.		
Wines, all kinds:		
Containing 21 per cent. or less of alcohol:		
In barrels	1 kilog	16.5
In bottles	1 liter	.21
Containing from over 21 per cent. to 25 per cent. of pure alcohol:		
In barrels	1 kilog	.45
In bottles	1 liter	.80
Containing more than 25 per cent. alcohol; to be classed with Liqueurs.		
Wine-lees		Free.
Grapes, fresh		Free.
Cream of tartar:		
Raw or refined		Free.
In crystals		Free.
Tartaric acid; to be classed with Chemico-technical preparations.		
Orris root		Free.
Orris sirup; to be classed with Sirups.		
Visiting and business cards	1 kilog	.20
Bismuth	1 kilog	.30
Vitriol, all kinds		Free.
Oil or sprits of vitriol. (See Sulphuric acid.)		
Textile manufactures:		
Of pure silk:		
Velvet and plush	1 kilog	2.40

The tariff of Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable unit.	Unit.
Textile manufactures—		*Kr. öre.*
Of pure silk:		
Other kinds, therein included gold and silver cloth	1 kilog.	8.50
NOTE.—Velvet of which the nap is silk and the back is cotton, is to pay duty under last section.		
Half-silk:		
Velvet and plush, also rugs	1 kilog.	2.40
Other kind of half-silk textures	1 kilog.	2.40
Of cotton:		
Bookbinders' cloth	1 kilog.	.50
Velveteen and plush, also rugs and fustian	1 kilog.	.94
Gauze, linings, muslins, organdies, and batiste	1 kilog.	1.76
Sail-duck	1 kilog.	.14
Tulle	1 kilog.	2.90
All other kinds of cotton textures:		
If unbleached and undyed	1 kilog.	.58
If bleached or dyed	1 kilog.	.94
If printed or embossed	1 kilog.	1.18
With smaller or greater admixture of linen, hemp, or jute:		
Bed-tick	1 kilog.	.94
Damask and diaper	1 kilog.	1.20
Carpet stuffs	1 kilog.	.40
Other kinds; to be classed with similar fabrics composed solely of cotton.		
Of wool:		
Of pure wool or with smaller or greater admixture of cotton, linen, or any other textile except silk:		
Feltings and carpets	1 kilog.	.60
Machine-felting, specially made for the purpose; classed with Machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Cloth for steam-packing	1 kilog.	.24
All other kinds of woolen textures	1 kilog.	1.76
Of flax or hemp, with or without admixture of jute:		
Gunny-cloth, sack-cloth, canvas, and saddle-girth webbing	1 kilog.	.35
Bed-tick	1 kilog.	.94
Batiste, gauze, cambrics, lawns, damask, and "linens" of all kinds	1 kilog.	1.76
Carpetings, even if any other textile specified in this tariff is a component part thereof	1 kilog.	.40
Cloth for steam-packing	1 kilog.	.24
Sail and tent duck	1 kilog.	.19
All other kinds, diaper included	1 kilog.	1.50
Of jute:		
Unbleached and undyed sack and baling cloth		Free.
All other kinds	1 kilog.	.40
Of mohair or horse-hair:		
Cow-hair felt		Free.
All other kinds	1 kilog.	.60
Waxed or enameled:		
Oil-cloth carpeting	1 kilog.	.24
All other kinds	1 kilog.	.60
Waterproof textures, permeated with a solution of caoutchouc, India rubber, &c.	1 kilog.	1.76
Elastic webbing, containing fibers of caoutchouc or similar substances; to be classed with Ribbons, all other kinds.		
Swords and sword-blades. (See Iron.)		
Grafting wax		Free.
Axes: to be classed with Machinery, implements, and tools not specified.		
Zinc:		
Unworked or in plates		Free.
Sheets and nails for ships' bottoms		Free.
Manufactures of:		
Unpainted and unjapanned	1 kilog.	.07
Painted or japanned	1 kilog.	.35
Gilded, silvered, or plated	1 kilog.	.70
Zinc-blende		Free.
Zitver root (root of *Curcuma zedoaria*)		Free.
Steam-engines and steam-boilers		Free.
Eggs		Free.
Vinegar and acetic acid, all kinds:		
When containing 10 per cent. of acid or less	1 kilog.	.20
For every 1 per cent. increase beyond 10 per cent. of acid, the duty is to be increased two öre per kilogram.		
Ale. (See Malt liquors.)		
Merchandise not mentioned in this tariff, and which cannot be classed in any of the categories created by its provisions:		
If a raw product		Free.
If manufactured or more or less worked, ad valorem	100 kroner.	10.00

NOTE.—The word "polished," when used in this tariff in connection with iron articles or other metal wares, is to be understood as meaning that such articles have sufficient finish not to show any traces of filing.

NORWAY.

TARIFF OF NORWAY.

[Translated and forwarded by Consul Gade, of Christiania.]

Royal proclamation concerning custom-house duties from July 1, 1881, for the Kingdom of Norway.

We, Oscar, by the grace of God King of Norway and Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals, make known:

Whereas the Storthing on the 13th and 14th June of this year has decreed as follows:

§ 1. From the 1st of July, 1881, the following duties on goods and vessels shall be paid to the treasury: (*a*) import duties; (*b*) storage duties; (*c*) export duties; (*d*) tonnage and light-house duties.

§ 2. Import duties, calculated in accordance with the annexed tariff A, shall be collected on foreign goods imported for consumption in this country, whether the importation be at private or public expense, as well as on all domestic goods which on export to foreign countries receive a drawback from the treasury on duties already collected.

Besides such goods as by special license or permission have been or hereafter may be imported free of duty, the following articles shall be exempt from duties:

(*a*) Ship's inventory, including cabin, galley, and similar inventories, in so far as their quality and quantity may be considered suitable, and they are to remain for use on the vessel on which they were imported from foreign countries. That these inventories have been exported from the country as transit goods in the same vessel in which they were found on its return to have been used does not make them liable to duty.

(*b*) Similar inventories which have come ashore loose or from vessels wrecked on the Norwegian coasts. Further inventories which have belonged to Norwegian vessels, which have been wrecked or legally condemned as unseaworthy in foreign countries, after the requisite vouchers have been approved by the treasury department.

(*c*) Ship provisions and other ship stores, brought in ships from foreign countries and remaining on board, provided they do not exceed what custom officers consider warranted by the size of the vessel, its crew and passengers, and the time it remains in port of arrival. If the goods and passengers it carries are destined for different places in the country, their consumption free of duty may continue until the vessel arrives at the place of final delivery for the goods and passengers brought from abroad, as well as during its stay there. If the vessel later clears for foreign countries, or goes to another place in the country without taking goods on board, the residue of provisions and other ship stores may remain on board for use without payment of duty, provided they do not exceed what the custom-house officers deem justified by the length of the proposed journey and other circumstances. But if the vessel goes to another inland port, after taking in goods for home ports, duty must be paid on the residue, provided it cannot be considered trifling. The same holds good when the crew is paid off, provided the residue be not put under lock and seal of the custom-house.

In regard to ship provisions on steamers plying between foreign and domestic ports, the rules here given are to be applied with such retsrictions as the treasury department may find necessary to prevent possible abuses.

Coffee, tea, sugar, and sirup which are exported from the deposit stores may be delivered exempt of duty for use on board vessels destined to foreign countries, or for whale, walrus, or seal fisheries in the South Sea or in the Arctic Sea, as soon as the ship has cleared or the crew has been shipped, provided the custom officers find that the quantity of these provisions, clothing, and other traveling effects which have belonged to Norwegians deceased in foreign countries are also admitted free of duty when they bear traces of having been used.

(*d*) Clothing and other traveling requisites belonging to passengers, in so far as the custom officers may deem that their quality and quantity indicate that they are imported for personal use. When such effects are not brought by the passengers themselves, they are only admitted exempt of duty when the custom officers judge that they are not only imported for personal use, but also bear traces of having been used.

(*e*) Implements, carriages, riding equipments, household utensils, furniture, and similar articles, when they bear traces of having been used, and they are imported for the account and use of persons who have resided abroad at least one year, and there have owned and used them. Furthermore, articles which may by inheritance have become the property of any one residing in this country, provided they bear traces of having been used.

(*f*) Samples, provided they do not appear destined for sale.

(*g*) Packing envelopes, containing goods, and which evidently appear of ordinary description. That material which is imported as dunnage in vessels is considered as envelopes, does not exceed what may be considered requisite, and on the condition that the master give a written declaration on trust that the goods are destined for the consumption of the crew and passengers, and shall not be smuggled into the country with his consent.

When the crew stays on shore while a vessel is undergoing repairs, so much of the provisions brought from foreign countries may be delivered free of duty as the custom-officers may seem requisite for the use of the crew.

§ 3. Damaged dutiable merchandise, provided it be proved, in the judgment of the custom-officers or in some other manner that during the voyage, that is, after it has been loaded on the vessel and before it has been brought ashore, to have been damaged so as to have deteriorated in value one-quarter part or more, pays a duty of 10 per cent. of the proceeds of the auction, when sold at auction without having previously paid duty, and of 9 per cent. when sold after having paid duty. In both cases the fee and other expenses which the purchaser is bound to pay besides the auction bid are added to the proceeds of the auction.

Import duty will, however, be levied on the following articles at rates given below:

	Per cent.
Coffee, duty paid	20
Coffee, duty unpaid	25
Malt and sugar, duty paid	40
Malt and sugar, duty unpaid	67
Tobacco in leaf, and stems, duty paid	50
Tobacco in leaf, and stems, duty unpaid	100

These rules are not applicable to brandy.

In any case it depends on the owner or his agent, if he should prefer it, to pay the duty according to the ordinary rules.

§ 4. When a merchandise is composed of parts subject to different rates of duty, and it cannot be referred to any of the articles enumerated in the tariff of import duties, the person paying duty is at liberty to separate the parts and pay duty on them separately. But if such a separation cannot take place, or is not the wish of the person paying duty, the merchandise may be assessed according to the rule above mentioned, where the various parts are charged according to weight, and the custom-house officers judge themselves able to estimate their weight with sufficient exactitude. If none of the conditions exist for the separate assessment of the different parts, the merchandise is charged according to the part of which it principally consists; and where this cannot be decided by the custom-house, a duty of 10 per cent. is levied on the merchandise.

Objects which only serve to fasten or hold together the several parts of a whole, as nails, hinges, mountings, locks, &c., are not to be taken into consideration, but the goods are referred to that number of the tariff to which they would belong without these accessories. The same rule is also applicable to small ornaments.

The rules above given do not apply to goods classed under cotton, linen, silk, and wool.

§ 5. When goods are to be charged according to weight, their net weight is hereby understood (the weight of the goods themselves, without any cover or packing) unless otherwise prescribed in the tariff.

The net weight is generally determined by weighing the merchandise together with the envelope in which it was imported, and then deducting the tare prescribed for the merchandise at its number in the tariff. Should no tare be psescribed, the following rule is to be adopted:

	Per cent.
For casks and boxes	12
For bottles, glasses, flasks, jars, with or without casing	30
For covers of metal	20
For bast, straw, rushes, &c	3
For bags and other packings of linen or burlap, single	2
For bags and other packings of linen or burlap, double	3

Should casks or boxes have covers of linen, matting, or anything similar, 3 per cent. of the gross weight is to be added to the tare prescribed for such packings without covers, and the total tare is to be deducted from the gross freight. If goods are imported in an extra covering of a cask or box outside the usual packing, the tare for which has been prescribed in the foregoing rules or in the annexed tariff, the outer covering may be removed before weighing. In other cases, when the merchandise is weighed with the covering, no part of this must be exempted from weighing, whether tare for the covering is to be allowed or not.

Net weighing shall take place—

1. When no tare rule is to be found either in the annexed tariff or in the above-given provisions.

2. Whenever the custom-house officers find it necessary to remove the packing to examine the goods, or regard the packing as unusual.

3. When the person paying duty is dissatisfied with tare prescribed in the annexed tariff or in the provisions above given; is the net weight ascertained in such a case, it shall not be allowed to calculate it by deducting the tare prescribed from the gross weight. When no tare is prescribed for the merchandise or the packing, and an investigation of

the tare is impossible because the merchandise cannot be separated from its packing at the custom-house examination, the tare usual in trade is allowed, or, where that is not known, what the customs officers may find proper. No allowance can be made for any increase in weight or measure caused by accidental and unusual moisture, but if these goods have been saturated with water by accident at sea or other causes, the weight or measure is to be estimated by goods of the same kind in dry condition.

§ 6. Storage tax shall be paid on goods deposited in the customs warehouses if they remain in the same port of entry more than fifteen days, reckoned from the day the vessel has commenced to unload, when the goods are imported by sea. No charge is made for goods deposited for fifteen days or less. For every day more that the goods remain in the warehouses 30 öre is to be paid per cubic meter, the packing included. The minimum of tax on goods withdrawn at any one time shall be 40 öre.

§ 7. Duties on exports, levied in accordance with the annexed tariff B, are paid on goods exported to foreign countries, whether the exportation be made at private or public expense. The duty is paid on domestic as well as on foreign goods, but it is not so levied on foreign goods which have been warehoused as goods in transit, or have been under such custody of the custom-house that testimony can be given on their exportation as to the time and manner of their importation. In regard to foreign lumber, the treasury department may also order the control to be exercised in any other manner which it may deem satisfactory under the circumstances, and it may grant free entry in those cases where the lumber has undergone manufacture in the country.

The following articles are exempted from the prescribed duty on exports: Ships' provisions and other ship stores carried by outgoing vessels, but not over and above what the customs officers deem justified by the size, the crew, and the passengers of the vessel, as well as the length of the intended voyage. 2. Goods found or manufactured in the province of Finmark, or there imported by fishermen in open boats which they use at the fisheries, when exported to foreign countries from any port of entry in the province of Finmark or within three years from a port of entry in the province of Tromsö.

§ 8. Goods picked up at sea or in uninhabited districts in the polar regions, and thence directly imported are considered, on importation, as well as in case of re-exportation, as domestic goods picked up at the place where they are imported.

§ 9. Vessels carrying merchandise to or from the country pay tonnage and light-house duty of 80 öre per ton, with the following modifications: (*a*) Vessels engaged in any fisheries in the open sea or off the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and uninhabited lands in the Arctic Sea, are exempted from this. (*b*) Vessels plying directly between Norway and Sweden, when the whole cargo is loaded or unloaded in the two countries, respectively, are subject to a duty of only 30 öre per ton. This duty will be abolished as soon as tonnage duties are no longer charged in Sweden on vessels engaged in this navigation. (*c*) Vessels coming from or going to places on the White or Arctic Sea are subject to a duty of only 40 öre per ton.

The following rules are also to be observed in the assessment of the tax:

(*a*) The tax will be charged on as many tons as are given in the vessel's register, when the customs officers regard it as fully loaded; in the opposite cases, the tax *is assessed on as many* tons as loaded or un-

loaded, but never on more tons than entered on the vessel's register. No tonnage or light-house tax is to be paid when the goods loaded or unloaded at any port of entry is less than one ton. The necessary rules for the valuation of the goods in tons will be given by the King.

(*b*) When a vessel on the same voyage recarries goods which have just been imported on said vessel and warehoused as goods in transit, no tonnage or light-house taxes are to be assessed on said goods, either on the entry or clearance of the vessel. The same rule applies to such goods when re-exported on another vessel, where the vessel on which they have been imported is so damaged as to be unable to continue the voyage. The same also applies to damaged goods sold from vessels entering a harbor of refuge, when the sale is conducted in accordance with rules given by the proper authorities.

(*c*) In the assessment of the tonnage and light-house taxes of a vessel, deduction is made of the space occupied by the following articles:

1. Ice, sawdust, and stone hewn and unhewn, whether the stone contains metallic components or not, on the export of these articles.

2. Lumber, whenever an export duty of 3½ öre per ton, according to tariff B, is to be charged.

3. Hay, straw, gypsum, manure, and sand, as well as packings in which goods have previously been exported from the country on their reimportation.

4. Traveling requisites belonging to passengers, ship provisions, and other articles for use on board the vessel during its proposed voyage; for instance, coal on steamers, and fishing implements. No compensation is allowed for the space occupied by these articles when the vessel is considered fully loaded.

§ 10. Foreign vessels and goods imported and exported on them are not subject to other or higher duties than Norwegian vessels, and goods imported or exported on them, unless the King should order the assessment of higher duties on the goods or tonnage of some foreign nation.

With regard to duties in the joint commerce of Norway and Sweden, the special laws on the subject are to be consulted.

§ 11. When foreign goods which, in accordance with special rules, have paid no duty, or a lower one than is usual at certain ports of entry, are carried to other home ports, an import duty, or the difference between that paid at the shipping port and that in force at the arrival port, is to be collected.

If a product, manufactured from a foreign merchandise at any place in this country where it may enter, either exempt of duty or subject to a lower rate of duty than the usual one, is carried to any other domestic port where the merchandise employed in its manufacture is subject to duty or to a higher rate of duty than has been already paid, the product shall be liable at the arrival port to the import duty there assessed on the merchandise from which it has been manufactured, with the deduction of the duty which may have been paid at the port of shipment.

An exception to these rules is made in case of the grain brought home from places in the province of Finmark by fishermen in the open boats which they use at the fisheries.

§ 12. Import duty shall be refunded on samples which are re-exported to foreign countries in the same condition as imported when this proviso was made on their importation. The Treasury Department can also grant the refundment of import duty collected on raw materials and accessory materials used in the manufacture of goods which are exported to foreign countries, as well as on other assessed goods, accord-

ing to the circumstances, when they are re-exported in unchanged condition.

Export duty, storage, and light-house taxes are to be refunded when the proposed voyage is not completed and the goods loaded are again brought ashore in this country. When a master, on clearing, has paid storage and light-house taxes at a higher rate than that prescribed at navigation at the place where the master has discharged the cargo, the surplus of payment shall be refunded, provided the master make an application to the custom-house in question, accompanied by adequate information within a year from the clearance.

A.—Norwegian tariff of import duties and rates of tare.

Number.		Import duty.
	A.	
		Crowns.
1	Alum	Free.
2	Ammonia and salts thereof	Free.
	Hooks or fishhooks. (*See* Manufactured metals.)	
	Anise and anise star. (*See* Spices.)	
	Antimony. (*See* Metals.)	
	Apothecary articles, that is, all articles which only druggists are allowed to sell in retail, not otherwise provided for:	
	a. containing spirits, as brandy	.....
3	*b.* other apothecary articles	Free.
	Arrowroot, pulverized. (*See* Sago.)	
	Asbestus. (*See* Stone and manufactures thereof.)	
4	Ashes of wood and other parts of plants	Free.
5	Asphaltum, unmixed or mixed with rosin, sand, &c., and manufactures thereof	Free.
	B.	
6	Boats with tackle	Free.
	Wood for hoops. (*See* Wood and wooden goods).	
	Ballast—shovels, as implements and tools of iron	.....
	Balsam:	
	a. Riga balsam, as brandy	.....
	b. Which only apothecaries are allowed to sell. (*See* Apothecary goods.)	
	c. Other natural balsams as turpentine. (*See* Gums and resins.)	
7	Barks and extracts thereof for tanneries of all kinds, and birch bark	Free.
8	Bast and fibers of cocoa	Free.
	Manufactured:	
	a. Hats. (*See* letter H.)	
9	*b.* Mats for packings	Free.
10	*c.* Rope and cord	Free.
11	*d.* Other manufactures thereof per kilogram	0.10
	Bone, teeth of the elephant, walrus, &c.:	
12	*a.* Raw, crushed or ground	Free.
	b. Manufactured:	
	Buttons. (*See* letter K.)	
13	Other manufactures thereof, per kilogram	0.35
14	Bone, coal, calcined ivory, and hartshorn	Free.
	Bluestone, as vitriol	.....
15	Bleaching powder	Free.
16	Flowers, natural, and plants, roots, and bulbs	Free.
17	Artificial, per kilogram	3.60
	Parts thereof.	
	Leaves of paper, as pressed paper	.....
18	Other, per kilogram	3.60
19	Plumbago or black lead	Free.
20	Crucibles	Free.
21	Black lead pencils, red lead pencils, and other pencils of chalk, pencils not mounted, including boxes, cases, paper, and similar envelopes, per kilogram	0.35
	Ashes of lead or oxide of lead. (*See* Dyeing articles No. 4)	
22	Ink and ink powder, the weight of the innermost packing included, per kilogram	0.10
	Leaf, gold and silver. (*See* Metals.)	
	Buckwheat and grit, and flour thereof. (*See* Grain.)	
	Cotton and cotton goods:	
23	1. Cotton	Free.
24	2. Wadding	Free.
	3. Yarn:	
25	*a.* Not dyed, per kilogram	0.07
26	*b.* Other, per kilogram	0.20
	Tare for No. 3 *a* and *b*: On rolls or spools of wood or metal, 50 per cent	.....
	Obs.—Cord made like rope-maker's work is dutiable as yarn	.....

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
		Crowns.
27	4. Sail cloth and other undyed, unbleached manufactures, the square half meter of which weighs 180 grams or more, per kilogram	0.07
28	5. Fishing nets, as the material thereof, with addition of 10 per cent	
29	6. Materials, the square half-meter of which weighs 100 grams or more; bleached, printed, dyed, or woven of dyed yarn, per kilogram	0.27
30	7. Ribbons and tapes, as well as ribbons and materials interwoven with caoutchouc, gutta-percha, and belts thereof, per kilogram	1.07
31	8. Diaper and damask, likewise kerchiefs, if not dutiable under a higher rate, per kilogram	0.60
	(In bond, 100 kilograms)	
32	9. Knit goods, knitted, crocheted, netted as well as dyed, and not dyed, per kilogram	1.07
	10. Lacework. (*See* Letter P.)	
33	11. Fronts for shirts, sewn or woven, as the material with addition of 10 per cent	
34	12. Open or clear, such as blonde, bobbinet, lace and gauze, per kilogram	2.50
35	13. Other open or clear goods either embroidered or interwoven with patterns, figures, stripes, or squares (except embroidery on canvas) per kilogram	1.76
	Obs.—Goods shall be considered as open or clear, if between the single threads outside the embroidery or the interwoven close figures, stripes, &c., intervals can be distinguished of a thickness of at least one thread, or, if this be impossible, if a piece ¼ meter square shall weigh only 20 grains or less.	
36	14. Other cotton goods:	
	a. Printed, per kilogram	1.07
	(In bond, 90 kilograms.)	
	Obs.—Goods of one color shall be dutiable as wholly single-colored or bleached stuffs, even if the color shall have been applied by printing or rolling.	
37	*b.* Of several colors, not printed, per kilogram	0.53
	(In bond, 150 kilograms.)	
38	*c.* Entirely of one color or bleached, per kilogram	0.27
	(In bond, 225 kilograms.)	
39	*d.* Unbleached, including wicks, per kilogram	0.13
	(In bond, 450 kilograms.)	
	Obs.—Goods made of cotton in combination with flax, or with such spinning materials as are treated as flax, shall be dutiable as cotton goods; goods of cotton, in combination with wool, shall be dutiable as woolen goods; goods of cotton, in combination with silk. (*See* Silk goods.)	
40	Borax and acid, boracic	Free.
	Meat extracts in cakes, as provisions, under Animals	
41	Fire engines	Free.
	Letter-cases, pocketbooks, portfolios, portemonnaies, or purses, cigar-cases:	
42	Of skin, or oil-cloth, or linen, per kilogram	0.80
	Of paper, as manufactured paper	
43	Spectacles, eye-glasses, microscopes, burning-glasses, mounted, with or without cases, per kilogram	0.35
	Trusses. (*See* under Skin.)	
	Bronze powder. (*See* Metals.)	
	Burning-glasses. (*See* Spectacles.)	
	Brandy of all kinds:	
44	1. In bottles or jars, without regard to the strength, per liter	1.35
45	2. In other envelopes, of strength 100 per cent. per kilogram	1.80
	For each half per cent. under 100 per cent., to 90 per cent., inclusive, 1.2 ore per kilogram is to be deducted; for each half per cent. below 90 per cent., to 85 per cent., inclusive, 1.1 ore is further deducted; for each half per cent. below 85 per cent., to 75 per cent., inclusive, 1.05 ore is further to be deducted; for each half per cent., below 75 per cent., to 65 per cent., inclusive, 0.95 ore is further to be deducted; for each half per cent. below 65 per cent., to 45 per cent., inclusive, 0.9 ore is further to be deducted; for each half per cent. below 45 per cent., to 25 per cent., inclusive, 0.8 ore per kilogram is further to be deducted; and for each half per cent. below 25 per cent., 0.75 ore per kilogram is further to be deducted. The strength will be measured by the brandy-tester at any time authorized by the King. If sugar or anything else has been added to the article, rendering the measurement of the tester incorrect, duty shall be assessed as on brandy of 100 per cent. strength.	
	(Tare, 16 per cent.)	
46	3. Ethers and naphthas, per kilogram	2.60
47	4. Vinegar ether, per kilogram	1.
48	5. Other spirituous and other spirits of ether, per kilogram	1.80
49	6. Smelling waters, including aromatic vinegar, the weight of the nearest packing included, per kilogram	1.
	7. Varnish and polish. (*See* under letter F.)	
	Obs. 1.—If mixtures containing spirits are entered under other names in the tariff, the treasury department may order that the article shall be assessed as brandy.	
	Obs. 2.—The treasury department may permit that brandy for technical use may be imported free of duty, on the condition that it may be by some addition rendered unfit for use as a beverage.	
50	Bread of wheat, or of wheat mixed with other cereals, hard or soft, per kilogram	0.03.3
51	Of rye and other kinds of grain, per kilogram	0.02
	Belly-bands, woven. (*See* under Linen goods.)	
	Bottom pieces for casks, as staves. (*See* under Wood and wooden goods.)	
	Furs, manufactured. (*See* Skins.)	

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
		Crowns.
52	Suspenders, and parts thereof, of all kinds, per kilogram	1.73
	Berries, eatable, not otherwise provided for, as fruits.	
	Coopers' goods. (*See* Wood and wooden goods.)	
	Books. (*See* Paper.)	
	Beans, and flour of beans. (*See* Grain.)	
	Brushes:	
	a. Of bristles or other hair. (*See* Hair.)	
	b. Of rushes, twigs, and other fibers of plants. (*See* Brooms.)	
	C.	
	Cocoa:	
53	Beans, per kilogram	0.1
	(In bond, 600 kilograms.)	
54	Preparations of cocoa, in cakes, blocks, or otherwise, chocolate, per kilogram	0.40
	Camptulicon. (*See* Cork.)	
	Bullons, or gold laces, under metals.	
	Curry powders. (*See* Spices.)	
	Cassia lignea. (*See* Spices.)	
55	Catechu, of all kinds, including terra japonica and gambia	Free.
	Prunes. (*See* Fruits.)	
	Cement. (*See* under Stone.)	
56	Champignons, truffles, and other eatable mushrooms, per kilogram	0.36
	Chloride of lime, as bleaching powder.	
	Chocolate. (*See* Cocoa.)	
	Chicory root. (*See* Roots.)	
	Cider or must. (*See* Juices.)	
	Lemons, and lemon peel. (*See* Fruits.)	
	Lemon juice. (*See* Juices.)	
57	Acid, citric (acidum citricum), and acid, tartaric (acidum tartaricum)	Free.
58	Coloring for brandies and other beverages, per kilogram	0.53
	(Tare, in casks, 16 per cent.)	
	D.	
	Dates. (*See* Fruits.)	
	Jackscrews. (*See* Machinery.)	
	Dragon's blood. (*See* Gums.)	
	Ladies' ornaments. (*See* Clothing.)	
	Diamonds. (*See* Precious stones, under Stones.)	
	Crucibles of clay. (*See* Earth and clay.)	
	Crucibles of plumbago, (*See* Crucibles of black lead.)	
59	Divi divi	Free.
60	Oakum	Free.
	Dolls' clothes. (*See* Toys.)	
	Down. (*See* Feathers.)	
	Feather beds. (*See* Mattresses.)	
	Animals, and provisions made therefrom:	
	1. Animals:	
61	*a*. Horses and foals	Free.
62	*b*. Other animals	Free.
	2. Provisions:	
63	*a*. Fish, pickled, prepared with spices, and preserved in oil, lobsters and oysters, also in hermetically closed and air-tight vessels, and in the latter case including the weight of the packings, smoked, and caviar, per kilogram	0.40
64	*b*. Fish, other	Free.
65	*c*. Sausages and tongue, per kilogram	0.20
66	*d*. Rolled sausages	Free.
67	*e*. Corned beef, Australian and American fresh beef in hermetically closed and air-tight vessels, per kilogram	0.10
	3. Other articles of food prepared from animals likewise in hermetically closed or air-tight vessels, pies and soups (bouillon), per kilogram	0.40
	Obs.—In both cases the weight of the vessels shall be included in the weight dutiable.	
	f. Meat and bacon of all kinds:	
68	Smoked per kilogram	0.20
69	Other meats and bacon	Free.
	E.	
	Vinegar:	
70	*a*. In casks, per kilogram	0.16
	(Tare casks, 16 per cent.)	
71	*b*. In bottles or jars, per liter	0.17
	Grits of wheat. (*See* Grain.)	
	Elephant's teeth and ivory. (*See* Bone.)	
	Ivory calcined. (*See* Bone coal.)	
	Peas and flour thereof. (*See* grain.)	
72	Cases with shaving apparatus, furnished dressing-cases, work-boxes, and work-baskets, or boxes and other cases with implements for sewing, writing, or the toilet or similar, per kilogram	0.80

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	F.	
	Crockery ware. (*See* Earth and clay.)	
	Dyes and paints:	*Crowns.*
73	1. White lead and oxide of zinc, per kilogram	0. 06. 7
	(In bond, 1,800 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, casks, 10 per cent.; packing of metal, 8 per cent.)	
74	2. Cochineal and indigo, per kilogram	0. 25
	(In bond, 225 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, for indigo in casks and boxes, 25 per cent.)	
75	3. Paints ground in oil, per kilogram	0. 06. 7
	(In bond, 1,800 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, casks, 12 per cent.; packings of metal, 8 per cent.)	
76	4. Other dyes and paints, including black bone, ground chalk, dye-woods and plant roots, and other parts of plants used for dyeing not otherwise provided for	Free.
	Fat and tallow:	
77	1. Stearine (stearic acid), margarine (margaric acid), palmitin (palmitin acid), paraffine, and other fat or oleaginous substances from which the oleine has been wholly or partially extracted, spermacets	Free.
78	2. Candles thereof, per kilogram	0. 13
	3. Lard and fat. (*See* Butter.)	
79	4. Tallow and fatty substances not otherwise provided for	Free.
80	5. Candles made thereof, per kilogram	0. 13
81	Fat lye, train lye, deyra, grease (including residue from the preparation of paraffine oil and petroleum and the so-called resin oil	Free.
82	Varnish, drying-oils, polish, per kilogram	0. 06. 7
	(Tare, packing of metal, 8 per cent.)	
	Obs.—A mixture of spirits with lacs, dyes and shell gums, and similar, shall be assessed as polish or varnish when the spirits are understood not to be more than four-fifths of the weight of the merchandise; in other cases assessed as brandy.	
	Figs. (*See* Fruits.)	
	Felt. (*See* Linens, Wool, or Hair.)	
	For sheathing or roofing with asphaltum, tarred or prepared in a similar way, as paper No. 4.	
	Fish. (*See* Animals.)	
	Fish-hooks, as hooks. (*See* Iron, under metals.)	
	Feathers and down:	
	1. In bed-clothes. (*See* Mattresses.)	
83	2. For beds, quilts, and downs, per kilogram	0. 33. 3
84	3. Feathers, ornamental, per kilogram	3. 60
	Bacon. (*See* Animals, &c.)	
	Foil, tin-foil, and mirror-foil. (*See* Tin, under metals.)	
	Foil of other kinds, as gold trimmings. (*See* Metals.)	
	Fruits.	
	1. Fresh:	
85	*a.* Oranges of all kinds, as common oranges, citrons, lemons, bitter oranges, per kilogram	*Crowns.* 0. 20
	(Tare, boxes, 22 per cent.)	
86	*b.* Apples, pears, and grapes	Free.
87	*c.* Other fruits and edible berries, per kilogram	0. 04
	2. Dried:	
88	Plums, including French prunes and other prunes, per kilogram	0. 16. 7
	(In bond, 700 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, casks and boxes, 10 per cent.)	
89	Currants, per kilogram	0. 23
	(In bond, 450 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, cases, 12 per cent.; boxes, 16 per cent.)	
90	Figs and cakes of figs, per kilogram	0. 23
	(In bond, 600 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, casks, boxes, and cylinders, 15 per cent.; caskets and mats, 6 per cent.)	
91	Rasins, per kilogram	0. 30
	(In bond, 450 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, casks, 14 per cent.; boxes, 20 per cent.; earthen jars, 30 per cent.)	
92	Oranges and orange peel, per kilogram	0. 13
93	Other fruits, not otherwise provided for in the tariff, per kilogram	0. 16. 7
	3. Salted or pickled in vinegar:	
94	*a.* Tamarinds, also if vinegar should not have been added, per kilogram	0. 10
	(Tare, casks and boxes, 16 per cent.; earthen jars, 30 per cent.)	
95	Other, per kilogram	0. 40
	(Tare, glasses, 30 per cent.)	
96	4. Fruits and fruit peel crystallized, preserved in sugar and brandy, juices of fruits and berries prepared with sugar, and other preserves not otherwise provided for, per kilogram	0. 60
	(Tare, glasses, without other envelope, 30 per cent.)	
	Fringes of gold or silver, as gold trimmings. (*See* Metals.)	
	Seeds, viz:	
97	*a.* Linseed, per 100 kilograms	0. 56
	(In bond, 20,000 kilograms.)	

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
		Crowns.
109	Seeds, viz:	
98	*b.* Rape seed, per 100 kilograms	0.55
	(In bond, 20,000 kilograms.)	
99	*c.* Canary seed, per kilogram	0.13
100	*d.* Other seed, not otherwise provided for	Free.
	Birds. (*See* Animals.)	
101	Matches (lucifers), also of other material than wood	Free.
	Percussion caps:	
102	*a.* For guns, including the weight of the boxes, per kilogram	1.33
103	*b.* Other	Free.
	G.	
104	Galls and gall nuts	Free.
	Gelatine. (*See* Glue.)	
	Guns. (*See* Metals.)	
	Gypsum and casts of plaster. (*See* Stone, &c.)	
105	Yeast	Free.
106	Fertilizers	Free.
	Glass and glassware:	
107	1. Bottles and flasks of all kinds (not including decanters, cast and cut bottles)	Free.
	2. Plates or sheets:	
108	*a.* With foil, per kilogram	0.23
109	*b.* Without foil, cut and colored, gilded, varnished, engraved, and figured, per kilogram	0.13
	(Tare, for No. 2, *a* and *b*, boxes, 25 per cent.)	
110	*c.* Other glass, in plates or sheets, per kilogram	0.06
111	3. Sky-lights, tiles of glass, milk pans, fishing nets, floats, glasses for preserves	Free.
112	4. Vases for chemical purposes, retorts, caps for telegraph poles	Free.
113	5. Optical glasses (including burning-glasses) not set, beads, ornaments not set, glass galls, enamel not manufactured, glass paste, fragments of glass	Free.
	6. Beads, ornaments, and beads set in gold, silver, or aluminium shall be weighed together with the settings, and be charged like them. In other metals. (*See* Jewelry.)	
114	7. Other glassware, per kilogram	0.27
115	8. Bottles with plaited cover, which cannot be considered as envelope, per kilogram	0.27
116	Globes, including telluriuno, lunarium, and similar articles, with or without stands	Free.
117	Glycerine	Free.
118	Glycerine, dip	Free.
	Slate-pencils. (*See* Stone, &c.)	
	Grits. (*See* Grain.)	
	Manufactured, as twigs	.....
	Otherwise manufactured	.....
	Trimmings of metal. (*See* Metals, &c.)	
	Carpets, painted or printed on oil-cloth. (*See* Textile goods.)	
	Gum and resins:	
120	1. Pitch from coal and other black pitch	Free.
121	2. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha	Free.
122	3. Gums and resins, not especially enumerated, including turpentine	Free.
	4. Other gums and resins, liquefied or dissolved, as varnish	.....
	5. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, manufactured:	
	a. In sheets, including caoutchouc paper, soles, cords or straps, thread, rings, cables, blocks, buffers, hoses, tubes, rollers, telegraph caps, floor mats, and soles for horseshoes, also when in combination with threads or texture	Free.
124	*b.* Otherwise, per kilogram	0.98
	(In bond, 120 kilograms.)	
	H.	
	Designs. (*See* Paintings.)	
	Hair, and manufactures thereof:	
125	1. Curled hair, including drawn horse and cattle hair, also if not entirely prepared	Free.
126	2. Bristles and hair of all kinds	Free.
	3. Yarn, in or without combination with other spinning materials, as woolen yarn	.....
	4. Brushes:	
127	*a.* Mounted in wood or metal, per kilogram	0.12
128	*b.* Mounted in bone, horn, or other materials, including quills and cards, per kilogram	0.46
	5. Other manufactures thereof, in or without combination with other spinning materials:	
129	*a.* Of human hair, including wig-maker's goods	Free.
130	*b.* Carpets and rugs of cattle hair, per kilogram	0.27
131	*c.* Felt of cattle hair, not dyed or printed	Free.
	d. Of horse hair:	
	Hats and caps. (*See* Hats.)	

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	Hair, and manufactures thereof:	*Crowns.*
132	Other goods, including sieves, seatings, and petticoats, per kilogram..	0. 80
	e. Otherwise, as woolen goods.	
	Hair-pins. (*See* Metals.)	
	Shot. (*See* Lead, under Metals.)	
	Straw. (*See* under S.)	
	Hemp. (*See* Flax, &c.)	
	Flax-seed. (*See* Seeds.)	
	Gloves. (*See* Skins.)	
	Resin. (*See* Gums.)	
133	Harrows	Free.
	Hats and caps:	
134	1. Hats for ladies and children, of silk or of material consisting of silk in combination with other materials; likewise other hats for ladies and children, if ornamented with flowers and feathers, per piece	1. 50
135	2. Hats and caps of all kinds of felt, or of woolen materials (knitting excepted), made up or otherwise covered with floss-silk, irrespective of the under substance, likewise if made up or otherwise, folding hats, also hats or caps in part ornamented with fur, all with or without paste-board boxes, per piece	0. 40
136	3. Other hats or caps, provided they cannot be referred to knitting goods, per piece	0. 20
	Hat-forms, hat-crowns, and hat-brims of "rolled-book," or other starched material, in or without combination with wire, as hat-forms of chips. (*See* Manufactures of chips.)	
	Vegetables, edible:	
137	1. Green and salted	Free.
	2. Prepared in hermetically closed vessels. (*See* Provisions.)	
138	3. Other, per kilogram	0. 20
	Hatchets. (*See* Metals.)	
	Grits of millet. (*See* Grits of wheat, under Grain.)	
139	Honey, per kilogram	0. 20
140	Horn:	
	a. Not manufactured, ground or in strips	Free.
	b. Manufactured:	
	Buttons. (*See* letter K.)	
141	Other manufactures, per kilogram	0. 35
	Hides. (*See* Skins.)	
	Caps. (*See* Hats.)	
142	Hops, per kilogram	0. 47
	(In bond, 250 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, packing of linen, 4 per cent.)	
143	Hops, Spanish	Free.
	Isinglass. (*See* Glue.)	
144	Whalebone, cut	Free.
	Whale-fat (spermaceti.) (*See* Fats and tallows.)	
	Walrus teeth. (*See* Bone.)	
	Twine. (*See* Rope-maker goods.)	
	Hooks and eyes. (*See* Metals.)	
	Hay, as grass.	
	I.	
	Ginger, white and brown, ground and not ground. (*See* Spices.)	
145	Preserved, per kilogram	1. 00
	(Tare, jars, 45 per cent.)	
	Instruments:	
	1. Musical:	
	a. Piano-fortes:	
146	Grand, per piece	60. 00
147	Square or upright, per piece	40. 00
148	*b.* Guitars, violins, tenor violins, violoncellos, and base violins, per piece..	1. 00
149	*c.* Flutes, hautboys, and clarionets, per piece	0. 50
150	*d.* Bows for musical instruments, whether imported in connection with an instrument or otherwise, per piece	0. 20
151	*e.* Organs, ad valorem	8 per cent.
	f. Harmoniums:	
152	With pedals, per piece	40. 00
153	Without, per piece	20. 00
154	*g.* Other musical instruments, per kilogram	0. 35
155	*h.* Parts of musical instruments (strings excepted), per kilogram	0. 15
	2. Other instruments dutiable according to material.	
	Black lead powder. (*See* Black lead.)	
	Earth, clay, and manufactures thereof:	
156	A. Earth and clay not otherwise provided for in the tariff	Free.
	B. Manufactures of earth and clay:	
157	*a.* Crucibles, mortars, evaporating and grinding vessels, retorts, balloons, and crecurbits, flags, telegraph caps (isolators), and vessels for galvanic elements, tubes for conducting water and heat, tubes for closets and drains, whether made of china or of other species of earth or clay	Free.
	b. Bowls of pipes, &c., and clay pipes. (*See* Pipes.)	

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	Earth, clay, and manufactures thereof—Continued.	*Crowns.*
	B. Manufactures of earth and clay:	
158	*c.* Stoves of all kinds of earth or clay	Free.
	d. Other manufactures of earth or clay:	
	1. Brick manufactures:	
159	Bricks of all kinds	Free.
160	Tiles, glazed, per 1,000 pieces	8.00
161	Tiles, not glazed	Free.
	Other, as pottery	
	2. Pottery, common:	
162	Not glazed or painted	Free.
163	Other, per kilogram	0.03.3
164	3. Crockery ware, per kilogram	0.07
	(Tare for Nos. 2 and 3, baskets, 25 per cent.; casks and boxes, 30 per cent.	
	4. Stone-ware (the substance showing some melting without being transparent):	
	Fine (with white and whitish substance), including "iron-stone" and "Wedgewood," so styled as crockery ware.	
	Common (substance, not white or whitish) as pottery.	
165	5. Porcelain or biscuit, per kilogram	0.23
	(Tare: baskets, 25 per cent.; casks and boxes, 30 per cent.)	
	6. Terralith, terracotta, and other articles which do not enter in any of the classes 1 to 5, shall be dutiable as crockery ware.	
	K.	
	Cabbage. (*See* Vegetables.)	
	Swords or sabers. (*See* Iron, under Metals.)	
166	Coffee, per kilogram	0.40
	(In bond, 240 kilograms.)	
	(Tare: bags, single, 1¼ per cent.; double, 2½ per cent.)	
167	Extracts of coffee	40 per cent.
168	Roast, all kinds of roast plants, intended to be used as coffee, per kilogram	0.60
169	Coffee-mills with wooden box, per piece	0.40
	Of iron. (*See* Metals.)	
170	Cakes, including all kinds of pastry, prepared with vanilla, lemon-peel, honey, sugar, and sirup, and similar articles, per kilogram	0.40
	Lime, burned, and lime and chalk.	
	Lime-stone. (*See* Stone.)	
	Combs, according to material.	
	Cinnamon, cinnamon flowers and cassia lignia. (*See* Spices.)	
171	Capers, including the weight of the innermost envelope, per kilogram	1.60
172	Cards and card bands of all kinds	Free.
173	Burrs for cards	Free.
	Cardamom. (*See* Spices.)	
174	Cards	Free.
175	Charts, astronomical, maps, and sea charts	Free.
176	Chestnuts	Free.
	Caviar. (*See* Provisions, under Animals.)	
177	Telescopes and microscopes, per kilogram	0.35
	Meats. (*See* Animals, &c.)	
	Bran. (*See* Grain.)	
178	Rags, old	Free.
	Clothing and ornaments, not otherwise provided for in the tariff, and parts thereof, made up by sewing:	
	1. Impregnated or coated with oil, varnish, gums, or like substances, or manufactured of such materials:	
179	*a.* When the material is wholly or in part made of silk, per kilogram	2.93
180	*b.* Otherwise, per kilogram	0.73
181	2. Other clothing and ornaments, as well as parts thereof, made up by sewing, shall pay the same rate of duty as the chief substance of the outer material, and in addition thereto 10 per cent.; the same rate of duty shall be paid on tamboured and embroidered articles for clothing or ornaments, as veils, sleeves, wristbands, when each article of dress is imported separately, also when not entirely finished for use. When the clothing is made of a material subject to different rates of duty, according its weight of a square half meter, and the weight cannot be estimated with sufficient exactitude, the clothing shall be considered made of the material which is subjected to the highest rate of duty. The additional duty shall not be imposed on clothing ready-made of knit goods, also made up with buttons, linings, strings, and like, also of a material subject to a higher rate of duty than the clothing itself.	
	3. When the clothing is only stemmed or bound.	
	Hoofs of cattle. (*See* Horn.)	
	Buttons:	
	1. Covered with cloth or thread. (*See* Haberdashery.)	
182	2. Other buttons and button-molds, including the weight of paper, pasteboard boxes, per kilogram	0.35
	Verdigris. (*See* Vitriol.)	
	Engravings, lithographs, and similar goods, not framed. (*See* Paper.)	
	Framed. (*See* Frames.)	

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	Bast of cocoanuts and manufactures thereof. (*See* Bast.)	*Crowns.*
183	Cocoanuts, per piece	0. 07
	Confectioners' goods. (*See* Cakes.)	
184	Corals, crude or not manufactured	Free.
	Manufactured, as cut and polished stones.	
	Currants. (*See* Fruits.)	
185	Cork wood	Free.
186	In corks for bottles, not mounted, and cork-soles	Free.
187	In corks for bottles, mounted, per kilogram	0. 70
188	In squares in combination with other materials, including camptulicon and similar materials, per kilogram	0. 13
	Grain:	
	1. Not ground:	
189	*a.* Buckwheat, per 100 kilograms	0. 20
190	*b.* Barley, per 100 kilograms	0. 22
	(In bond, 15,000 kilograms.)	
191	*c.* Beans, peas, and lentils, per 100 kilograms	0. 36
	d. Without pods, as flour of these articles.	
192	*e.* Oats	Free.
193	*f.* Wheat, per 100 kilograms	0. 22
	(In bond, 15,000 kilograms.)	
194	*g.* Maize, per 100 kilograms	0. 20
195	*h.* Malt of all kinds, ground and not ground, per kilogram	0. 23. 5
196	*i.* Rye, per 100 kilograms	0. 20
	(In bond, 15,000 kilograms.)	
	At the ports of Hammerfest, Vardö, and Vadsö	Free.
	2. Ground.	
	a. Grits:	
197	Of buckwheat, 100 kilograms	0. 44
198	Of barley and pearl barley, per 100 kilograms	0. 44
199	Of oats	Free.
200	Of wheat, including Semouille and Cabanca grits; likewise grits of wheat, millet, and manna, per kilogram	0. 13
	b. Flour:	
201	Of buckwheat, beans, peas, lentils, and maize, per 100 kilograms	0. 40
202	Of barley, per 100 kilograms	0. 33. 3
203	Of oats	Free.
204	Of wheat, per 100 kilograms	1. 25
205	Of rye, per 100 kilograms	0. 33. 3
	At the ports of Hammerfest, Vardö, and Vadsö	Free.
206	*c.* Bran	Free.
	Grain, mixed of different kinds, shall pay duty as that which is subject to the highest rate.	
	Cosmetics. (*See* Pomades.)	
207	Brooms and brushes of twigs, rush, and other fibers of plants, per kilogram	0. 05
208	Chalk, white and red, not manufactured	Free.
	Ground. (*See* Paints.)	
209	For drawing, crayons, chalk pencils. (*See* Pencils)	Free.
	Obs.—Goods shall be dutiable as open or clear, if intervals of a minimum thickness of one thread can be distinguished between the single threads outside the embroidery, or the interwoven close figures, stripes, &c.; or, if this be impossible, if one-half meter square weighs only 20 grams or less.	
	17. Other goods of the above specified spinning materials.	
248	*a.* Printed (as similar goods of cotton), per kilogram	1. 07
	(In bond, 90 kilograms.)	
	Obs.—Goods of one color, &c. (*See* the observation under Cotton.)	
249	*b.* Of several colors, not printed (as similar goods of cotton), per kilogram	0. 53
	(In bond, 150 kilograms.)	
250	*c.* Entirely of one color and bleached (as similar goods of cotton), per kilogram	0. 27
	(In bond (225 kilograms.)	
251	*d.* Unbleached, per kilogram	0. 13
	(In bond, 450 kilograms.)	
	Obs.—Goods of the above enumerated spinning materials, in combination with cotton, as cotton goods; in combination with wool, as woolen goods; in combination with silk, as silk goods.	
	Linseed. (*See* Seeds.)	
	Linseed cake. (*See* Oil-cake.)	
	Lentils. (*See* Grain.)	
	Linen made up by hand. (*See* Clothing and Dress Goods made up by sewing.)	
	Liquors. (*See* Brandy.)	
	Smelling water. (*See* under Brandy.)	
252	Matches, per kilogram	0. 20
	Lanterns, as lamps.	
	Candles of wax. (*See* Wax.)	
	Candles, other. (*See* Fats and Tallows.)	
	Photographs on paper. (*See* Paper.)	
253	Photographs, other	Free.
	Leather. (*See* Skins.)	
	Onions. (*See* Vegetables.)	

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	M.	
		Crowns.
254	Instruments for weighing and measuring	Free.
	Macaroni. (*See* Vermicelli.)	
	Mattresses, filled and stuffed, bed-clothes, quilts, stuffed furniture and stuffed parts thereof, of which the joiners' work does not form the chief part; cushions for carriages, stuffed cushions for sofas, foot-stools, &c.:	
255	1. When any part thereof consists of metal or wood, per kilogram	0.13
	2. Otherwise.	
256	*a.* Stuffed with feathers or down, per kilogram	0.50
257	*b.* Stuffed with other materials	15 per cent.
258	Obs.—When the articles belonging to these classes have covers of silk or of silk in combination with other materials, they shall pay an additional duty of 10 per cent.	
	Provisions in hermetically closed and air-tight vessels:	
	1. Of animals. (*See* Animals and Provisions of animals.)	
259	2. Other provision, including the weight of the envelopes, per kilogram	0.60
260	Paintings and drawings, not framed	Free.
	Framed. (*See* Frames.)	
	Paints and painters' goods. (*See* Dyes.)	
	Ores, not melted. (*See* Stone.)	
	Malt. (*See* Grain.)	
261	Extract of malt, dry or liquid, including the weight of the innermost envelope, per kilogram	0.36
262	Almonds and almond powder, per kilogram	0.40
	(Tare: envelope of linen, 4 per cent.)	
	Grits of manna. (*See* Grits of wheat, under Grain.)	
	Machinery:	
263	Steam-engines and other engines for industrial, agricultural, or nautical purposes; likewise parts of such engines, including packing for engines, friction bands, and driving bands	Free.
	Mats. (*See* the material.)	
	Medals. (*See* Metals.)	
	Flour. (*See* Grain.)	
	Meerschaum. (*See* Earth and clay.	
	Metals:	
264	I. Crude, in pigs, granulated, in blocks and bars, and in such slabs or like, which have undergone no other finishing than melting; also old metal goods only fit for remanufacturing and scrap metal	Free.
	II. Manufactured:	
	A.—Of various metals:	
265	1. Hooks and fish-hooks, including fly-hooks and hooks with artificial bait.	Free.
266	2. Jewelry of base metals, in or without combination with other metals, as bracelets, pins, chains, crosses, rings, seals, clasps, &c., including the cases, boxes, papers, or like innermost envelopes, per kilogram	0.80
267	3. Gold leaf and silver leaf and all other metal leaf	Free.
268	4. Bronze powder, and all other finely-ground metals, pure and imitation	Free.
269	5. Guns and pistols, per kilogram	0.53
270	Gun-barrels in raw state	Free.
271	Other parts, per kilogram	0.10
272	6. Cannon, mortars, gun-carriages, and shot	Free.
273	7. Trimmings of gold, silver, platina, and aluminum, as thread, lahn, tinsel, tresses, galloons, laces, fringes, pure and imitation, per kilogram	2.33.8
274	8. Hackels	Free.
275	9. Hooks and eyes, hair-pins, per kilogram No tare shall be allowed for the papers on which pins are fastened.	0.53
276	10. Coins, medals	Free.
277	11. Pins, including the weight of the pasteboards or the boxes, per kilo	0.60
278	12. Beads of other metals than gold, silver, and aluminum, per kilogram	1.16
279	13. Implements and tools for industrial, nautical, and agricultural purposes, provided they are not otherwise herein specified, with or without handles	Free.
280	14. Type-founder work of all kinds (for instance, types and stereotype plates, ornaments and molds of metal, with or without combination of wood, for printers, binders, cotton-printers, paper-hangings manufacturers, &c., as well as plates of metal, engraved or in other ways prepared for printing of music, land and sea charts, &c.)	Free.
281	15*a*. Wire of steel or other metals, interwoven in or covered with ribbons, thread, paper, or like (including the weight of the spools); steel springs covered with thread or like, including crinoline wire, per kilo.	0.27
282	*b.* Manufactures, including hat-bodies, per kilometer	0.40
	Obs.—Very heavy manufactures of metal for industrial and agricultural purposes, also for use on board ships, can be allowed by the treasury department to enter at a reduced rate of duty, or, according to the circumstances, free of duty, provided they are not already exempt of duty according to the tariff.	
	B.—Gold, silver, aluminum, platina:	
283	1. Pressed, unpolished, per hectogram	0.64
	2. Otherwise manufactured, including the article set in the manufactured metal, per hectogram	0.64

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	Metals—Continued.	*Crowns.*
	C.—Iron:	
284	1. Steel, as bar iron.	
285	2. Nails, bolts, screws, clencher-nails; also zincked, coppered, and tinned	Free.
286	3. Nuts, clench-plates, clench-rings	Free.
287	4. Table-knives and forks, with handles of silver, or silver-plated; pen-knives, razors, with or without cases or boxes, per kilometer	0. 80
	Observe: Knives wherein are blades of pen-knives shall be rated as pen-knives; also when they have other blades or instruments.	
	5. Steel and iron wire:	
288	*a.* Also coppered and zincked (including strings)	Free.
	b. Wires and wire bands, and wires manufactured. (*See* Metals, manufactured, A No. 15)	
289	*c.* Manufactured:	
290	*α.* Ropes	Free.
	β. Otherwise	Free.
	6. Needles:	
291	*a.* Sewing, embroidery, darning, crochet, and knitting needles, including the papers covering the needles, per kilogram	0. 53
	b. Pins and hair-pins. (*See* 9th class of manufactured metals.)	
	c. Other needles, as polished manufactures of iron.	
292	7. Door-handles, fire-shovels, fire-tongs, pokers, hinges, garden-shears, hand-mills, knobs for drawers and like, chopping-knives, door-bolts, scissors (not polished), buckles, knitting-needles, irons, mountings of doors and windows, materials for keys, with or without handles, per kilogram	0. 15
293	8. Thimbles and sewing-rings (also lined with other metal than iron), steel for striking fire, cork-screws, other knives and forks than those above enumerated, scissors (polished), locks, snuffers, spurs, skates, swords, and sabers, with and without sheaths, and blades for such weapons, per kilogram	0. 35
294	9. Beds, safes and fire-proof boxes, so styled, copying presses and seal presses	Free.
295	10. Other cast-iron manufactures:	
	1. Fine, such as ash-pans, newspaper-brackets, tables, bas-reliefs, cruet-stands, book-shelves, barometers, hand bells, cigar-holders, etagères, figures and groups thereof, match-boxes, reels for wool, &c., candelabras, consoles, baskets, chandeliers, sconces, reading-desks, screens, candlesticks, lockets, paper-holders, pen-holders, pen-racks, trays, censors bowls, inkstands, sugar-choppers, needle-work holders, looking-glass frames, tobacco-boxes, thermometers, watch-stands and vases, whether or not polished, painted, bronzed, varnished, galvanized, or the like, per kilogram	0. 20
	2. Coarse:	
296	*a.* Pipes, valves for pipes, ballast iron, retorts	Free.
297	*b.* Pots and kettles, with or without lids	Free.
298	*c.* Cast-iron ware, not otherwise specified	Free.
299	*a.* Bar, bolt, and band iron, axles, and pivots, crows, ship-knees, cramps, T-irons, and other rolled and hammered, scrap iron, railroad bars, plates and cramps for fastening such bars	Free.
300	*b.* Pipes and valves for pipes, posts for fences	Free.
301	*c.* Ship anchors, cable chains, and iron chains	Free.
302	*d.* Plates	Free.
303	*e.* Plates 3¼ millimeters, and over, thick, manufactured, including boilers	Free.
	f. Plates less than 3¼ millimeters thick, manufactured:	
304	*α.* Lacquered, enameled, or glazed, per kilogram	0. 35
305	*β.* Painted, varnished, bronzed, per kilogram	0. 15
306	*γ.* Otherwise (including articles overlaid with zinc) per kilogram	0. 10
	g. Manufactures from iron, otherwise wrought or rolled:	
307	*α.* Gilt or plated, per kilogram	0. 70
308	*β.* Overlaid with nickel or polished (all goods on which no filing is visible shall be rated as polished), per kilogram	0. 35
309	*γ.* Otherwise, per kilogram	0. 10
310	D. Lead, rolls, pigs, sheets	Free.
311	Pipes.	
	Boxes, foil, toys, as similar goods of tin.	
312	Other manufactures, including shot, per kilogram	0. 08
	(Tare, shot packed in linen 1 per cent.)	
313	E. Tin in rolls, pigs, sheets, and in grain	Free.
314	Pipes	Free.
	Other manufactures:	
315	*a.* Gilt, plated, per kilogram	0. 70
316	*b.* Otherwise, including foil, per kilogram	0. 35
317	F. Zinc in sheets, blocks, bars, pipes	Free.
318	Nails	Free.
319	Wire and strings	Free.

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	Metals—Continued.	*Crowns.*
	Manufactured—Continued.	
	F.—Zinc, in sheets, blocks, bars, pipes—Continued.	
	Otherwise manufactured:	
320	*a.* Gilt, silver-plated, per kilogram	0. 70
321	*b.* Bronzed, varnished, lacquered, or painted, per kilogram	0. 35
322	*c.* Cast articles, weighing over 25 kilograms, per piece	Free.
323	*d.* Otherwise, per kilogram	0. 15
	G. Copper, brass, bronze, German silver, and other metals mixed with copper:	
324	1. Plates, sheets, bolts, rivet rings, rivet plates, bottoms, bars, wire-cloth, and unpolished pipes	Free.
325	2. Nails, screws, nuts, rivets	Free.
326	3. Sheets, plated	Free.
	4. Buttons. (*See* Buttons.)	
327	5. Thread and strings	Free.
328	6. Manufactures of wire, in or without combination with other materials, provided they do not enter into any of the above classes, per kilogram	0. 35
329	7. Casts of busts and statues, weighing over 25 kilograms	Free.
330	8. Bells, wheel boxes, door mountings, door latches, faucets, hinges, candle-sticks, mortars, casters for furniture, irons, thimbles, sewing-rings, knobs for drawers or like, rings and hooks, with or without screw-thread, watch-keys, in or without combination with other materials, per kilogram	0. 35
	9. Other manufactures:	
331	*a.* Gilt and plated, including the articles especially enumerated under No. 8, when imported as gilt and silver-plated, per kilogram	0. 70
332	*b.* Otherwise, per kilogram	0. 35
	Britannia metal, as copper.	
	Microscopes. (*See* Telescopes.)	
	Minerals. (*See* Stone.)	
	Mineral waters. (*See* Thermal waters.)	
333	Mead, per kilogram (Tare, casks, 16 per cent.)	0. 17
334	Models, not fit for any other use	Free.
335	Musk	Free.
	Mushrooms. (*See* Champignons.)	
	Music. (*See* under Paper.)	
	Mace and nutmegs. (*See* Spices.)	
	Must. (*See* Juices.)	
	N.	
	Needles (sewing, embroidery, crochet, knitting, and darning needles). (*See* Iron, under Metals.)	
	Pins and hairpins. (*See* Manufactured metals, A No. 9.)	
	Other needles. (*See* Iron, under Metals.)	
336	Specimens of natural history of all kinds	Free.
	Nickel. (*See* Metals.)	
337	Nitro-glycerine and dynamite	Free.
338	Vermicelli, macaroni, per kilogram (Tare, boxes, 24 per cent., baskets, 12 per cent.)	0. 20
339	Nuts, hazel, and walnuts, Para nuts, and other edible nuts, not otherwise provided for, per kilogram	0. 33
	O.	
340	Wafers of all kinds, including wafer sheets, per kilogram	0. 80
	Oils:	
	1. Fatty oils:	
341	*a.* Olive oil, per kilogram (In bond, 1,200 kilograms.)	0. 06. 7
	b. Hemp-seed oil, palm oil, cocoanut oil, per kilogram (In bond, 7,800 kilograms.)	0. 05
	c. Linseed oil, rape-seed oil, sperm oil, oleine, lard, and other fatty oils, or oily substances, if not elsewhere specified in the tariff, per kilogram (In bond, 1,800 kilograms.)	0. 05
342	*d.* Castor-oil (oleum ricini)	Free.
	2. Ethereal:	
343	*a.* Camphene, paraffine oil, photogene, wood-oil, and like illuminating fluids, American earth or stone oil (petroleum), per kilogram (In bond, 1,800 kilograms.)	0. 10
344	*b.* Turpentine, spike juniper, and birch oil; hartshorn, amber oil, and "oleum succinicum crudum," per kilogram	0. 06. 7
	(Tare for No. 1, *a* and *b*, and for No. 2, *a* and *b*: In casks, or other barrels, single or double, for fatty oils, 18 per cent.; for ethereal oils, 20 per cent.; in bottles and glasses without other envelope, 20 per cent.; in bottles or glasses in one plain basket with straw, 30 per cent.; in bottles and glasses in two plain baskets with straw, 40 per cent.; in bottles or glasses packed in sawdust or similar article in boxes, 40 per cent.; in earthen jars, 30 per cent.; in earthen jars in one plain basket with straw, 40 per cent.; in earthen jars in two plain baskets with straw, 50 per cent.)	

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	Oils—Continued.	
	2. Ethereal—Continued.	*Crowns.*
345	*c.* Other ethereal oils, including the weight of the innermost envelope (bottle, jar or like), per kilogram	2.00
346	3. Hair oil, including the weight of the vessel (bottle, jar, &c.), per kilogram	0.67
347	Oil cakes and oil flour	Free.
	Olives. (*See* Fruits.)	
	Oranges. (*See* Fruits.)	
348	Cheese, per kilogram	0.15
	Ox-tongues. (*See* Provisions, under Animals.)	
	P.	
	Paper and manufactures thereof:	
349	1. Writing, drawing, and music paper with lines, and all kinds of paper suitable for writing and drawing paper, white and colored in the mass, varnished, oiled, or prepared in a like way; parchment paper and paper cut in slips for telegraphs, per kilogram	0.12
350	2. Paper, printing, all kinds of paper suitable for printing-paper, which do not enter into the foregoing class, white and colored in the mass, blotting and filtering paper	Free.
351	3. Pasteboard, packing and wrapping paper, paper-waste, pressing pasteboard	Free.
352	4. Sheathing and roofing paper, paper coated or covered with asphaltum, tar, glass, sand, slate, emery, or like; also papers which do not enter into any of the above classes	Free.
353	5. Ornaments of stone, pasteboard, and slates	Free.
354	6. Hangings, patterns, and books of patterns for embroidery, knitting, crochet-work, and the like (newspapers and journals excepted), blank forms, vignettes, labels, ruled paper, round games of paper, enameled paper, visiting cards, tickets for steamers and the like; envelopes cut out and pasted together; also white linen lining, bags and the like; frames with or without glass for pictures; paper covered with gauze or other materials, lacquered paper and cap shades thereof, per kilogram	0.13
355	7. Playing cards, per kilogram	0.13
356	8. Written paper, paper money, lines of exchange, bonds, shares and like papers, representing value	Free.
357	9. Paper, bound or stitched, per kilogram	0.27
358	10. Books, or parts thereof, newspapers, sheets of music, and other articles of paper, printed or written (engravings, lithographs, &c., included), not chargeable under No. 6, bound and unbound	Free.
359	11. Other manufactures of pasteboard and other paper, and of papier-maché, including albums, per kilogram	0.60
	Paper, calico. (*See* Textile goods.)	
	Papier-maché, manufactured. (*See* under Paper.)	
360	Paper waste, or shavings	Free.
	Parasols and umbrellas:	
361	1. With covers of silk or silk in part, per piece	0.75
362	2. With cover of other materials, per piece	0.25
363	3. Frames without cover, per kilogram	0.35
	Pepper. (*See* Spices.)	
	Brushes. (*See* Brush-maker's goods.)	
	Mother of pearl:	
364	1. Unmanufactured	Free.
	2. Manufactured:	
	(*a*) Buttons. (*See* letter K.)	
365	(*b*) Otherwise, per kilogram	0.80
366	Pearls, precious, not set	Free.
	Set, shall be weighed with the setting and dutiable at the same rate.	
	Necklace of corals, as corals manufactured.	
	Pipe bowls, tobacco pipes, pipe tubes, mouth-pieces, irrespective of material, with or without mounting or other appurtenances, and with or without cases:	
367	(*a*) Clay-pipes	0.07
	Tare, cases 17 per cent.	
	Baskets, 12 per cent.	
368	(*b*) Other, per kilogram	0.35
	Pickles. (*See* Vegetables.)	
	Pistols. (*See* under Metals.)	
	Plants, live. (*See* Trees.)	
369	Plows	Free.
370	Pomade, including the weight of the innermost envelope (paper, glass, jars, and the like), per kilogram	0.35
	Bittter oranges. (*See* Fruits.)	
	Porcelain. (*See* Earth and clay.)	
	Portfolios, as letter cases.	
	Porter. (*See* Ale.)	
	Haberdashery:	
	1. Of silk alone, as silk.	
371	2. Of silk in combination with other materials, whether the outer part consists wholly of silk over other materials or of silk in combination with other materials, per kilogram	2.33.3
372	3. Other, per kilogram	1.33.3

A—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	Obs.—Besides the articles which generally belong to haberdashery, the following are classed as such: Buttons, covered with woven or spun goods, lacing, all kinds of woolen ribbons and woolen cords and hair nets. No deduction of duty shall be given for materials used as inner packings of haberdashery.	
	Pies. (*See* Animals, &c.)	*Crowns.*
373	Potash	Free.
	Potatoes	Free.
	Potato-flour, as starch.	
	Pottery. (*See* Earth and clay.)	
374	Presses, printing presses and other presses for lithographs, engravings from copper and steel plates, &c	Free.
	Sample-books, without samples, as bound paper.	
	Cushions, as mattresses.	
	Extract of punch, as brandy.	
	Sausages. (*See* Provisions, under Animals.)	
	R.	
375	Frames for oil paintings	Free.
	For oil prints, engravings, and the like, are dutiable as manufactures of the material of which they are principally made without deduction for the weight of the picture, glass, &c. In the case of frames, dutiable ad valorem, no account shall be taken of the value of the picture.	
	Frames of paper, covered with glass. (*See* Paper.)	
	Rape seed. (*See* Seeds.)	
376	Amber, and manufactures thereof	Free.
	Cordage. (*See* Flax and hemp.)	
	Cordage of bast, grass, or rush (according to material).	
	Slates:	
	a. Of Stone. (*See* Stone.)	
	b. Of pasteboard. (*See* Paper.)	
377	*c.* Of other materials	Free.
378	Traveling bags, traveling trunks, hat boxes, portmantaus, pouches, and similar bags and trunks of leather, or covered with leather, likewise of wool, cotton, hemp, or flax, &c., in combination or otherwise with leather, or other material, per kilogram	0. 80
	Riding whips. (*See* Saddles, under Skins.)	
	Rice:	
	In the husk:	
379	1. Loose, in bulk, per 100 kilograms	3. 90
	(In bond, 3,000 kilograms.)	
380	In bags, &c., per kilogram	0. 55
	(In bond, 3,000 kilograms.)	
381	2. Cleaned (rice grit and ground rice), per kilogram	0. 10
	(In bond, 1,200 kilograms.)	
	Obs.—If cleaned rice and rice in the husk be mixed up when imported, the proportion of each kind shall be taken into account in assessing the duty leviable.	
382	3. Bran of rice	Free.
	Roe, caviar. (*See* Provisions, under Animals.)	
383	Other	Free.
	Raisins. (*See* Fruits.)	
383	Raisin stems.	
	Shades, painted or printed. (*See* Textile goods.)	
	Roots, edible. (*See* Vegetables.)	
385	Chicory and beet, not roast, per kilogram	0. 07
	Roast, and other roast roots used for coffee, as roast coffee.	
	Red-stone and red chalk, as chalk.	
386	Incense and incense paper, including the weight of the envelope, per kilogram	1. 20
387	Canes, including reed for plastering, bamboo, rattan, split, and not split	Free.
388	Plated manufactures, thereof, per kilogram	0. 80
	S.	
	Sables. (*See* Iron, under Metals.)	
	Saddlery. (*See* Skins.)	
	Saffron. (*See* Spices.)	
	Juices of fruits and berries:	
	1. Prepared with sugar. (*See* Fruits.)	
389	2. Other, including must, containing until 18 per cent. alcohol, per kilogram	0. 26. 5
	(Tare, casks 16 per cent.).	
390	Sago and sago flour, salep, ground arrowroot, tapioca, pearl and flour, per kilogram	0. 15
	(In bond, 900 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, boxes, 16 per cent.)	
	Sal-ammoniac. (*See* Ammonia.)	
391	Saltpeter, crude	Free.
392	Chili saltpeter (nitric natron)	Free.
393	Nitric acid	Free.
	Salts:	
394	1. Rock salt or stone salt	Free.

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	Salts—Continued.	
	2. Glauber (as soda).	
	3. Hartshorn salt. (*See* Ammonia.)	*Crowns.*
395	4. Refined table salt, in blocks, loaves, and lumps, per kilogram	0. 03. 3
396	5. Other salt, for cooking, per hectoliter	0. 36
	At the ports of Hammerfest, Vardoe, and Vadso, per hectoliter	0. 18
	(In bond, 330 hectoliters.)	
397	Muriatic acid	Free.
	Sauces. (*See* Spices.)	
	Shellac. (*See* Gums.)	
	Sails, made up by sewing. (*See* Textile goods.)	
	Twine (as cordage). (*See* Flax, &c.).	
	Bed clothes. (*See* Matresses.)	
	Mustard. (*See* Spices.)	
	Siccative, or drying oil. (*See* Varnish.)	
398	Sieves, per kilogram	0. 58
	Silk and silk goods, as well as other textile materials in combination with silk:	
399	1. Twisted and not twisted, dyed and not dyed, in or without combination with other spinning materials, per kilogram	0. 98
400	2. Blonde, bobbinet, lace and gauze of silk in combination with other textile material (as similar goods of cotton), per kilogram	2. 50
401	3. Velvet and other goods with figures, stripes, &c., of velvet, in or without combination with other textile materials, metal or glass threads, per kilogram	3. 47
402	4. Silk floss (felt or plush), in or without combination with other textile materials, per kilogram	2. 33. 3
	5. Haberdashery. (*See* under letter P.)	
	Other goods:	
403	6. Of silk alone, or of silk with interwoven glass or metal threads, per kilogram	3. 47
	(In bond, 30 kilograms.)	
	Of silk mixed with other materials:	
404	*a.* When at least the half of the article, or when the warp or the woof, the right or the wrong side consist of other materials than silk, it shall be considered consisting of silk alone, per kilogram	2. 33. 3
	(In bond, 35 kilograms.)	
	b. Otherwise, as other goods of silk alone.	
	Obs.—When it is not possible to ascertain whether the half of the goods consists of other materials than silk, it shall be considered consisting only of silk.	
	Sirup. (*See* Sugar.)	
405	Rushes, in raw state	Free.
	Brooms and brushes. (*See* Brooms.)	
406	Otherwise manufactured, per kilogram	0. 10
	Aqua fortis. (*See* Nitric acid.)	
407	Ships, with inventory.	
408	Tortoise shell, unmanufactured	Free.
	manufactnred as horn, letter *b*.	
	Skins and hides:	
	A. With hair on, not specified under peltries, or dutiable under that class:	
	a. Undressed, salted, or otherwise.	
409	1. Dried	Free.
410	2. Raw	Free.
411	*b.* Dressed, per kilogram	0. 33. 3
412	3. Manufactured, per kilogram	0. 37
	B. Without hair:	
413	*a.* Tanned, including sole leather and leather for inner soles, per kilogram	0. 23
	(In bond, 200 kilograms.)	
	b. Belting. (*See* Machinery.)	
414	*c.* Otherwise, per kilogram	0. 46
	d. Manufactured:	
415	1. Gloves, sewed and only cut, also lined with another material, per kilogram	2. 33
	2. Shoemakers' work:	
416	*a.* Of silk or of material combined with silk, per kilogram	2. 33. 3
417	*β.* Of other material or of morocco, cordova leather, glazed and dyed skins, in combination with other skins, or otherwise, per kilogram	1. 43
	γ. Of other skins or leather, and of felt:	
	With soles of wood, per kilogram	0. 20
419	With soles of other material, per kilogram	0. 93
420	3. Saddles, harness, bits, whips for driving, horsewhips; trusses, per kilogram	0. 60
	4. Portfolios. (*See* Cases.)	
421	5. Manufactures not otherwise enumerated shall be rated as the skins and hides of which they are made, and in addition thereto, 10 per cent. Skins and hides, only cut and not finished in any other way, curved boot-legs and hat-bands with holes, shall not be rated as skins and hides manufactured.	

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	Skins and hides—Continued.	*Crowns.*
	C. Skins and hides, with hair or feathers, for peltries:	
	a. Undressed:	
422	1. Of goats, sheep, or lambs, with the exception of gray Crimean and genuine Kalmuck skins, skins of deer, roes, does, elks, reindeer, kangaroos, hares, and seal	Free.
423	2. Skins of beavers, fitchets, chinchilla, stone-martin, mink, sables, black and blue foxes, and otter, per kilogram	2.00
424	3. Other kinds, per kilogram	0.40
	b. Prepared separate and sewed together:	
425	1. Skins of the animals specified under *c a* 1, above, per kilogram	0.20
426	2. Pennsylvania skins, per kilogram	2.40
427	3. Other skins pay as undressed skin and 20 per cent. in addition thereto.	
428	*c.* Manufactured peltries are dutiable as dressed skins, with 50 per cent. in addition thereto. For cloaks and garments lined with fur and other peltries in combination with cloth or other textile materials (with the exception of caps) shall be assessed for their entire weight as peltries.	
429	Waste of skins and hides. Shoes and other boots of felt. (*See* Shoemakers' work, under Skins and hides.)	
	Shoemakers' goods. (*See* Skins.)	
	Shoe-blacking and shoe wax. (*See* Blacking.)	
	Typefounder's goods. (*See* Metals.)	
	Fire-arms. (*See* Metals.)	
	Emery. (*See* Earth and clay.)	
430	Butter, lard, and fats	Free.
	Joiners' goods. (*See* Wood.)	
431	Soda	Free.
	Soda water (as water from mineral springs).	
	Sieves.	
	Soya, as Sauces.	
	Manufactures of chips:	
	Hats and caps. (*See* Hats.)	
432	Mats, for floors, per kilogram	0.07
433	For hats, also with gauze and other material, sewed or pasted on, per kilogram	0.40
434	Hat bodies, hat crowns, and hat brims, manufactured thereof, per kilogram	0.40
435	Other manufactures, per kilogram	0.10
436	Walking canes, sticks for parasols and umbrellas of all kinds, and all unsplit canes which have been more finished than only cut in certain lengths, and fishing-rods, per kilogram	0.35
437	Looking glasses:	
	Plate glass. (*See* Glass ware.)	
	Spermacets and candles thereof. (*See* Whale fat, under Fats and tallows.)	
	Caraway. (*See* Seeds.)	
	Playing cards. (*See* Paper.)	
	Blubber. (*See* Train oil.)	
	Steel and steel wire. (*See* Iron, under Metals.)	
	Metallic pens. (*See* Iron, under Metals.)	
	Staves. (*See* Wood.)	
	Stearine and stearine candles. (*See* Fats and tallows.)	
	Stone and manufactures thereof:	
	1. Precious stones and imitations thereof, cut or polished.	
	a. Set in gold, silver, or aluminium, shall be weighed together with the setting, and be dutiable as therein.	
	b. Jewelry in or without combination with other metals than those enumerated above under *a*, as jewelry under metals.	
438	2. All other kinds, including slates and slate pencils, plaster of Paris, chalk, cement, castings, and molds of cement, plaster, chalk, or like; also stone powdered, ground, or otherwise prepared	Free.
439	Coal, including coke and cinder	Free.
	Manufactured, as cut and polished stone.	
	Lithographs. (*See* Paper.)	
	Crockeryware. (*See* Earth and clay.)	
440	Starch and starch gums (dextrine), per kilogram	0.02.8
	(Tare, boxes, 16 per cent.)	
441	Straw:	
	Manufactured.	
	Straw flowers. (*See* Flowers.)	
	Mats for floors, cords, and other similar coarse plaitings as rush, otherwise manufactured.	
	Hats and caps. (*See* Hats.)	
442	Other plaitings than above enumerated.	
	Manufactured.	
	Trimmings and other manufactures of straw in or without combination with other materials, per kilogram	0.02

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
		Crowns.
443	Strings, catguts, and silk strings, with or without other cover, per kilogram	1. 16 6
	Of metal. (*See* Metal.)	
	Straw of flax. (*See* Flax, &c.)	
	Orange peel. (*See* Fruits in sugar.)	
	Sugar and sirup:	
444	1. Sugar, in whole or crushed loaves, squares, or cakes, and sugar-candy, per kilogram	0. 44
	(In bond, 240 kilograms.)	
	2. Other sugar:	
445	*a.* Light, per kilogram	0. 44
	(In bond, 240 kilograms.)	
446	*b.* Dark, also dissolved and other liquid sugar (including the juice before the sugar was separated), which cannot be classed as common sirup or molasses, sugar of grapes or starch, per kilogram	0. 36
	(In bond, 325 kilograms.)	
	(Tare for No. 1 and 2, *a* and *b*; for paper with or without twine no tare shall be allowed; boxes candy, 12 per cent.; other sugar, 15 per cent.)	
	3. Sirup:	
447	*a.* Common sirup and molasses, per kilogram	0. 06. 7
	(In bond, 1,200 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, casks, 12 per cent.)	
448	Capillaire, mulberry, rose, violet sirup and other like sirups, per kilogram	0. 53
	Sugars, lighter than the standards which will be forwarded by the treasury department to the ports of entry and correspond with the Amsterdam standard No. 20 shall be classed as "other light sugars."	
	If the same package contains sugars dutiable at different rates the whole lot shall be dutiable at the highest rate. A package containing crystallized sugar, together with sirup and molasses, shall be entirely dutiable as "other dark sugars," if over a fourth of the total weight is solid sugar.	
449	Confectionery, including drops and other like preparations of sugar, per kilogram	0. 46. 6
450	Mineral spring water or mineral water	Free.
451	Sponges (washing sponges), per kilogram	2. 67
	Prunes. (*See* Fruits.)	
	Bristles. (*See* Hair.)	
452	Brimstone and sulphur flours	Free.
	Lucifers, as matches.	
453	Sulphuric acid (vitriol oil).	
454	Blackings of all kinds (the duty on blacking for boots and shoes is payable on the weight of the innermost packing, envelope as well).	
	Work-boxes, with implements. (*See* Cases.)	
	Whips. (*See* under Skins.)	
	Soap:	
455	Soft, per kilogram	0. 03. 3
456	Transparent, per kilogram	0. 30
457	Otherwise, per kilogram	0. 10
	(In bond, 1,200 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, casks and boxes, 12 per cent.)	
	Bags, sewed. (*See* Textile goods.)	
	Litharge. (*See* Dyes No. 4.)	
	T.	
	Tiles for roofing. (*See* Earth and clay.)	
	Tallow candles. (*See* Fats and tallows.)	
	Tamarinds. (*See* Fruits.)	
	Tapioca. (*See* Sago.)	
	Catguts. (*See* Strings.)	
	Slates. (*See* Stone.)	
	Pocket-books. (*See* Letter-cases.)	
458	Telegraph apparatus and telegraph cables, telephones	Free.
	Turpentine. (*See* Gums and rosin.)	
	Terra japonica. (*See* Catechu.)	
459	Tea, per kilogram	1. 60
	(In bond, 60 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, boxes lined with lead, 25 per cent.)	
460	Oxide of tin	Free.
461	Salts of tin	Free.
462	Tar of wood and coal	Free.
	"Bright varnish," as turpentine. (*See* Gums and resins.)	
	Tobacco:	
463	Stems, per kilogram	1. 25
	(In bond, 150 kilograms.)	
464	In leaf and not stemmed, per kilogram	1. 25
	(In bond, 150 kilograms.)	
	Tobacco in leaf sweetened is equal to tobacco in leaf unsweetened as regards the quantity in bond.	
	(Tare for stems and tobacco in leaf and not stemmed; hides, 8 per cent.; rush, with or without bagging, 10 per cent.; baskets, 3 per cent., bagging, 2 per cent. Casks: (a) when the article is imported from a place in Europe, 8 per cent.; (b) when imported from a place out of Europe, 12 per cent.)	

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
		Crowns.
465	Snuff, per kilogram	1. 50
	(Tare in bottles and jars, 50 per cent.; other envelopes, 15 per cent.)	
466	Cigars and cigarettes, per kilogram	2. 50
	(Tare, boxes 25 per cent.)	
467	Smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and manufactured tobacco of all descriptions, per kilogram	1. 50
	No tare shall be allowed for paper or other envelope of smoking and chewing tobacco.	
468	Torpedoes and electric apparatus for use in submarine mines	Free.
	Cordage (according to material).	
469	Train oil.	
	Train lye. (*See* Lye of fats.)	
	Tripoli. (*See* Earth.)	
	Wood and wooden ware.	
470	1. Poles, fillets and frames with real and false gilding, likewise, if the weight of each piece does not exceed 1½ kilograms, platters, bowls, boxes, cruet-stands, sewing and dressing cases without fittings, carving and similar small articles, per kilogram	0. 28
471	2. Fillets, ornamented, not gilt, per kilogram	0. 10
	3. Turners' goods, with or without fittings, rings, &c., combs (also of cocoa or other nuts).	
472	*a.* Blocks, tools and parts thereof, spools	Free.
473	*b.* Spinning wheels and other simple turners' work, such as legs for furniture, per kilogram	0. 13
474	*c.* Ivory turners' goods, penholders of wood of all kinds, combs, per kilogram	0. 13
	4. Carved goods, weighing over 1. 5 kilograms per piece, as furniture.	
	5. Basket-work of ozier and willows. (*See* Baskets.)	
	6. Furniture, with cushions and seats:	
475	*a.* Of walnut, mahogany, and other foreign woods, as well as veneered with the same, irrespective of the kind of wood, real or imitation gilding, and lacquered, per kilogram	0. 13
476	*b.* Of fir and pine, also in combination with small parts of other domestic woods without veneering, per kilogram	0. 02
477	*c.* Of beach and other domestic woods, as well as veneering of these woods, per kilogram	0. 06. 6
478	To the article in other cases than that specified in letter *b* composed of different kinds of wood, it shall be dutiable as if entirely made of the wood which pays the highest duty.	
	Furniture covered with silk, or silk in combination with other materials, shall pay additional duty of 10 per cent., whereas for other covers no additional duty shall be charged.	
479	7. Staves, manufactured, and other coopers' goods, ad valorem	10 per cent.
	At the ports of Hammerfest, Vardoe, and Vadso	6 per cent.
	Manufactured staves or such as are shaved, as well as grooved, that is, provided with incisions for the bottoms, and the bottom pieces belonging to such bottoms, or bottoms joined together.	
480	All other wooden ware, not otherwise specified	Free.
481	Trees, bushes, plants, live	Free.
	Truffles. (*See* Champignons.)	
	Indian ink. (*See* Dyes, &c.)	
	Textile goods:	
	1. Painted, lacquered, varnished goods, impregnated or worked with india-rubber, gutta percha, or oil, likewise materials covered with paper pulp:	
482	*a.* Emery cloth and sand cloth	Free.
483	*b.* Carpets, tarpaulines, other goods of which a ¼-meter square weighs 470 grams or over, per kilogram	0. 13
484	*c.* Bookbinders' cloth	Free.
485	*d.* Roller blinds, per kilogram	1. 07
486	*e.* Oil-skin and other goods, wholly or in part of silk, per kilogram	2. 67
487	*f.* Oil-cloth and other goods, not included in any of the above five classes, per kilogram	0. 67
	2. Made up or otherwise put together, which cannot be classed as dress-goods, shall pay duty according to material with an addition of 10 per cent. But no addition shall be charged for sails and bags, and when the articles are only stemmed or bound:	
	Hoops, for barrels (*See* Wood.)	
489	Peat	Free.
	U.	
	Watches, clocks:	
490	1. Ladies' watches and pocket watches, including pocket chronometers, per piece	1. 00
	2. Clocks, with or without glass and stands:	
	a. In case of metal or porcelain:	
491	α. Not weighing over 8 kilograms, per kilogram	1. 00
492	β. Over that weight, per kilogram	8. 00
	b. In cases of other materials:	
493	α. Not weighing over 5 kilograms, per kilogram	1. 00
494	β. Over that weight, per piece	5. 00

A.—*Norwegian tariff of export duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	Watches, clocks—Continued.	*Crowns.*
	3. Clocks for towers are dutiable as other goods of the same materials.	
495	4. Other clocks, per kilogram	0. 67
496	5. Clock-works put together without cases, per kilogram	2. 33. 3
	6. Clock cases of wood, as joiners' work.	
	Clock cases of other materials as clocks:	
497	7. Faces for the clocks specified under No. 4, above, per kilogram	0. 67
	8. Single parts of clocks and clock-works, according to material. Weights for clocks shall be rated separately.	
	Wool and woolen goods:	
498	1. Wool	Free.
	2. Woolen yarn:	
499	*a.* Not dyed, per kilogram	0. 13
	(In bond, 450 kilogram.)	
500	*b.* Dyed, also yarn of all descriptions combined with metal threads, per kilogram	0. 20
	(In bond, 300 kilograms.)	
501	3. Felts for machines, felts for paper machines, cloth-lists	Free.
502	Other felts per kilogram	0. 80
503	Carpets and materials for carpets, bed-quilts, saddle-girths, and woven girths, per kilogram	0. 47
	(In bond, 200 kilograms.)	
	Hats. (*See* letter H.)	
	6. Knit goods, knitted, crocheted, netted, or woven:	
504	*a.* Stockings, under-shirts, gloves, coarse, per kilogram	0. 27
	(In bond, 225 kilograms.)	
505	*b.* Other, including woolen scarfs of all kinds, per kilogram	1. 07
	(In bond, 70 kilograms.)	
	OBS.—Stockings are reckoned as coarse when they have a length of 60 centimeters from the heel and weigh 160 grams or more per pair, and other lengths in the same proportion; gloves are reckoned as coarse when they have not more than one or two fingers. Shirts are considered coarse when each one with a length of 60 centimeters or more weighs 360 grams, and other lengths in the same proportion.	
	7. Haberdashery. (*See* letter P.)	
506	8. Ribbons and textile goods interwoven with india-rubber, gutta-percha, and the like and belts thereof (as like cotton goods), per kilogram	1. 07
507	9. Blonde, bobbinet, lace, and gauze (as similar goods of cotton), per kilogram	2. 50
508	10. Other open or clear goods, if either embroidered or woven in patterns, figures, stripes, or squares (embroidery on canvas excepted), per kilogram	1. 76
	OBS.—Goods shall be dutiable as open or clear, if intervals of a minimum thickness of one thread can be distinguished between the single threads outside the embroidery, or the interwoven close figures, stripes, &c., or, if this be impossible, when a piece of one-half meter square only 20 grams or less.	
	11. Other woolen goods:	
509	*a.* Embroidered with silk or thread of metal, per kilogram	2. 33. 3
510	*b.* Otherwise, per kilogram	0. 80
	(In bond, 75 kilograms.)	
	OBS.—Woolen goods in combination with silk (see silk goods), woolen goods in combination with hair (provided they are not rated under "hair"), or other spinning materials, shall be rated as woolen goods.	
	V.	
	Walnuts. (*See* Nuts.)	
511	Water glass	Free.
	Vanilla. (*See* Spices.)	
	Scales. (*See* Instruments for weighing and measuring.)	
	Vermicelli. (*See* Italian paste.)	
	Ozier. (*See* Wood.)	
512	Wines in casks or bottles, per kilogram	0. 16. 6
	(In bond, 7 kilograms.)	
	(Tare, casks 16 per cent.)	
513	Wine in bottles, per liter	0. 20. 5
	Lees of wine and mother of wine:	
	Fluid, as wine.	
514	Mixed with oatmeal or flour of rye in proportions of 13 hectograms to 1 hectoliter	Free.
515	Dry.	
	Grapes. (*See* Fruits.)	
	Tartar (crude and refined), including crystalli tartari and cremor tartari	Free.
	Tartaric acid, as citric acid.	
517	Vetch.	
	Game. (*See* Animals.)	
	Bows for violins and other bows for musical instruments. (*See* Instruments.)	
	Frankincense. (*See* Gums.)	
	Wire and wire-bands. (*See* Metals manufactured A. No. 15.)	
	Visiting cards. (*See* Paper.)	
518	Vitriol, of all kinds	Free.
	Vitriol oil. (*See* Sulphuric acid.)	
	Carriages and carts:	
519	1. Tram-cars of all kinds, locomotives included	Free.

A.—*Norwegian tariff of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

Number.		Import duty.
	Carriages and carts—Continued.	*Crowns.*
520	2. Children's carriages, per piece	2.50
521	3. Carts, with two or four wheels, handcarts and wheelbarrows	Free.
522	4. Carriages, without upholsterers' work or leather work, per piece	8.00
	Carriages with upholsterers' work.	
523	*a.* Four-wheeled, wholly or half roofed, including calashes with fixed or movable heads, per piece	80.00
524	Other four-wheeled carriages, per piece	30.00
525	*b.* Two-wheeled carriages, per piece	8.00
	Grease. (*See* Lyes of fats.)	
526	Wax	Free.
527	Wax candles and wax tapers, per kilogram	0.13
	Oil-cloth and oil-skin. (*See* Textile goods.)	
	Wicks. (*See* Cotton goods.)	
528	Shuttles, healds, and pickers	Free.
	Z.	
	Bulbs. (*See* Flowers.)	
	Beer of all kinds, such as porter, ale, &c.:	
529	In bottles or jugs, per liter	0.21
530	In other vessels, per kilogram	0.17
	(Tare, casks 19 per cent.)	
532	Articles not belonging to any of the above specified	10 per cent

B.—*Tariff of export duties.*

	Export duty.
	Crowns.
Anchovies, as salted fish, 1 hectoliter	0.02½
Wood for hoops, as lumber.	
Bark, per ship ton	0.03½
Bone, per ship ton	0.80
(Fuel.) Firewood, as lumber.	
Bottom pieces for casks, as lumber.	
Fish:	
1. Dried and smoked, per 100 kilograms	0.27
2. Cured, per 100 kilograms	0.09
3. Salted, of all kinds, in barrels, filled and not filled, per hectoliter	0.02½
4. Salted in open sea and outside the coast, and then exported	Free.
Lobster, per piece	0.00½
Clap-board, as lumber.	
Spawn or roe	Free.
Staves, as lumber.	
Train oil.	
Timber and lumber of all kinds:	
a. Pieces of over 19 decimeters in length, per ship ton	0.80
b. Smaller pieces, per ship ton	0.03½
c. In rafts, per cubic meter	0.30

The duty will be charged on as many tons as are given in the vessel's register when the customs officers regard it as fully loaded, that is, when the hold of the vessel is fully loaded with timber, or it may be judged that it would have been fully loaded if the deck cargo also had been loaded in the hold. In the opposite case the duty shall be assessed on the real quality loaded in the vessel, whether the cargo be stored on the deck or the hold, at the same time never paying for more tons than are entered on the ship's register. No duty shall be charged when the lumber occupies less than one ton's space.

If lumber dutiable at different rates of export duty be exported in the same vessel, such duty shall be charged:

A. For the whole lot at the lower rate where the lumber dutiable at the higher rate consists only of boards to cover the deck cargo or spars necessary for the ship's use.

B. For the cargo below deck at the lower rate and for the deck cargo at the higher, when the former consists exclusively of pieces not exceed-

ing 19 decimeters in length, and the latter of wooden goods of greater length for the most part than mentioned in letter A, according to which estimate the cargo under deck shall be estimated at seven-eighths and the cargo on deck at one-eighth of the measured tonnage of the vessel.

C. In other cases for the whole lot at the higher rate.

Articles not belonging to any classes subject to export duty shall be exempt of duty.

We hereby most graciously order that the foregoing decree of the Storthing shall be put in full force.

Given at the palace of Stockholm on the 18th of June, 1881.

Under the seal of the Kingdom.

In the absence of His Majesty, my most gracious King and Lord.

GUSTAF.

R. KICRULF.
LEHMANN.

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION, BY CONSUL-GENERAL KREISSMANN, OF BERLIN, OF THE GERMAN TARIFF ACT AND CUSTOMS TARIFF, APPROVED JULY 15, 1879.

AN ACT in relation to the customs tariff of the German customs territory and the revenues from customs and from taxation of tobacco. (Approved July 15, 1879.)

SECTION 1. On imported goods duties shall be levied in accordance with the subjoined tariff, which shall be in lieu of the customs union tariff of the 1st of October, 1870, and the act amending the same, approved July 7, 1873 (Bulletin of the laws of the Empire, page 241).

This act shall take effect—

First. Immediately as to the following tariff numbers, viz, No. 6 (iron, &c.), No. 14 (hops), No. 15 (instruments, &c.), No. 23 (candles); also as to the articles contained in No. 25 of the tariff (groceries), with the exception of those articles designated in the item *q* 2 of said No. 25; likewise as to the articles coming under No. 26 *c* of the tariffs (fats), and as to No. 29 (petroleum), No. 37 (animals, &c.), and No. 39 (live stock);

Second. On the 1st of October, 1879, as to the articles contained under No. 9 *d*, *e*, *f* (grain, &c.), and No. 13 *a* to *f* (wood) of the tariff;

Third. On the 1st of July, 1880, as to No. 8 of the tariff, flax and other vegetable spinning materials, with the exception of cotton, raw, dried, broken, or heckled; also as waste;

Fourth. On the 1st of January, 1880, as to the remaining articles enumerated in the tariff, including those hereinbefore excepted in the first clause.

SEC. 2. Duties by weight shall be collected from the gross weight—

a. Whenever the tariff shall expressly so provide;

b. When the duty on the goods does not exceed 6 marks on 100 kilograms. Otherwise the duties by weight shall be levied on the basis of the net weight.

In ascertaining the net weight of liquids, the weight of their immediate receptacles (casks, bottles, jars, &c.) shall not be deducted. As regards sirups, the present existing regulations shall remain in force.

For the other kinds of goods, the percentage of the gross weight, according to which the net weight shall be computed, shall be prescribed by the Federal Council.

SEC. 3. The Federal Council shall have power to provide that the ascertainment and liquidation of duties on the goods embraced in the

items, No. 2 *c* and 22 *a*, *b*, *e*, and *f* of the tariff shall occur at such custom-houses only as may be designated for the purpose, unless the parties concerned shall be prepared to pay the highest rates of duty prescribed in said item.

SEC. 4. Duty-free shall be—

a. Packages of goods imported from abroad by mail, weighing 250 grams and less, gross weight.

b. All goods subject to duty by weight in quantities of less than 50 grams. Duties of less amount than 5 pfennige shall in no case be collected; duties of greater sums shall be collected only to the extent as said sums can be divided by 5, omitting any excess in pfennige. The federal council shall have power in all the premises herein set forth to impose local restrictions in case of abuse.

SEC. 5. The following articles shall remain free from duties of import provided the conditions precedent for the exemption of the same from duty shall exist:

First. Products of agriculture and of live-stock raising, derived from such premises located beyond the limits of the customs territory, as shall be managed from dwelling-houses or farm buildings situated within said limits, under like conditions; also the products of forest-culture, provided the premises situate beyond the limits of the customs territory form a part of the premises within the same.

Second. Wearing apparel and clothes already used and not imported for sale; household utensils and effects already used, factory implements and tools already used, of persons arriving in the customs territory, and when intended for like purposes by said persons; by special permission, also, new wearing apparel, clothes, and effects, so far as the same constitute articles with which persons from abroad have furnished themselves, who, by reason of their marriage, may take up their abode in the country.

Third. By special permission, also, household utensils and effects already used, when obtained by inheritance and imported upon proper evidence to that effect.

Fourth. Traveling effects, wearing apparel, clothes, &c., which travelers, drivers of vehicles, and sailors carry with them for their own use, also tools carried by journeying mechanics, as well as fixtures and instruments of traveling artists used by the same in the pursuit of their vocations; further, articles of like description sent in advance of or following the arrival of the persons aforesaid; likewise articles of food for consumption by persons traveling.

Fifth. Vehicles, including rolling-stock of railroads employed in cutting the line for the transportation of persons and goods, and entering for no other purpose; also rolling-stock of domestic railroad companies returning empty, and the rolling-stock already in service of railroad companies of other countries.

By special permission, carriages of travelers, even if the same, when imported, did not serve as the means for carrying their owners, provided proper evidence be produced of the previous use thereof by said owners, as well as of the further use by the same. Horses and other animals if, from the use made of the same on entering it shall be evident that they belong as beasts of draught or burden to traveling or heavy wagons, or serve in transporting goods or carrying passengers.

Sixth. Empty barrels, sacks, and the like, either brought in from other countries with a view of re-exportation for the purpose of purchasing oil, grain, &c., or returned from other countries after oil, &c., has been exported therein, provided that their identity in either case be established, and, if deemed requisite, payment of the import duties secured.

But no proof of identity shall be required in the case of any empty sacks, barrels, &c., already used, in relation to which no doubt exists that they have served as the means of exporting grain, &c., or are intended to be used as such in exporting grain, &c.

Seventh. Sample cards and samples in cut pieces, or otherwise, solely fit for use as such.

Eighth. Objects for art imported for exhibitions or for State and other public art institutions and collections, also other objects imported for the libraries and other scientific collections of public institutions, likewise natural curiosities intended for scientific collections.

Ninth. Antiquarian objects (antiquer antiquities), provided the character of the same shall admit of no doubt that the value thereof consists in age and are not fit for any other use or purpose than for collections.

Tenth. Materials used for building, repairing, or equipping sea-going vessels, inclusive of the ordinary ship-fixtures, subject, however, to such regulations appertaining to the same as the Federal Council prescribe.

As regards metal articles used for purposes aforesaid, the provisions now existing in the premises shall remain in force.

SEC. 6. On goods coming from countries that treat German vessels, or goods of German origin, more unfavorably than the vessels or goods of other nations, no treaty stipulations to the contrary, an additional duty, not exceeding 50 per cent. of the amount of duty prescribed in the tariff in pursuance of this act, may be imposed. Such additional duty shall be levied by imperial decree, by and with the consent of the Federal Council.

Upon the issue thereof, said decree shall at once be communicated to the Reichstag, if in session, otherwise it shall be so communicated to the Reichstag at the beginning of the first session of the same subsequent thereto.

Failing to pass the Reichstag, said decree shall cease to have any force and effect.

SEC. 7. First. For the goods designated in No. 9 of the tariff (grain, &c.), if the same be intended for sale exclusively outside of the customs territory, it shall be permitted to establish transit storehouses, not subject to official restrictions; in which storehouses the handling and repacking of the goods there stored may freely, and without requiring declaration, occur, and where the said goods may be mixed with domestic produce. And it is hereby provided that in exporting the goods so mixed the percentage of the foreign produce contained in the mixture shall be regarded as the quantity entitled to pass free of duty. But such transit storehouses for goods of the description aforesaid may also be permitted to be established regardless of the fact whether the same are intended to be shipped for sale beyond or into the customs territory.

Second. Like provisions respecting transit storehouses as those prescribed in the clause 1 of this section shall apply to the wood enumerated in No. 13 *c* of the tariff. The closing in of the places for storing in the premises may be dispensed with. Likewise may the woods coming under No. B *c* 1 of the tariff be temporarily removed from their place of storage, and, after having been subject to a process resulting in their classification under No. 2 *c*, returned to said place of storage.

In the case of building and cabinet woods imported in rafts and shipped, under permit, to a further point, the Federal Council may provide facilitations in the mode of complying with the customs formalities as prescribed in general.

Third. For mill products (No. 25 *q* of the tariff), when exported, a drawback of the import duty for foreign grain shall be allowed propor-

tionate to the percentage of foreign grain used in the manufacture of said products, and for the flour exported when certified, foreign grain corresponding in weight to the amount of grain required for producing said flour shall be admitted free of duty. The proper relative proportions in the premises shall be fixed by the Federal Council.

Fourth. Full regulations in the premises (sections 108 and 109, sections 115 and 118 of the act approved July 1, 1879), including more particularly the requirements to be imposed on the persons keeping storehouses as aforesaid, shall be made by the Federal Council.

SEC. 8. All revenues derived from customs duties and the tax on tobacco which shall exceed the sum of 130,000,000 marks per annum shall be distributed to the several states in like manner in proportion to the population as the same are required to contribute their money quota to the general expenditures of the empire.

Distribution shall be made in accordance with the quarterly and annual statements of accounts required by article 39 of the constitution of the empire, but subject to a final settlement between the treasury of the empire and the several states. This provision shall take effect on the 1st of April, 1880.

If the revenues collected from customs duties and the tax on tobacco within the period of time from October 1, 1879, to March 31, 1880, shall exceed the sum of 52,651,815 marks, the amount exceeding said sum shall be credited to the money quota required of the several states in proportion to their respective population.

GERMAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Commodities.	Rates of duty.	
	In United States money.	In marks.
I.—*Waste.*		
a. Waste from manufacture of iron (scraps, filings), from sheet-iron, tinned and zincked iron; waste from glass works, also broken glass and earthenware; from the manufacture of wax; of soap factories, the lye; of tanneries, the leather parings, also old worn-out pieces and other leather-waste fit for manufacturing purposes	Free.	
b. Blood of slaughtered animals, liquid or dry; sinews, malt, residuums, distillers' wash; chaff, bran; malt sprouts; hard coal-ashes; dung, animal and other manures, such as soaked ashes, lime ashes, sugar-bakers' clay, and bones of animals of whatever kind	Free.	
NOTE TO *b*.—Otherwise dutiable artificial manufactures and dung salts, are, by special permit and control of their use, admitted duty free.		
c. Rags of all kinds; paper shavings, written and printed waste paper; old fishing nets, old ropes and cords; picked lint	Free.	
NOTE.—Waste, not specially enumerated, is treated as the raw materials from which it is derived.		
II.—*Cotton and manufactures of cotton.*		
a. Cotton, raw, carded, combed, dyed	Free.	
b. Cotton wadding.....100 kilos..	$0 35	1.50
c. Cotton yarn, unmixed or mixed with linen, silk, wool, or other vegetable or animal spinning material:		
1. Single twist, raw, up to No. 17, English.....100 kilos..	2 85	12 00
Above No. 17 to No. 45, English.....do....	4 28	18.00
Above No. 45 to No. 60, English.....do....	5 71	24.00
Above No. 60 to No. 79, English.....do....	7 14	30.00
Above No. 79.....do....	8 56	36.00
2. Double twist, raw, up to No. 17, English.....do....	3 57	15.00
Above No. 17 to No. 45, English.....do....	4 99	21.00
Above No. 45 to No. 60, English.....do....	6 42	27.00
Above No. 60 to No. 79, English.....do....	7 85	33.00
Above No. 79.....do....	9 28	39.00
3. Single or double twist, bleached or dyed, up to No. 17, English do....	5 71	24.00
Above No. 17 to No. 45, English.....do....	7 14	30.00
Above No. 45 to No. 60, English.....do....	8 56	36.00
Above No. 60 to No. 79, English.....do....	9 99	42.00
Above No. 79, English.....do....	11 42	48.00

German customs tariff—Continued.

Commodities.	Rates of duty.	
	In United States money.	In marks.
e. Cotton yarn, &c.—Continued.		
4. Treble or more twist, raw, bleached, dyed ..... 100 kilos..	$11 42	48.00
5. Twisted sewing thread ..... do....	16 66	70.00
6. Wicks, unplaited ..... do....	5 71	24.00
d. Goods of cotton alone or cotton with metal thread, unmixed with silk, wool, or other animal hair, as mentioned under No. 41:		
1. Raw (of raw yarn), close tissue, excepting cut velvets; net lace raw, and not figured ..... 100 kilos..	19 04	80.00
2. Unbleached, close tissue; also finished, excepting cut velvets.. do....	23 80	100.00
3. All close tissues not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 6; raw (made of raw yarn) light fabrics, excepting window-curtains, not coming under No. 1, hosiery, laces, trimmings, and buttons; also goods spun in part with metal threads ..... 100 kilos..	28 56	120.00
4. Curtain stuffs, bleached and finished ..... do....	54 78	230.00
5. All light fabrics, as jaconet, muslin, tulle, marly, gauze, not provided for under Nos. 1, 3, and 4 ..... 100 kilos..	47 60	200.00
6. Laces and all embroideries ..... do....	59 50	250.00
Note to d.		
1. Cotton fishing nets, new ..... 100 kilos..	71	3.00
2. Very coarse tissues of raw spun-cotton waste, also mixed with other materials, or single-dyed threads, in pieces not over 50 centimeters square, having the appearance of gray packing linen, and used for press-cloths, scrubbing-cloths, &c ..... 100 kilos..	2 38	10.00
3. Raw textures for emery linen and for emery-cloth factories, by special permit, under control; likewise emery cloth	Free.	
III.—*Lead, also alloyed with antimony, zinc, tin, and manufactures thereof.*		
a. Crude lead, old lead, lead, silver, and gold litharge	Free.	
b. Rolled lead, printing types ..... 100 kilos..	71	3.00
c. Rough lead articles, also combined with wood, iron, zinc, or tin, not polished or varnished; wire ..... 100 kilos..	1 42	6.00
d. Fancy manufactures of lead, also mixed with other materials, if not belonging to Class 20 ..... 100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
IV.—*Brush and sieve manufactures.*		
a. Coarse:		
1. Brushes and brooms of best straw, rushes, grass, roots, esparto, also when combined with wood or iron not polished or varnished ..... 100 kilos..	52	4.00
2. Other brushes, also when combined with wool or iron not polished or varnished ..... 100 kilos..	1 90	8.00
b. Fancy, in connection with other materials, if not belonging to Class 20 ..... 100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
V.—*Drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs.*		
a. Ethers of all kinds, chloroform, collodion, etheric oils (except those hereafter enumerated under *b* and *i*); essences, extracts, tinctures and waters containing alcohol or ether for the trade or medicinal use; all varnishes (except oil varnish), painters' gouache, and pastil colors; Chinese ink, paint boxes, pencils and crayons; drawing chalk.. 100 kilos..	4 76	20.00
b. Oil of juniper and of rosemary ..... do....	2 85	12.00
c. Oxalic acid and oxalic-acid potash; yellow, white, and red prussiate of potash ..... 100 kilos..	1 90	8.00
d. Caustic potash, caustic natron, oil varnish ..... do....	52	4.00
e. Alum, printers' ink, chloride of lime, dye-wood extract, gelatine, putty, glue, soot, shoe-blacking, sealing-wax, inks, and ink-powders, wagon-grease, combustibles ..... 100 kilos..	71	3.00
f. Soda, calcined; bicarbonate of soda ..... do....	59	2.50
g. Soda, raw, natural or artificial; crystallized soda, potash ..... do....	35	1.50
h. Water (soluble) glass ..... do....	23	1.00
i. Raw chemical preparations for industrial or medical uses, drugs, apothecary wares, and dye-stuffs, not heretofore included under *a* to *h* or in other sections of the tariff; benzole, and other light tar oils, oil of turpentine, oil of resin, animal oil, natural and artificial mineral waters, inclusive of bottles and jugs; sealing wafers, concentrated juices, gunpowder, wine, yeast, dry or paste	Free.	
VI.—*Iron and steel, manufactures of iron and steel.*		
a. Pig-iron of all kinds, old iron, and such scrap-iron as does not come under No. 1 ..... 100 kilos..	23	1.00
b. Wrought iron (welded iron, welded steel, fused iron, fused steel), in bars, including shaped iron, tires, plowshares, angle and T iron rails, fish-plates iron, bed-plates and sleepers ..... 100 kilos..	59	2.50

German customs tariff—Continued.

Commodities.	Rates of duty.	
	In United States money.	In marks.
Note to b.		
1. Loop-iron containing dross, raw rails, ingots ..... 100 kilos..	$0 25	1.50
2. Wrought iron, in bars, for wire-brush factories, by special permit, under control ..... 100 kilos..	11	.50
c. Plates and sheets of wrought iron:		
1. Rough ..... do....	71	3.00
2. Polished, varnished, lacquered, coppered, tinned, zincked, or leaded, 100 kilos	1 19	5.00
d. Wire, also coppered, tinned, zincked, leaded, polished, or varnished, 100 kilos	71	3.00
e. Manufactures of iron and steel:		
1. Heavy articles of cast iron ..... 100 kilos..	59	2.50
Of iron roughly wrought for machines and wagons, bridges and parts of bridges, anchors, chains and cables, railroad axles, tires, wheels, buffers, cannons, anvils, vises, pulleys, blacksmiths' hammers, wagon-springs, bed-springs, crowbars, brakes, horseshoes ..... 100 kilos..	71	3.00
Rolled and drawn tubes of wrought iron ..... do....	1 19	5.00
2. Less heavy articles:		
Otherwise not provided for, also combined with wood ....do....	1 42	6.00
Smoothed, varnished, coppered, zincked, tinned, leaded, or enameled, but not polished or lacquered; also, skates, hammers, hatchets, axes, common locks, coarse knives, scythes, sickles, curry-combs, tower-clocks, turners' screws, squares; wood, lock, wheel, and coil screws; tongs, pressed keys, dung and hay forks ..... 100 kilos..	2 38	10.00
Hand-files, sword-blades, planes, chisels, clothiers' and tailors' scissors, turners' scissors, hedge scissors, saws, augers, die-stocks, machine and paper knives, &c ..... 100 kilos..	3 57	15.00
NOTE TO *e* 2.—Chains and wire cables for chain and other towing purposes.	Free.	
3. Fancy articles:		
Of fine cast iron, as light ornamental castings, polished castings, art castings, malleable castings of wrought iron, polished or lacquered; cutlery, shears, knitting and crochet needles, sword cutlery; all these articles otherwise not mentioned, also in connection with wood and other materials, provided they are not included in No. 20 ..... 100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
Sewing needles, pens of steel and other not precious metals, parts of watches and watch movements of not precious metals; fire-arms, of all kinds ..... 100 kilos..	14 28	60.00
VII.—*Clay, ores, and precious metals.*		
Clays and raw material substances, also burnt, washed or ground, ores prepared or unprepared, not specially taxed, precious metals, as coins, in bars or pieces	.....	.....
VIII.—*Flax, &c:*		
Flax and other vegetable materials for spinning (except cotton), raw, dried, broken, or hackled, or as waste ..... 100 kilos..	23	1.00
IX.—*Grain and agricultural produce.*		
a. Wheat, rye, oats, and pulse, and grains not otherwise provided for, 100 kilos	23	1.00
b. Barley, maize, and buckwheat ..... 100 kilos..	11	.50
c. Malt ..... do....	28	1.20
d. Anise, coriander, fennel, cumin ..... do....	71	2.00
e. Rape seeds, turnip seeds ..... do....	07	.30
f. Other produce, not otherwise provided for	Free.	
X.—*Glass and glass ware.*		
a. Green and other natural colored common hollow glass, neither pressed, cut, nor polished; also covered with wicker of willow, broom, straw, or rushes; glass metal; raw optical glass (flint crown glass); raw ribbed glass plates; roof glass, enameling and glazing material; glass tubes and rods, without distinction of color, used for glass beads and fancy blowing glass ..... 100 kilos..	71	3.00
b. White hollow glass, not figured, uncut, not ground, not pressed, or only with finished stoppers, bottoms, or brims ..... 100 kilos gross..	1 90	8.00

German customs tariff—Continued.

Commodities.	Rates of duty.	
	In United States money.	In marks.
X.—*Glass and glass ware*—Continued.		
c. Window and sheet glass in its natural color (green, partly or entirely white), uncut, not figured, if the single length and single breadth taken together measure:		
1. Up to 120 centimeters ....100 kilos gross..	$1 42	6.00
2. Above 120 to 200 centimeters ....do....	1 90	8.00
3. Above 200 centimeters....do....	2 38	10.00
d. 1. Mirror-glass, raw, not cut....100 kilos..	71	3.00
2. Plate (window) and mirror glass, cut, polished, figured, ground, also colored and overlaid..100 kilos gross..	5 71	24.00
e. Ornaments for glass chandeliers; glass buttons, also colored; solid white glass, not specially mentioned; pressed, polished, ground, cut, etched, figured, not included in *d* or *f*....100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
NOTE TO *e.*—Small glass plates, glass beads, enamel drops, also colored, 100 kilos	95	4.00
f. Colored, with exception of what is included in *a*, *d*, and *e*, painted or gilded (silvered) glass; glass pastes (imitations, rare, of precious stones) not set; glass ware and enamel goods combined with other materials not belonging to No. 20....100 kilos..	7 14	30.00
NOTE TO *f.*—Milk glass, and alabaster glass, not figured, not cut, not ground not painted, not pressed, or only with finished stoppers, bottoms, or brims....100 kilos..	2 38	10.00
XI.—*Hair of horses, human hair, and manufactures thereof, feathers and bristles.*		
a. Horse hair, raw, heckled, boiled, dyed, and in plaits, spun bristles, oil-cloth raw bed feathers	Free.	
b. Braids of horse hair; textiles of mixed materials of which either the entire warp or woof consists of horse hair ....100 kilos..	11 42	48.00
c. Human hair, raw, or in any of the states specified in *a*....do....	23 80	100.00
d. Wigs and other articles made of hair or imitation hair....do....	47 00	200.00
e. Writing-quills, raw, ornamental feathers, not specified under *f*....do....	71	3.00
f. Writing quills, prepared; bed feathers cleaned and prepared....do....	1 42	6.00
g. Prepared ornamental feathers....do....	71 00	300.00
XII.—*Hides and skins.*		
a. Hides and skins, raw (green, salted, limed, dry), for conversion into leather; raw sheep, lamb, and goat-skins with the hair on, and sheep-skins with the hair off but not dressed	Free.	
b. Fur skins	Free.	
XIII.—*Wood and other vegetable and animal materials for carving, and manufactures thereof.*		
a. Fire-wood, brush-wood, also brush-wood brooms; charcoal, cork-wood, also cut in plates; tan-cake (tan-bark as burning material); vegetable and animal substances for carving not specially named	Free.	
b. Wood, bark and tan....100 kilos..	11	.50
c. Timber for building and cabinet woods:		
1. Raw or rough-hewn....do....	02	.10
2. Sawn or otherwise cut timber, barrel-staves, and similar sawn or cut articles; also unpeeled basket-willow and hoops..100 kilos..	05	.25
d. Coarse, rough, undyed, coopers', turners', joiners', and only planed wood-ware and wagoners' work, with the exception of hard-wood furniture and veneered furniture; peeled barked willow; coarse basket-makers' work neither painted, dyed, lacquered, polished, or varnished; sheets of horn and roughly cut bone plates; chair cane, tinged or split..100 kilos..	71	.28
e. Wood cut in veneers, not glued, not tinged for parquets....do....	1 42	6.00
f. Wooden furniture and parts of furniture not specified under *d* and *g*, also partly combined with metals not precious; tanned leather; glass; stones (excepting precious and semi-precious stones); stoneware, *faïence*, or porcelain; other joiners', turners', and coopers' ware, wagoners' work and coarse basket wares, which are painted, tinged, lacquered, polished, varnished, or partly combined with the above-named materials; glued and veneered parquet-work not inlaid; coarse cork articles (strips, bungs); coarse toys (not painted); whalebones in staves....100 kilos..	2 38	10.00
g. Fancy wooden articles (with inlaid or carved work), fancy basket-ware, bottle corks, cork soles, carved cork articles, in general all not under *d*, *e*, *f*, and *h*; specified articles of vegetable or animal carving material, with the exception of tortoise-shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, amber, agate, jet, also combined with other materials, provided they do not thereby come under No. 20, bronze wood....100 kilos..	7 14	30.00
h. Upholstered furniture of all kinds:		
1. Uncovered....do....	7 14	30.00
2. Covered....do....	9 52	40.00

German customs tariff—Continued.

Commodities.	Rates of duty.	
	In United States money.	In marks.
XIV.—*Hops.*		
Hops.....100 kilos gross..	$4 76	20.00
XV.—*Instruments, machines, vehicles.*		
a. Instruments with regard to the material of which they are made:		
1. Musical.....100 kilos..	7 14	30.00
2. Astronomical, surgical, optical, mathematical, chemical (for laboratories), philosophical.....	Free.	
b. Machines:		
1. Locomotives, portable engines.....100 kilos..	1 90	8.00
2. Other, chief material being—		
Wood.....100 kilos..	71	3.00
Cast iron.....do....	71	3.00
Wrought iron.....do....	1 19	5.00
Other, not precious metals.....do....		
NOTE TO *b*, 1, 2.—Steam engines and boilers for building ships.....	Free.	
3. Cards and card clothing.....100 kilos..	8 56	36.00
c. Carriages and sleighs:		
1. Railway rolling-stock without leather or upholstery work, ad valorem.....	67 per cent.	
All other.....ad valorem..	10 per cent.	
2. Other carriages and sleighs with leather or upholstery work, per piece.....	35 70	150.00
d. Sea and river ships, including the usual equipments and appurtenances of same, such as anchors, anchor and other ship chains, as also steam engines and boilers.....	Free.	
NOTE.—All movable articles of the ship's inventory other than such as are ordinarily used on ships are subject to the duty prescribed for such articles.		
XVI.—*Almanacs.*		
Almanacs.....	Free.	
XVII.—*Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, and manufactures thereof.*		
a. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw or purified; hard rubber, also in polished plates, staves, tubs, &c., and unpressed with designs.....	Free.	
b. Caoutchouc thread not combined with other materials, or surrounded or overspun with cotton, linen, or woolen raw (not bleached or dyed) yarn only in such manner that the caoutchouc thread remains visible without stretching the same; caoutchouc plates; caoutchouc solution, 100 kilos.....	71	3.00
c. Coarse articles of soft caoutchouc not lacquered, not dyed, not printed; hard rubber goods; all these articles also if mixed with other materials not included in No. 20; overspun caoutchouc thread.....100 kilos..	9 52	40.00
d. Fancy articles of soft caoutchouc, lacquered, painted, printed, or with impressed designs; all these articles also mixed with other materials not included in No. 20.....100 kilos..	14 28	60.00
e. Tissues of all kinds covered or saturated or joined together with layers of caoutchouc or with India rubber threads pasted in; also same combined with other spinning material; hosiery and ribbon goods mixed with caoutchouc threads.....100 kilos..	21 42	90.00
NOTE TO *e*, 1.—Printed cloth of caoutchouc, for factories, and artificial card-ing leather, for card factories, both by special permit under control.....	Free.	
2. Hose of hemp, machine belting, and wagon-covers of coarse textiles mixed with caoutchouc.....100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
XVIII.—*Ready-made wearing apparel and under-clothes, millinery.*		
a. Of silk or floss-silk, also, mixed with wire, embroidered, and lace cloths, 100 kilos.....	214 20	900.00
b. Of half silk.....100 kilos..	107 10	450.00
c. Others, not enumerated hereafter under *d* and *e*.....do....	71 40	300.00
d. Of textures covered or saturated with caoutchouc; also, of spun caoutchouc mixed with other spinning materials.....100 kilos..	30 94	130.00
e. Shirts and under-clothes of linen and cotton.....do....	35 70	150.00
f. Hats:		
1. Gents' silk hats, trimmed or not.....100 kilos..	71 40	300.00
2. Gents' felt hats, trimmed or not.....do....	42 84	180.00
3. Ladies' hats, trimmed.....per piece..	23	1.00
4. Hats not specially named, trimmed or not.....do....	04	0.20
g. Artificial flowers:		
1. Flowers, finished, composed entirely of woven or knitted tissues, or mixed with other materials.....100 kilos..	71 40	300.00
2. Parts of flowers, as leaves, stems, &c., not joined together...do....	28 56	120.00

German customs tariff—Continued.

Commodities.	Rates of duty.	
	In United States money.	In marks.
XIX.—*Copper and other not specially named base metals, compositions of base metals not specially named, and manufactures thereof.*		
a. Copper, crude or scrap		
b. Wrought or rolled copper, in bars and sheets, wire and telegraph cable, 100 kilos	$2 85	12.00
c. In sheets or wire, plated ....100 kilos..	6 66	28.00
d. Manufactures, viz:		
1. Coarse copper, smiths' and brass founders' work; also, combined with wood or iron not polished or lacquered; also, tubs of sheet-brass and wire-cloth ....100 kilos..	4 28	18.00
2. Others, provided they do not come under No. XIX, *d* 3, or, by reason of their composition with other materials, under No. XX, 100 kilos	7 14	30.00
3. Of aluminum, nickel; fancy articles of alfenide, Britannia metal, bronze, German silver, tombac, and like alloys; fancy verdigrised brass articles; also, combined with other materials, unless otherwise provided under No. XX ....100 kilos..	14 28	60.00
XX.—*Fancy goods, hardware, ornaments, &c.*		
a. Articles wholly or partly composed of precious metals, genuine pearls, corals, or precious stones, watches, gold and silver leaf 100 kilos..	142 80	600.00
b 1. Articles wholly or partly of amber, celluloid, ivory, agate, jet, lava, meerschaum, mother of pearl, and tortoise-shell, of not precious metals gilded or silvered or covered with gold or silver, teeth with roots or tubes of platina or other precious metals		
2. Fancy articles (gents' and ladies' ornaments, articles of toilet, &c.) wholly or partly of aluminum, like goods of other base metals, but of fine workmanship and either more or less nickeled, gilded or silvered or verdigrised, or in connection with semi-precious stones or artificial stones, alabaster, or enamel, or with carved work, paste, cameo, ornaments in cast metal, &c		
3. Mantel and wall clocks, fans of all kinds, fancy articles of wax, 100 kilos	47 60	200.00
NOTE TO *b* 1.—Ivory pieces prepared for conversion into articles named under No. XX, *b* 1 ....100 kilos..	7 14	30.00
c 1. Not genuine gold leaf and silver leaf		
2. Eye-glasses, opera-glasses, wax beads, umbrellas, and parasols		
3. Articles of cotton, linen, silk, wool, and other animal hair, in connection with animal or vegetable carved work, base-metals, glass, gutta-percha, caoutchouc, leather, leather cloth, paper, pasteboard, stone, straw, or clayware, and not otherwise provided for ....100 kilos..	28 56	120.00
XXI.—*Leather and leather goods.*		
a. Leather of all kinds (excepting next item), not colored; colored Russian leather; parchment boot-tops ....100 kilos..	4 28	18.00
b. Sole-leather and Brussels and Danish glove-leather; cordovan; morocco, saffian; colored leather (excepting that named under *a*); lacquered leather ....100 kilos..	8 56	36.00
NOTE TO *b*.—Half tanned, tanned, not yet colored or otherwise finished, sheep or goat skins ....100 kilos..	71	3.00
2. Coarse saddlers', shoemakers', strap-makers', and other coarse leather wares, also other articles of uncolored or merely blacked tanned leather, or of raw hides; all these articles also in connection with other materials provided they do not come under No. XX ....100 kilos..	11 90	50.00
d. Fancy leather articles of cordovan, saffian, morocco, Brussels or Danish leather, of chamois and tawed leather, of colored leather; lacquered leather and parchment, also combined with other materials not included under No. XX; fine shoes of all kinds ....100 kilos..	16 61	70.00
NOTE TO *c* AND *d*.—Coarse shoemakers' and trunk-makers' articles of gray packing linen, sail-cloth, raw linen, raw ticking or drilling, or coarse not printed wax-cloth, pay the same duty as coarse leather goods; articles of fine wax-cloth, wax-muslin, wax-taft, &c., the same as fancy leather goods; *e*, leather gloves ....100 kilos..	28 80	100.00
XXII.—*Linen yarn, linen, and other linen goods, namely: yarn and woven or worked goods of flax or other vegetable spinning material, except cotton.*		
a. Yarn, excepting that mentioned hereafter under *b*:		
1. Up to No. 5, English ....100 kilos..	71	3.00
2. Above No. 5 to No. 8, English ....do....	1 19	5.00
3. Above No. 8 to No. 20, English ....do....	1 42	6.00
4. Above No. 20 to No. 35, English ....do	2 14	9.00
5. Above No. 35, English ....do....	2 85	12.00
NOTE TO *a*.—Jute, manila, hemp, and cocoa-nut fiber, raw, dried, broken, or hackled	Free	

German customs tariff—Continued.

Commodities.	Rate of duty. In United States money.	Rate of duty. In marks.
XXII.—*Linen yarn, &c.*—Continued.		
b. Dyed, printed, bleached yarn:		
1. Up to No. 20, English ..... 100 kilos..	$2 85	12.00
2. Above No. 20 to No. 35, English ..... do....	3 57	15.00
3. Above No. 35, English ..... do....	4 76	20.00
c. Threads of all kinds ..... do....	8 56	36.00
d. Rope-makers' work, unbleached; bleached ropes, cables, cords, strings, girts, braces, and hose; coarse and dyed foot-rugs of manila hemp, cocoa, jute, and like fiber ..... 100 kilos..	1 42	6.00
e. Linen, ticking, drilling, not dyed, not printed, not bleached:		
1. Up to 16 threads, in the warp and woof together on a surface of four square centimeters ..... 100 kilos..	1 42	6.00
2. With 17 to 40 threads, as above; fancy, and all dyed foot rugs of manila, hemp, cocoanut, jute, and like fibers ..... 100 kilos..	2 85	12.00
3. With 41 to 80 threads, as above; rope-makers' work, dyed and bleached, excepting that named under *d* ..... 100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
4. With 81 to 120 threads, as above ..... do....	8 56	36.00
5. With more than 120 threads, as above ..... do....	14 28	60.00
f. Linen, ticking, drilling, dyed, printed, bleached; also woven of dyed, printed, bleached yarn:		
1. Up to 120 threads in warp and woof together on a surface of four square centimeters ..... 100 kilos..	14 28	60.00
2. With more than 120 threads, as above ..... do ..	28 56	120.00
g. Damask of all kinds; made up table, bed, and towel linen; linen blouses of all kinds ..... 100 kilos..	14 28	60.00
h. Ribbons, braids, fringes, gauze, woven borders, loops, embroideries, hosiery; tissues and other goods mixed with metallic threads.. 100 kilos..	23 80	100.00
XXIII. Thread-lace ..... do....	142 80	600.00
XXIV. Candles ..... do....	3 57	15.00
XXIV *bis.*—*Literary works and works of art. Statuary.*		
a. Paper written upon (documents and manuscripts), books in all languages, copper engravings, other engravings, also wood engravings; lithographs and photographs; geographical maps and sea-charts; printed music	Free.	
b. Engraved metal plates, engraved wood blocks, also lithographic stones with drawings, cuts, or letters, all used for printing	Free.	
c. Paintings and drawings; statues of marble and other kinds of stone; statues of metal, not under life-size; medals	Free.	
XXV. *Colonial goods, groceries, spices, confectionery, and other articles for food and drink; also tobacco and manufactures thereof.*		
a. Beer of all kinds, also mead ..... 100 kilos..	95	4.00
b. Spirituous liquors of all kind, sauch as arrack, rum, French brandy, and spiced brandies, in casks and bottles ..... 100 kilos..	11 42	48.00
c. Yeast of all kinds, exclusive of wine-lees	9 99	42.00
NOTE.—Liquid yeast, on the Bavarian-Austrian border, from Oberneuhaus, up to and inclusive of Melleck; on the Saxon-Bohemian border left of the Elbe; on the Baden-Swiss border, at Oelmingen and the so-called Hövi, for the private use of the inhabitants there, in small quantities, up to 13 kilograms, inclusive, carried on a single trip ..... 100 kilos..	71	3.00
d 1. Vinegar of all kinds, in casks ..... do....	5 71	24.00
2. In bottles and jugs ..... do....	4 76	20.00
e. Wine and must, cider, and artificial drinks, not specified under other numbers of the tariff:		
1. Imported in casks ..... 100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
2. Imported in bottles ..... do....	11 42	48.00
f. Butter and artificial butter.		
NOTE TO *f*.—Butter in single pieces of not more than 2 kilograms, not sent by post, for the inhabitants on the border, with the provision that such license shall be discontinued or limited in localities where same is abused	Free.	
g 1. Meat, fresh and prepared; poultry and game of all kinds, not live; meat extract; concentrated bouillon ..... 100 kilos..	2 85	12.00
2. Fish, not otherwise provided for ..... do....	71	3.00
NOTE TO *g* 1.—Single pieces of fresh and prepared butchered meat, in quantities not exceeding 2 kilograms, not sent by post, for inhabitants of the border, with the provision that such license shall be discontinued or limited in localities where same is abused	Free.	
h. Fruits (tropical fruits):		
1. Fresh oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, &c ..... 100 kilos..	2 85	12.00
NOTE.—If, at the request of the party paying the duty, the same shall be levied per piece in this case, 48 cents shall be collected for every 100 pieces, no duty being paid on any decayed fruit when the latter is thrown away in the presence of the officials.		
2. Figs, dried currants, raisins ..... 100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
3. Dried dates, almonds, oranges, &c ..... do....	7 14	30.00

German customs tariff—Continued.

Commodities.	Rate of duty. In United States money.	Rate of duty. In marks.
XXV.—*Colonial goods, &c.*—Continued.		
i. Spices of all kinds, not otherwise provided for ..... 100 kilos..	$11 90	50.00
NOTE TO *i*.—Spices for manufacture of essential oils by special permit, under control	Free.	
k. Herring, salted ..... per barrel (ton)..	71	3.00
NOTE.—On salted herrings, not packed in the manner customary in trade, 2 marks (46 cents) per 100 kilos shall be paid.		
1. Salted herrings for manuring purposes	Free.	
l. Honey ..... 100 kilos..	71	3.00
m. Coffee, raw, and coffee substitutes (excepting chicory) ..... do....	9 52	40.00
2. Burnt coffee ..... do....	11 90	50.00
3. Cocoa in beans ..... do....	8 33	35.00
4. Cocoa in shells ..... do....	2 85	12.00
n. Caviar and substitutes for caviar ..... do....	23 80	100.00
o. Cheese of all kinds ..... do....	4 76	20.00
p 1. Confectionery, candies, and cakes, of every description, cocoa powder, chocolate and substitutes for chocolate; fruits preserved in sugar, vinegar, oil, or otherwise, in jars, cans, &c., also preserved spices, vegetables, and other articles of food (mushrooms, truffles, fowls, crabs, &c.); prepared fish, prepared mustard; olives, capers, meat pies, sauces, and similar table delicacies ..... 100 kilos..	14 28	60.00
2. Fresh fruit, seeds, berries, leaves, blossoms, mushrooms, vegetables, dried, baked, powdered, steamed, or salted, all these articles not otherwise provided for; juices of fruit, berries and turnips, not preserved in sugar; fresh and dried peelings of tropical fruit; green oranges and oranges preserved in salt water; dried nuts, chestnuts, St. John's bread, pine cones, burnt or ground chicory ..... 100 kilos..	52	4.00
q 1. Farina powders, starch, starch-gum, arrowroot, vermicelli, sago and substitutes for sago, tapioca ..... 100 kilos..	1 42	6.00
2. Mill products of grain and pulse, viz: crushed or shelled grain, peeled pearl barley, groats, &c., meal, flour, ordinary bakers' wares ..... 100 kilos..	47	2.00
NOTE TO *q* 2.—Quantities of not more than 3 kilograms, for inhabitants of the border (with the provision that such license may be discontinued or limited in localities where same is abused)	Free.	
r. Muscle sea-shell animals, such as oysters, lobsters, shells, muscles, tortoises, turtles, &c ..... 100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
s. Rice in and out of the pod ..... do....	95	4.00
NOTE.—Rice for manufacture of starch, under control ..... do....	28	1.20
t. Salt (kitchen, table, rock, and sea salt), also all materials from which salt is extracted ..... 100 kilos..	3 04	12.80
NOTE.—Salt imported from the seaboard ..... do....	2 85	12.00
u. Sirup. (See note to sugar, below.)		
v. Tobacco:		
1. In leaf, unmanufactured, also stems and tobacco-juice ..... 100 kilos..	20 23	85.00
2. Manufactured:		
A. Cigars and cigarettes ..... do....	64 26	270.00
B. Other manufactures of tobacco ..... do....	42 84	180.00
w. Tea ..... do....	23 80	100.00
x. Sugar:		
NOTE.—The rates of duty for sugar and sirup are those fixed by the act of June 26, 1869, relative to the duty on sugar, and are as follows, viz:		
1. On refined sugar of all kinds and on raw sugar where the latter corresponds to the samples prepared in accordance with the Dutch standard No. 19 and above, which samples are to be deposited in the custom-houses, as prescribed and published by order of the Federal Council ..... 100 kilos..	7 14	30.00
2. Raw sugar, not provided for under 1 ..... do....	71	24.00
3. Sirup ..... do....	57	15.00
NOTE.—Solutions of sugar, positively distinguishable as such, are subject to the same duties as are named under 2.		
4. Molasses, entered for manufacture of spirituous liquors, under control	Free.	
XXVI.—*Oil not otherwise provided for, lard, grease.*		
a. Oil:		
1. Oil of all kinds in bottles or jars ..... 100 kilos..	4 76	20.00
2. Table oils, such as olive, poppy, sesame; ground-nut, beech-nut, sunflower oil in casks ..... 100 kilos..	1 90	8.00
3. Olive oil in casks when reduced to a state of adulteration on the part of the customs authorities	Free.	
4. Other oil in casks ..... 100 kilos..	95	4.00
5. Palm and cocoa-nut oil in dry state ..... do....	47	2.00
b. Residuums, dry, from manufacture of fatty oils; also ground	Free.	
c. Lard, &c.:		
1. Lard of hogs and goose-grease ..... 100 kilos..	2 38	10.00
2. Stearine, palmitin, paraffine, spermaceti, wax ..... do....	1 20	8.00
3. Fish fat and train oil ..... do....	71	3.00
4. Other animal fat ..... do....	47	2.00

German customs tariff—Continued.

Commodities.	Rate of duty.	
	In United States money.	In marks.
XXVII.—*Paper and manufactures of paper.*		
a. Unbleached or bleached half-manufactured goods from rags	Free.	
b. Unbleached or bleached half-manufactured materials for paper making of wood, straw, esparto or other fibers: gray, blotting, and yellow coarse straw paper, pasteboard, exclusive of polished and leather cardboard; slate-paper and tablets of same without admixture of other material; sharpening and polishing paper, fly-paper, &c.....100 kilos..	$0 23	1.00
c. Packing-paper, not mentioned under *b* or *d*, unpolished ..... do ..	95	4.00
d. Packing-paper, polished; glance and leather cardboard, pressing-board, 100 kilos	1 42	6.00
e. Printing, writing, blotting, and tissue paper of all kinds; also lithographed, printed lined paper prepared for bills, labels, bills of lading, &c., gilt and silvered paper, perforated paper; also strips of such paper; printer's cardboard.....100 kilos..	2 38	10.00
f. 1. Molded work of statuary pasteboard, asphalte, or similar material; also in connection with wood or iron, but neither painted nor varnished.....100 kilos..	95	4.00
2. Manufactures of paper, pasteboard, or papier-maché; molded work of statuary pasteboard, &c., asphalte, or like materials not included under *f* 1 or *f* 3.....100 kilos..	2 85	12.00
3. Manufactures of the materials aforesaid combined with other materials not provided for under No. XX, paper-hangings...100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
XXVIII.—*Furs (furrier's goods.)*		
a. Fur coats, caps, gloves, lined fur covers, lined furs for trimmings 100 kilos..	35 70	150.00
b. Ready-made sheep-skin coats, not covered with other materials, washed and dyed, not lined angora or sheep skins, unlined covers and furs for trimming.....100 kilos..	1 42	6.00
XXIX.—*Petroleum.*		
Petroleum and other mineral oils not otherwise provided for, crude and refined.....100 kilos..	1 42	6.00
NOTES.—1. The federal council is authorized to permit the importation of mineral oil to be used for industrial purposes other than the manufacture of illuminating oil free of duty, subject, however, to a control of the use of the same.		
2. The federal council is authorized to permit the duty on petroleum to be levied according to the number of barrels, the rate of duty being fixed in accordance with the maximum weight of the barrels ordinarily used in the trade.		
XXX.—*Silk and manufactures of silk.*		
a. Silk cocoons; silk, reeled or spun; floss silk, combed, spun, or in thread; all these not dyed; also dyed silk waste..	Free.	
b. Silk-wadding.....100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
c. Floss silk, dyed, loops.....do ..	8 56	36.00
d. Thread of raw silk, sewing-silk, button-hole silk, &c., dyed and undyed, 100 kilos	23 80	100.00
e. Manufactures of silk or floss silk, also if containing metallic thread; manufactures of silk mixed with other spinning materials and at the same time with metallic thread, lace blonde and embroidery wholly or partly of silk.....100 kilos..	142 80	600.00
NOTE TO *e*.—Tulle, raw or dyed, not patterned.		
f. All articles of silk or floss silk mixed with cotton, linen, woolen, or other animal or vegetable spinning materials.....100 kilos..	71 40	300.00
1. Very coarse, composed of raw tissues made from silk waste, having the appearance of gray packing linen, and used for press-cloths, wiping cloths, when combined with other spinning materials or single colored threads .. ..100 kilos	2 38	10.00
2. Silk spun together with yarn of other material but not forming the covering of the threads, nor running continuously throughout the whole length of the same, not to be considered in the liquidation of duties on said yarns.		
XXXI.—*Soap and perfumeries.*		
a. Green, black, and other barrel soap.....100 kilos..	1 19	5.00
b. Hard soap not mentioned under *c*.....do....	2 38	10.00
c. Soap in cakes, balls, in boxes, jars, &c.; perfumed soaps of all kinds, 100 kilos	7 14	30.00
d. Scented fat, scented and fatty oils, scented (not alcoholic) water imported in direct receptacles and of a weight of at least 10 kilograms, 100 kilos	4 76	20.00
e. All other perfumeries	23 80	100.00
XXXII.—*Playing-cards.*		
In addition to internal stamp tax.....100 kilos..	14 28	60.00

German customs tariff—Continued.

Commodities.	Rate of duty. In United States money.	Rate of duty. In marks.
XXXIII.—*Stone, stoneware, precious stones.*		
a. Stones, rough and hewn, flint stones, mill-stones, also with iron hoops; grinding and whetstones of all kinds, rough stone masonry, *e. g.*, door-posts and window-ledges, pillars and parts of pillars, gutters, pipes, &c., unpolished, exclusive of marble and alabaster work, taws, (playing-marbles)	Free.	
b. Roofing slate, rough slate slabs and rough table slate.....100 kilos	$0 11	0.50
c. Precious stones, also imitations, and corals, cut, pearls, all not set; cut semi-precious stones, and manufactures thereof not provided for under No. XX	14 28	60.00
d. Other articles of stone excepting statuary:		
1. Not in connection with other materials, or only with wood or iron, not polished or lacquered, split, sawed, or otherwise cut, slate plates, slates in wooden frames, also lacquered or polished, 100 kilos	71	3.00
2. In connection with other materials, provided same are not articles coming under No. XX.....100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
XXXIV.—*Coals, &c.*		
Coal, brown coal, cokes, peat-turf charcoal	Free.	
XXXV.—*Straw and bast goods.*		
a. Matting and foot-rugs of bast straw, reeds, grass, roots, rushes, &c.; also, other kinds of reed-ware, coarse, colored and uncolored.100 kilos..	71	3.00
b. Straw plaitings.....do....	4 28	18.00
c. All straw and bast goods not included under *a* and *b*, especially straw and bast plaitings, covers, curtains, and like goods of unsplit straw, the straw and bast goods when combined with other materials, provided same so combined do not come under No. XX.....100 kilos..	5 71	24.00
d. Hats of straw, cane, bast, brushes, fish-bone, palm-leaves and chip:		
1. Untrimmed.....per piece..	04	0.20
2. Trimmed.....do....	09	0.40
NOTE TO *d.*—Hats of hair or hemp-braid of sparterre or braids of so-called cotton sparterre and straw are treated as straw hats.		
e. Sparterre goods of all kinds.....100 kilos..	21 40	90.00
XXXVI.—*Tar, pitch, resins of all kinds, asphalte mineral tar.*		
XXXVII.—*Animals and animal products not otherwise enumerated.*		
a. Live animals and animal products, not elsewhere enumerated; fresh fish; also, bee-hives with live bees	Free.	
b. Eggs of fowls.....100 kilos..	71	3.00
XXXVIII.—*Earthenware.*		
a. Common bricks, fire-bricks, tiles, tubes, and pottery, not glazed	Free.	
b. Glazed tiles and bricks, flat tiles, architectural ornaments, also of terra cotta, smelting-pots, glazed tubes, muffles, capsules and retorts, plates, jars, and other articles of coarse earthenware, coarse stove-tile, clay pipes, glazed pottery.....100 kilos..	23	1.00
c. Other earthenware, exclusive of porcelain and wares of like character as porcelain:		
1. Plain-colored or white; fancy terra-cotta ware.....100 kilos..	2 38	10.00
2. Two and more colored, bordered, printed, painted, gilded, silvered; also earthenware in connection with other materials, provided the same do not come under No. XX.....100 kilos..	3 80	16.00
d. Porcelain and wares of like character, as porcelain (Parian jasper, &c.):		
1. White.....100 kilos..	3 33	14.00
2. Colored, bordered, painted, gilded, silvered, also in connection with other materials, provided the same do not thereby come under No. XX.....100 kilos..	7 14	30.00
XXXIX.—*Horses, cattle, &c.*		
a. Horses, asses, mules, donkeys.....per head..	2 38	10.00
NOTE TO *a.*—Foals following the dam	Free.	
b. Steers and cows.....per head..	1 42	6.00
c. Oxen.....do....	4 76	20.00
d. Young cattle up to 2½ years old.....do....	95	4.00
e. Calves under 6 weeks old.....do....	47	2.00
f. Hogs.....do....	59	2.50
g. Sucking pigs under 10 kilos.....do....	07	.30
h. Sheep.....do....	23	1.00
i. Lambs.....do....	11	.50
k. Goats.....do....	Free.	

German customs tariff—Continued.

Commodities.	Rates of duty.	
	In United States money.	In marks.
XL.—*Oil-cloth, waxed muslin, waxed taffeta.*		
a. Coarse, not printed, oil-cloth (packing cloth)....100 kilos..	$2 85	12.00
b. Other oil-cloth; also leather cloth, bookbinders' cloth....do....	7 14	30.00
c. Waxed muslin, waxed taffeta....do....	11 90	50.00
XLI.—*Wool, inclusive of animals' hair, not otherwise provided for, and manufactures thereof.*		
a. Wool, raw, dyed, painted; also hair, raw, hackled, boiled, dyed, and curled	Free.	
b. Combed wool....100 kilos..	47	2.00
c. Yarn (pure wool or mixed, not with cotton):		
1. Of cattle hair, single or double, of all kinds; wadding....100 kilos..	71	3.00
2. Nap, mohair alpaca yarn single, dyed or not, double undyed..do....	71	3.00
3. Double dyed, triple or more twist, dyed or not....do....	5 71	24.00
4. Other yarn:		
Raw, single....100 kilos..	1 90	8.00
Raw, double....do....	2 38	10.00
Bleached or dyed, single....do....	2 85	12.00
Bleached or dyed, double, triple, or more twist, raw, bleached, or dyed....100 kilos....	5 71	24.00
Manufactures, also mixed with cotton, linen, or metallic thread:		
1. Cloth selvage	Free.	
2. Coarse, not printed, not dyed felts....100 kilos..	71	3.00
3. Rugs, blankets, containing dyed or not dyed yarn of cattle hair..do..	5 71	24.00
4. Not printed felts, not belonging under No. XX; not printed felt goods and hosiery, and carpets, rugs, also printed; of wood or other animal hair, exclusive of cattle and horse hair; also mixed with vegetable fibers and other spinning materials....100 kilos..	23 80	100.00
5. Unprinted cloths and stuffs not included under No. VII....do....	32 13	135.00
6. Printed goods, not carpets or rugs, ribbon and button-makers' goods, plushes, tissues, mixed with metallic threads....100 kilos..	35 70	150.00
7. Laces, tulle, and embroideries; also woven shawls of three or more colors....100 kilos..	71 40	300.00
8. Woven shawls of five or more colors....do....	107 10	450.00
XLII.—*Zinc, also alloyed with lead or tin, and manufactures thereof.*		
a. Zinc in pigs or blocks, old zinc	Free.	
b. In sheets....100 kilos..	71	3.00
c. Coarse articles of zinc; also in connection with wood, iron, lead, or tin, not polished or lacquered; zinc wire....100 kilos..	1 42	6.00
d. Fancy articles of zinc, also lacquered; likewise zinc wares combined with other materials, provided they do not come under No. XX..100 kilos.	5 71	24.00
XLIII.—*Tin, also alloyed with lead, antimony, or zinc, and manufactures thereof.*		
a. Tin in pigs or blocks	Free.	
b. In sheets....100 kilos..	71	3.00
c. Coarse tinwares, also in connection with wood, iron, lead, or zinc, not polished or lacquered; tinware....100 kilos..	1 42	6.00
d. Fancy articles of tin, also lacquered; likewise tinwares combined with other materials, provided they do not thereby come under No. XX 100 kilos	5 71	24.00

EFFECTS OF THE GERMAN TARIFF.

REPORT BY CONSUL WINSER, OF SONNEBERG.

The question as to how far the new German tariff has contributed to the more satisfactory state of trade is generally discussed; but it is altogether too early to give an exact opinion upon so weighty a matter. Indeed, both the advocates and the opponents of the new tariff, in the Imperial Parliament and outside of it, concur in the belief that, after so brief an interval since the tariff was put in force, it is impossible to judge at present whether it will work favorably or the reverse upon the

business interests of the nation. The necessary experience must first be obtained. It will be remembered that the new tariff went into operation on the 31st of May, 1879, with regard to raw iron of every sort; on the 5th of July, 1879, for groceries and other articles of consumption, as well as for petroleum; and on the 17th of July for tobacco and the manufactures thereof. Before the introduction of the new duties speculation in each of these commodities was quite rife, as the customs statistics show, and large quantities of the merchandise so soon to be affected were brought into Germany before the closing of the door. There were immense stocks of dutiable foreign goods on hand, therefore, when the tariff came into operation, and the speculation was principally carried on in raw, scrap, and bar iron and the manufactures thereof; in tinware, wine, tobacco, lard, tallow, petroleum, cotton, wool, leather, palm oil, and other raw materials. This speculation was continued in those articles upon which the increase of duty was fixed for the first of January, 1880. The inevitable result of the excessive imports of dutiable merchandise during several months was to reduce these imports below the normal quantities subsequently. The result of the speculation of last year, therefore, has been to frustrate the expectations of the protectionists, who counted securely upon an immediate improvement in the condition of home industries, while the anticipated advantage to the exchequer of the empire, for the same reason, has not been secured. Likely enough the expected favorable results, as well as the feared unfavorable consequences, of the tariff have been overrated. The protection of German industries is only one of the factors which enters into the many-sided question of fostering the prosperity of the manufacturing classes, the hoped-for benefits of which policy may be paralyzed if not destroyed by factitious influences that are constantly arising. But particular value is laid upon the tariff as a well-adapted basis upon which to enter upon future commercial conventions, bringing Germany into a more favorable condition in juxtaposition with foreign countries, and enabling her to seek a *quid pro quo* where she makes concessions to her neighbors. The existing commercial conventions between Germany and Austria, France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, are only provisional, and the uncertainty respecting their prolongation and ultimate renewal, with modifications, works harmfully upon the German export trade, exerting a more crippling influence the longer it continues.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF DUTY ON FLOUR IN GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL KREISMANN, OF BERLIN.

I have the honor to report that a bill has just been submitted to the Reichstag by the Imperial Government for so amending the present German tariff act as to impose a duty of 15 marks ($3.57) per 100 kilos (220 pounds avoirdupois) on fresh grapes, and increase the duty on flour, &c., from 2 marks (47.6 cents) to 3 marks (71.4 cents) per 100 kilos from and after the 1st of July next. This latter provision, it is understood, is largely aimed, among other purposes, against the importation of wheat flour from the United States.

In support of the proposed measures the Government submits the following considerations:

In No. 25, Q. 2, of the customs-tariff a duty of 2 marks (47.6 cents) is imposed on mill products of grain and pulse, and especially also on

flour. This duty corresponds to the rate originally proposed by the allied governments in the bill of April 4, 1879. But inasmuch as the Reichstag raised the duty intended for rye from 0.50 marks (11.9 cents) per 100 kilos (220 pounds avoirdupois) to 1.00 marks (23.8 cents), making it equal to the duty levied on wheat, complaints are now made by the parties engaged in the flour-mill industry that the duty on flour is too low as compared with that of grain, and that no sufficient protection is afforded thereby to the German flour-mill industry. To justify this complaint it is claimed that since those rates of duty have taken effect (January 1, 1880) the importation of rye flour from France and of wheat flour from the United States has been constantly increasing. And it is indeed a fact that in 1880 there has been a considerable importation, steadily increasing from quarter to quarter, of flour chiefly from Austria-Hungary, France, and Belgium, and also from the United States of America. The increased importations as regards the neighboring countries mentioned are all the more significant in view of the circumstance that a simultaneous decrease has ensued in the exporting capacity of the mills in the southern and western parts of Germany, the very regions having the closest connections with said countries. Under these circumstances the flour-mill industry naturally had in a greater degree to rely on the home market for the sale of its products. That the foreign flour-mill industry is able nevertheless to participate to a very large extent in the supply of the home market goes to establish the fact that the duty on flour in proportion to that on grain is insufficient for the interests of the home industry, a state of things the more strongly affording cause for apprehensions as, according to consular reports received, an enormous production of flour is going on in the United States for the sale of which in the German market all means are to be resorted to.

No doubt can well be entertained, therefore, that an increase of the duty of flour is required. Fixing it at 3 marks (71.4 cents) per 100 kilos (220 pounds avoirdupois) the protection afforded to the flour-mill industry under the tariffs in force from the year 1857 to the first of July, 1865, when all duties on flour and grain were repealed, will not be attained; but, in view of the high state of perfection the German flour-mill industry has reached, it is to be hoped that said rate of duty of 3 marks (71.4 cents) per 100 kilos (220 pounds avoirdupois) would suffice to secure for this industry the home market to the required extent.

In addition to flour, such other mill products of grain and pulse as crushed or shelled grain, peeled pearl barley, groats, &c., as well as ordinary bakers' wares, are subject also to the rate of duty fixed in No. 25, Q. 2, of the tariff; any increase of duty on flour, therefore, would extend in like measure to those articles also. No doubt seems to be entertained of the passage of the bill.

H. KREISMANN,
Consul-General.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, May 7, 1881.

EFFECT OF TARIFF ON FOOD PRICES.

REPORT BY CONSUL SCHOENLE, OF GIESTEMUNDE-BREMERHAVEN.

The fact that the cost of the necessaries of life has almost invariably increased in ratio with the increase of import duties on household articles cannot be argued away by German economists, and this fact remains suspended, like the sword of Damocles, over all economical and social relations in the German Empire. These high prices, put in juxtaposition with the low rates of wages, are very acutely felt by the laboring classes, and to pull through these hard times is a very difficult task for them.

The following comparative statement of the prices of the necessaries of life, compiled by the chamber of commerce at Bothum, Westphalia, shows that the prices of almost every article for family use have increased since the adoption of the German tariff laws. The prices are given in marks and pfennigs per kilogram:

Articles.	May 1, 1879.	May 1, 1881.	1881.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Butter	220	240	20	.....
Beans	29	34	5	.....
Peas	29	34	5	.....
Coffee, raw, medium Java	220	220	.....	.....
Wheat flour	32	36	4	.....
Rape oil	67	65	.....	2
Petroleum	19	24	5	.....
Rice	36	36	.....	.....
Bacon:				
Westphalian	130	160	30	.....
American	100	120	20	.....
Ham, raw	170	175	5	.....
Lard	90	130	40	.....
Soap:				
Soft	44	40	.....	4
Hard	56	56	.....	.....
Sugar, refined	96	92	.....	4
Potatoes	8	6	.....	2
Rye bread	14	20	6	.....
Mixed bread (half rye and half wheat)	20	27	7	.....

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the increase of the price in petroleum, lard, and bacon is very considerable, just in those articles upon which high import duties have been laid, and also in bread, owing to the import duty on flour. Sugar and potatoes have not been affected by the new tariff law, as the duties on sugar remain unchanged, and potatoes enter free of duty. Most of the bacon, and especially lard, was imported from the United States.

When we regard the fact that the laboring classes of Germany have to work hard from one year to another to procure for themselves and their families the necessaries of life, the accumulation of small savings for "a rainy day" is of rare occurrence. Thus, it is not to be wondered at that every year hundreds of thousands turn their back on their native land and seek better earnings and *cheaper* as well as *substantial* living in the United States, and that the socialistic agitation will, in spite of all restrictive and prohibitory laws, not come to a halt and rest.

WOLFGANG SCHOENLE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barmen, October 28, 1881.

CUSTOMS RULINGS AGAINST AMERICAN CANNED MEATS.

REPORT BY CONSUL SCHOENLE, OF BARMEN.

There is much ingenuity in the persistent warfare waged in most of the European countries against American provisions, especially salted pork, lard, and canned meats, and these attacks still continue as bitter and persistent as ever. The contest is, at intervals, taken up and fiercely carried on under the pretense of protecting the sanitary condition of the people, and while the masses have been systematically frightened into the trichina scare another method has been resorted to in Germany for the purpose of hampering the importation of canned meats, if not putting a regular embargo on them. The reckless reports circulated lately in several German prints that the canned meats are prepared in the United States from the flesh of diseased animals, together with other vindictive diatribes setting forth the danger of using these preserved provisions, did not cause any great falling off in the consumption of the same. Their superiority over other conserved meats has been recognized and appreciated, and they have grown so rapidly in popular favor that they are now sold in almost every retail grocery in the principal German cities. In order, however, to drive these articles of food out of market and render their importation impossible, recourse has been had in Germany to an extraordinary customs contrivance, which has hardly a parallel in the history of tariff laws.

Since the adoption of the new German tariff, about two years ago, canned beef, tongues, meats, soups, and minced meats have been classified under the head of "slaughtered and prepared meats," and are subject to a duty of 12 marks ($2.86) per 100 kilos (220 pounds avoirdupois), a duty which represents about 15 per cent. of the value of the merchandise.

One day, however, a custom-house official in Flensburg made a startling discovery. He found that labels were affixed to these tin boxes, and consequently the cases are, technically, in connection and coherence with another material. Inasmuch, according to instructions, as the packing thus classified is liable to the duties on the whole object, such goods, according to the official register, came under another heading in the tariff, and we find corned beef and similar articles classified by this custom-house wiseacre under the head of *iron wares*, such as knives, scissors, hair-pins, &c., and subjected to a duty of 24 marks ($5.72) per 100 kilos, just doubling the amount to be paid. The custom-house director for Schleswig-Holstein, to whom the interested party applied for redress, confirmed the decision of the subordinate officer, and the minister of finance at Berlin sustained it, and issued instructions (June 30, 1881) to all the head custom-houses to be guided by said decision, so that henceforth duties on corned beef, &c., in labeled boxes are to be collected "under the classification of knives, scissors, hair-pins," &c. Thus the contents of the boxes are not treated as dutiable, but simply the labeled boxes themselves. And some dealers in imported meats at Hamburg and Leipsic, who were not able to comprehend the profundity of this ingenious interpretation of the tariff laws, submitted a memorandum in reference to the case to the Bundesrath, the last resort and final arbiter in customs affairs. But this august body has not yet rendered decision on the subject, and the Imperial chief custom-house, with-

out waiting for such decision, has made arrangements to proceed to the collection of the after-payment of duties on the articles above referred to, so that by this operation the retail dealers are simply the losers of this additional duty of 15 per cent., as the contents of these boxes had been eaten up long ago. It is obvious that this arbitrary and unjustifiable increase of import duties on canned meats must work as a prohibitive clause, and such an interpretation of the tariff laws is in direct violation of international comity, and unjust in its application. As a result of such proceedings, the question may probably arise for consideration and legislation of the American Government, whether it be not time to devise retaliatory measures against any oppressive and unfair ruling, prejudicial to the interests of American commerce with Germany.

WOLFGANG SCHOENLE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barmen, November 24, 1881.

CUSTOMS RULINGS BY WHICH THE CONTENTS ARE ASSESSED ACCORDING TO THE MATERIAL OF WHICH THE PACKAGES ARE COMPOSED.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL VOGELER, OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Considerable interest has lately been excited by the action of the German customs authorities with reference to the rate of import duty levied upon certain articles of foreign production and manufacture. Reports of changes in the assessment of import duties on American articles have been made to the Department of State by consular officers of the United States from different points of the German Empire, accompanied by such comments and criticisms as the nature of these changes in each particular instance seemed to justify or require.

Without examining how far these comments or any of them were just, and without desiring in the least to criticise the reports of these consular officers, who deserve the commendation of the Department for their vigilance and zeal in the discharge of their official duties, I desire to submit to the Department of State a general review of the whole question, and of the action of the German authorities with reference thereto, in order that the Department may be able to judge of these proceedings with all the light which it is possible at the present time to throw upon them.

The aim of the founders of the North German Confederation—the precursor of the German Empire—was so to coalesce by uniformity of laws and proceedings, of taxes and duties, of money, weights, and measures, and of postal, telegraph, and railroad arrangements, the different states and people composing the German nation, as that in case of an attack by a hostile neighbor the feeling of unity engendered by these powerful material agencies should be so spontaneous and strong among the people as to exclude the possibility of internal dissensions, or of a refusal on the part of any of the German states to aid in the common defense. How wisely the plan was conceived, how admirably carried out, and how fully vindicated when the shock of 1870 came, is a matter of history. It was a masterpiece of farseeing statesmanship.

But not only the political, but also the material, results, growing out of this commercial and financial consolidation of Germany, have been,

on the whole, beneficial. Obsolete internal customs regulations have been annulled, the multifarious weights, measures, and coins, of more than 30 independent German principalities superseded by a uniform system of weights, measures, and money; in short, the thousand and one vexatious regulations which impeded the free and wholesome commercial intercourse between the people of the different German states have been abolished, and an era of greater commercial activity and enterprise inaugurated.

The German Customs Union—"*Deutsche Zollverein*"—was one of the agencies put into operation to foster and strengthen the feeling of German unity. The agitation in favor of it antedates by many years the formation of the North German Confederation. The idea originated with Prussian statesmen, and was finally consummated through the influence of Prussian diplomacy on June 4, 1867. The first uniform tariff law was passed October 1, 1870. It was amended by the law of July 7, 1873. Finally, both these laws were repealed and superseded by the law of July 15, 1879. This is the tariff law now in force. It was promulgated by the Emperor of Germany in the name of the German Empire, with the consent of the "Bundesrath" and "Reichstag." The Empire (Reich), it should be stated, had succeeded to the rights and duties of the Zoll Parliament. The law of July 15, 1879, took effect on January 1, 1880. It was the result of a radical change of policy on the part of the German Government with reference to the method of raising the revenues of the empire. The policy of the Government had been, up to the year 1879, essentially a free-trade policy. The tariff of 1870, as amended in 1873, had been very low. No protective power, or even intent, was claimed for it. Until the year 1879 it had not been thought expedient to raise any considerable portion of the revenues of the empire by indirect methods of taxation. Direct taxes, enabling every citizen to calculate precisely what the protection of the Government cost him, had been the boast of the leading German state.

In 1879 all this was changed. By a skillful consolidation of different parties in the German Reichstag, brought about by means of political influences, a solid phalanx was formed in favor of a revision of the tariff. To this phalanx were added many members of other parties, representing constituencies interested in a high protective tariff, and thus the German chancellor succeeded in procuring the passage of a tariff law, which, as compared with that of 1870, is, in its intent and operation, a protective tariff law. More than that, it is the declared purpose of the Imperial Government, as announced in imperial messages and ministerial speeches, to raise all or nearly all its revenues by duties on imports on the one hand and the proceeds resulting from the operation of the post, the telegraph, the railroads, the mines, and forests, and the monopolized manufacture of tobacco and cigars on the other.

A characteristic feature of the German tariff law, the one which distinguishes it most widely from that of the United States, is the almost entire absence of all "ad valorem" duties. It is essentially a "tariff of weight." Only a few articles, such as horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., and some minor articles of manufacture, are assessed by the piece, while the only articles which pay an ad valorem duty are plain and upholstered railway carriages, the latter paying 6 and 10 per cent. of their value respectively. This fact should be borne in mind in order to apprehend the points hereinafter discussed.

The tariff is fixed in marks, the monetary unit of Germany (one mark equal to 23.8 cents of the money of the United States). The unit of

weight, for purposes of the tariff, is 100 kilograms (one kilogram equal to 2.2 pounds of the weight of the United States).

Many natural products are free of duty; among these I mention raw metals (except iron); cord wood; raw skins and hides; horse hair, camel hair; minerals; raw cotton, wool, and silk; coal, charcoal, and peat; pitch, tar, animal oil, &c. Others pay a low rate of duty; timber, for example, pays 0.10 mark per 100 kilograms; barrel staves, 0.30 mark; tan bark, 0.50 mark; soda, 1.50 marks. Pig-iron pays 1 mark per 100 kilograms; petroleum, 6 marks; meat, raw or preserved is set down at 12 marks; preserved fruit at 60 marks. Cheese of all kinds pays 24 marks; fine zinc ware and fine iron ware, 24 marks per 100 kilograms. My reason for setting down the amount of duty assessed on some of the articles mentioned will presently appear. Wheat is 1 mark per 100 kilograms; rye, the same; barley, 0.50 mark; rape, 0.30 mark; flour, 2 marks; even such articles as cutlery, furniture, perfumeries, millinery goods, umbrellas, embroideries, silk dresses, silk hats, &c., are assessed by the 100 kilograms. As a matter of curiosity, I may mention that the last-named article (silk hats) is set down at 600 marks per 100 kilograms, and the last but one (silk dresses) at 900 marks.

The desire of the German Government, frequently expressed, to obtain the highest possible amount of revenue, by indirect methods of taxation, has already been referred to. There is no rotation in office in Germany. The tenure is a life tenure. Appointments to the higher offices are made after the completion of a course of study, prescribed by law, closed by thorough examination at the end of distinct curricula. Promotions are generally made very slowly and gradually, from place to place, as a reward for long and faithful service in the inferior position; in rare instances only, rapid promotion takes place, as a recognition of peculiar aptitude or superior qualification. The subordinate offices are given to subaltern army officers, who have served uninterruptedly for twelve years or more, and who desire to exchange the occupation of a drill-master with that of a uniformed customs or internal-revenue officer or the like. As a matter of course, the members of this entire organization are intensely loyal. They study and apprehend quickly the general tendencies of the Imperial Government. They seek in every way to respond, not only to the direct instructions, but also to the general policy and desire of the Government, as revealed to them by the utterances of the ministers and official press.

The custom-house regulations are prescribed by the "Bundesrath," that body which represents the different German states, and therefore somewhat resembles our Senate, while the Reichstag, the principal legislative body, elected directly by the people by universal suffrage, corresponds more nearly to our House of Representatives. Subsequently to the law of 1870, and to carry out its provisions, viz, on the 19th day of November, 1871, the Reichstag passed a series of custom-house regulations with reference to inclosures (tare) of different articles of export. Most of these regulations are still in force. The general rule as to inclosure of goods (tare) is this: That on articles assessed at a rate not exceeding 6 marks per 100 kilograms, the duty is charged on the gross weight, while of those paying a higher rate than 6 marks, the net weight is ascertained and no charge made for the tare.

There are, however, many exceptions to this rule. One of these exceptions was, and is (for the regulation is still in force), to this effect, viz: That if the inclosure (tare) of an article of import belongs to a class of articles on which a duty of 24 marks per 100 kilograms, or more, is assessed, while the article it incloses pays a duty of 12 marks or less,

then the duty shall be assessed on the joint weight of the inclosure and the article inclosed, at the rate of the duty on the inclosure (tare).

It is very evident that this regulation was directed against frauds on the revenue; that its aim was to prevent, for instance, the importation of a material taxed at 24 marks or more, by making it serve as an inclosure (tare) of an article, taxed at say 3 or 4 marks per 100 kilograms. If this does not appear from the wording of the regulation itself, it does appear from the reading of the law to which these regulations are simply executory.

But right here the desire of the customs officers to propitiate as much as possible the aims of the Government made itself felt. The regulation referred to was used to change the existing revenue law and materially to raise the rates of duty on many articles. Up to the year 1879 it had been entirely dormant; now it became at once a living law. The *spirit* was lost sight of—it was carried out according to the *letter*. No intention to discriminate against any particular country is apparent. Nothing but a desire to increase the revenues, and at the same time to protect home production and industries, in defiance, it is true, of existing laws, can fairly be charged. But in the latter direction findings of fact are made, and decisions based thereon which stagger credulity. American-preserved meat, instead of being assessed at 12 marks per 100 kilograms, is admitted as "fine iron ware," because contained in tin boxes, and a duty of 24 marks per 100 kilograms; emery, which is free, if packed in tin boxes is made to pay 24 marks, on the same ground; cheese, instead of 20 marks, if wrapped in tinfoil pays 24 marks, and there have been instances in which 200 marks were assessed, because, in the opinion of the custom-house officers, there was in the encasing an admixture of silver. Ink has been rated at 30 marks instead of 3 marks, because contained in what was declared to be "fine glassware." Well might a member of the Reichstag, commenting upon these absurdities, ask: "How else than in bottles was ink expected to be imported, when it was set down in the law at 3 marks per kilogram? Perhaps in sacks or blotting paper." A merchant imported a number of empty champagne bottles, sealed and labeled, to make a display in his show-window. The bottles were assessed at the custom-house at 30 marks per 100 kilograms, as "fine glassware," probably because they were tastefully labeled. Knit jackets and coats have been charged 300 marks, instead of 100 marks, because they seemed to the zealous custom-house officers to come under the head of "millinery goods." I might continue the subject indefinitely. The German press is discussing these eccentricities with much interest. The comic papers have a regular column for "custom-house curiosa"—travestying the decisions of custom-house officials by the most grotesque inventions.

The absurdity of the proceeding has been brought to the attention of the Government by numerous German importers. The director of customs, Dr. Burchardt, has been called upon by members of the Reichstag to explain these anomalies. In answer to the questions addressed to this highest executive officer of the customs department, he has simply pointed to the regulation quoted.

It is clear that this construction of the regulation in question is utterly repugnant to the tariff law itself. The tariff law was enacted, as I have stated, by the Reichstag, agreed to by the Bundesrath, and signed and promulgated by the Emperor as the law of the land. The supplementary regulations, necessary to carry out the provisions of the tariff law, fall within the province of the Bundesrath. That these regulations must conform to and be consonant with the law, which they are intended to

supplement and carry out, is an elementary principle of jurisprudence; yet the director of customs claims to stand on legal ground, and refuses to countermand his orders or reverse his decisions, as long as the regulation referred to remains unrepealed by the Bundesrath. In this position he is enforced by the general tendency of the Government toward high rates of duty and protection.

Whether this condition of things will continue for any length of time or be changed by legal enactment or executive regulation, it is impossible to predict. There is no judicial tribunal in the country competent to decide such questions. They must be disposed of either by the Bundesrath itself changing or repealing the regulation or expounding its intent and proper application, or by legislative enactment. It is but fair, however, to state that the decisions of the custom authorities and the proceedings of the officers in pursuance thereof, although they affect very materially the trade in articles of American production, are not directed against the interests of any country in particular, but must be accounted for on the basis of the general policy of the Government herein explained.

I have endeavored to assign for these strange and anomalous proceedings the real and controlling motives, and contend that they furnish a complete and natural explanation thereof, and I respectfully submit this report to the Department of State, hoping to be excused if, in my desire to present a full view of the subject, I have touched upon matters of history with which the Department is more familiar than I am myself.

FERDINAND VOGELER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort-on-the-Main, January 25, 1882.

GERMAN DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

REPORT BY CONSUL SCHOENLE, OF BARMEN.

The singular and vexatious classification of American corned beef under the head of "fine iron wares" in the official schedule of the rates of duties by the German Government, has been officially upheld and defended as an old doctrine laid down in the instructions issued to the custom-house officers about ten years ago. It is thus to be construed, that in all cases where the inclosing cover is liable to higher duty than the goods themselves, the incasing turns up as a dutiable object. Old as the doctrine may be, the interpretation is certainly a new one, for corned beef proper has been subjected in Germany to the import duties for a number of years, and not the labeled tin boxes, as is now the practice. For ten years German custom-house officers appeared not to be possessed of the slightest idea of this abstruse interpretation, but all at once a new spirit came upon them, so to speak.

But upon which theory is the latest tariff discrimination based, and to what extent will American exports be affected by it? It is a well known fact that goods made of horn, and especially of buffalo horn, such as fine combs, have been extensively imported from the United States to Germany for a number of years. These goods by a process of rubbing and painting assume a speckled appearance resembling tortoise-shell, and had been classified in the new German tariff under the head

of "fine wood wares, and also wares of vegetable and animal carved materials with the exception of tortoise-shell," and accordingly subjected to a duty of 30 marks ($7.14) per 100 kilograms. Likewise pocket knives, whose handles are covered with thin bone or horn, which, through underlaid gold spangle, takes almost the appearance of tortoise-shell, had to pay up to this time the same rate of duty, namely, 30 marks per 100 kilograms.

In order, however, to single out these goods, a new phraseology has been added to a section of the official schedule of the rates of duties, viz: "Goods made wholly or partially of artificial tortoise-shell, respectively, imitations of tortoise-shell." In accordance with this the import duty on these spotted and checkered bone and horn wares has been raised to 200 marks ($47.60) per 100 kilograms.

This sudden increase of duty on these goods to an almost sevenfold amount appears to be the less warrantable as these roughly imitated component parts of bone and horn wares are put on the same level with the genuine polished tortoise-shell, and as by this exceedingly high rate of duty their future importation will be barred to such an extent as to render it almost impossible. There is evidently method in these tariff sophistries, and this last one is apt to appear not only a fiscal eccentricity, but an unfriendly act, and an interested and intentional unfairness on the part of the German Government.

WOLFANG SCHOENLE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barmen, January 18, 1882.

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST AMERICAN PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.

THE GERMAN TARIFF AND AMERICAN CANNED MEATS.

REPORT BY MR. EVERETT, SECRETARY OF LEGATION AT BERLIN.

In accordance with Department instruction of the 26th ultimo, received yesterday, I have the honor to state that, on inquiry of leading importers here, I find that the special custom-house regulation, or, rather, the construction of it, therein mentioned, classifying American canned beef as iron ware, has within the last ten days been suspended. There is always, however, the possibility of its being again applied, which greatly interferes with making contracts, besides the additional grievance, which is perhaps more objected to by importers than the duties themselves, that all tariff laws are retrospective, and thus every new regulation, especially if it increases the existing duty, may be applied to all goods of the same class imported during the previous twelve months, whether sold or not. Nor are goods allowed to be exported out of bond before paying duties, as in England and America. Whether such retrospective application occurs when duties are diminished or taken off, I have not yet succeeded in positively ascertaining. The withdrawal of the special decision in question is probably mainly due to the fact that it is successfully evaded by the importation of the beef in cans without labels, which latter are sent separately by post and affixed subsequently to the payment of the duties, and also to the proposed stamping of the cans, as is done in the case of French canned pease.

A more onerous duty has, however, been under the same regulation put on American shredded codfish, which last year came in thin wooden boxes, such as Swedish matches are packed in. The duty on wood being higher than that on fish, this article of food was then taxed as "wooden ware," in the same defiance of natural history as when beef was classed as iron ware. This, however, has been evaded by packing the fish in pasteboard boxes. Sugar-cured hams being covered with linen cloth, are, by the same rule, classed as "fine linen," and subjected to a much heavier duty than pork, &c.

English emery-powder, which is one of the very cheapest articles of commerce, is, if it comes in tin canisters, as it usually does, taxed as iron ware, which effectively stops any extensive sale of it. A peculiar kind of liqueur from Russia, in bottles which are partly protected with a silken cover, is classed as "silk goods," which are taxed higher than spirits.

Where the case containing the food does not give a sufficiently high duty, the expedient is resorted to of classifying the goods as "fine table delicacies," which bear a very high duty. This is the case with our tinned tomatoes and potted meats, which are thereby restricted to a very small sale as a pure luxury, and yield little or no profit to the importers. A special instance of the consequences of this interpretation of the tariff laws deserves mention. An order was given by the army commissariat department to an American importer for a peculiar preparation of beef and vegetables mixed, and packed in tin cases of such a form that the contents could, on the march, be quickly heated and eaten from the cans as dishes, the latter being then thrown away. The order was satisfactorily filled, but as the custom-house officials insisted upon classifying the article as "table delicacies," though knowing it was for the army, the importer was unable to make any profit on his contract, which was based on the price of "beef," and declined to furnish any more. A similar proposal to furnish the German fortresses with canned food, to be stored away in case of seige, was abandoned for the same reason.

Every kind of representation and appeal has been made by importers to the treasury department here, but without avail, the reply being that domestic manufactures must be protected, and that American tariffs are equally oppressive. In spite of it, however, the German enterprise does not appear to supply the demand.

The obnoxious regulation is based on the idea expressed in the American tariff, where articles consisting in part of steel, silk, or spirits are taxed at the same rate as these latter; but the difference lies in the fact that in the present case the materials regulating the duty cannot, by the most liberal construction, be taken to form a part of the food-products imported. Nor is this claimed by the German Government. The unreasonableness of the regulation is shown by its not being applicable when the tin cases have no labels on them. Bar iron might just as well be admitted duty free, because it had not fancy-colored labels, and its unjustness is evident from the fact that as all duties are here levied according to the weight of the goods, the tins are falsely taxed as so much iron, for the principal part of the weight is in the contents. Were the beef in the tin cans taxed on different scales there might be some appropriateness in the law.

I shall, in accordance with your instructions, keep myself informed in regard to these tariff regulations, and should I find that there is any probable advantage to be gained by an official appeal to the Government, I shall at once make it and report the result to the Department.

I herewith inclose the ministerial decree in regard to canned beef,

by which it will be seen that only such coverings as are intended to be permanent are to be considered as dutiable, and that in these cases the material, whether of the case or its contents, which bears the highest value is to be taxed. It remains to be seen how this will be interpreted.

H. SIDNEY EVERETT,
Secretary of Legation.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berlin, February 11, 1882.

[Translation of the ministerial decree.]

Decree of the royal finance ministry concerning duties on meat put up in white iron boxes with paper labels.

BERLIN, *January* 23, 1882.

In response to your report of the 11th instant, I declare myself in accord with you in the view you express therein that upon meat imported from abroad in white iron boxes with paper labels as sole covering, in accordance with the provision in the first subdivision of instruction, Item IV of the official tariff, the rate of 12 marks per 100 kilograms is to be applied pursuant to No. 25, g. 1, of the tariff, and that therefore the covering referred to is not to affect the duty-rate.

Where, in the official list of articles, in the note of "*étuis*," it is prescribed as to tare in accordance with the provisions of section 4 that *étuis*, cases and *other coverings*, which are intended to serve further as receptacles for the wares they contain, shall be subject to duty as a whole, taken together with the wares according to the rate of tariff due upon the higher taxed articles—be it the *Étuis* taken alone or its contents considered separately from the *étuis*—it is to be understood that under the *other coverings* only such coverings are intended as are according to their character and purpose to be reckoned as to *étuis*.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

To the Royal Provincial Tax Director, Mr. KRÜGER ALTONA.

HOLLAND.

IMPORT DUTIES OF HOLLAND.

TRANSMITTED BY CONSUL WINTER, OF ROTTERDAM.

Tariff law.

Page.	Articles.	Standard.	Duties.
25	Manufactures of farina, n. o. p. f	100 kilograms	2 florins.
26	Earthenware of all kinds, n. o. p. f	Value	5 per cent.
28	Almonds	100 kilograms	4 florins.
29	Ammunition, n. o. p. f	Value	5 per cent.
29	Brass cannons	100 kilograms	7.50 florins.
29	Iron cannons	100 kilograms	1.25 florins.
29	Cannon balls	100 kilograms	0.75 florin.
31	Vinegar, strength 2° or less on Dutch areometer	Cask	3 florins.
31	Vinegar, strength more than 2°	Cask	20 florins.
34	Beer	Cask	3 florins.
36	Manufactures of tin	Value	5 per cent.
38	Mineral water, in bottles	100 bottles	0.50 florin.
38	Mineral water, in jars	100 jars	0.25 florin.
39	Gunpowder	100 kilograms	5 florins.
42	Chocolate prepared with sugar	100 kilograms	25 florins.
43	Peels of oranges and lemons	Value	5 per cent.
50	Yarns, woolen and worsted, dyed, twined and not dyed, of more than two threads	Value	5 per cent.
51	Spirits	Cask, and 50 per cent. alcohol.	3.50 florins.
51	Spirits, Houtgeest	Liter	1.15 florins.
57	Ginger	100 kilograms	6 florins.

Import duties of Holland—Continued.

Page.	Articles.	Standard.	Duties.
58	Manufactures of plaster	Value	5 per cent.
58	Glassware	Value	5 per cent.
59	Manufactures of India rubber	Value	5 per cent.
59	Manufactures of gold and silver	Value	5 per cent.
59	Gold thread and silver thread	Value	3 per cent.
61	Preserved vegetables	Value	5 per cent.
61	Manufactures of gutta-percha	Value	5 per cent.
61	Hair, prepared wigs and curls	Value	5 per cent.
63	Hats, or felt for hats	Value	5 per cent.
64	Honey	100 kilograms	2.50 florins.
64	Manufactures of wood wholly finished	Value	5 per cent.
65	Prepared furs	Value	5 per cent.
65	Leather work for saddlers, shoemakers, and trunkmakers, n. o. p. f	Value	5 per cent.
66	Manufactures of iron, cast, forged, flattened, and anvils	Value	5 per cent.
69	Instruments, mathematical, physical, medical, optical, and musical	Value	5 per cent.
69	Ivory	Value	5 per cent.
	Candles:		
69	Tallow	100 kilograms	3 florins.
69	All other kinds	Value	5 per cent.
69	Playing-cards	Value	5 per cent.
70	Cheese of all kinds	100 kilograms	5 florins.
73	Clothing and wearing apparel, n. o. p. f	Value	5 per cent.
74	Confectioners' works	100 kilograms	25 florins.
76	Manufactures of copper and copper thread	Value	5 per cent.
76	Coral	Value	5 per cent.
77	Currants	100 kilograms	1.50 florins.
77	Stationery and cutlery	Value	5 per cent.
79	Cork	100 kilograms	10 florins.
80	Lamps	Value	5 per cent.
82	Frames	Value	5 per cent.
83	Lemon juice	Cask	3 florins.
84	Macaroni	100 kilograms	2 florins.
85	Manufactures of silk, cotton, hemp, flax, &c., n. o. p. f	Value	5 per cent.
89	Furniture	Value	5 per cent.
90	Fashion wares	Value	5 per cent.
92	Oil, n. o. p. f	100 kilograms	0.55 florin.
96	Mother of pearl	Value	5 per cent.
98	Umbrellas and parasols	Value	5 per cent.
100	Pepper	100 kilograms	1.50 florins.
104	Pimento	100 kilograms	1 florin.
105	Platina	1 kilogram	0.10 florin.
107	Prunes, except fresh	100 kilograms	1.50 florins.
108	Perfume	Value	5 per cent.
110	Ravalenta arabica	100 kilograms	0.40 florin.
110	Carriages	Value	5 per cent.
111	Raisins	100 kilograms	2 florins.
111	Raisins, Samos Denia, for the manufacture of raisin vinegar	100 kilograms	0.25 florin.
112	Vessels and steamers intended to remain in the country	Value	1 per cent.
117	Spices, n. o. p. f	Value	5 per cent.
117	Manufactures of spelter or zinc	Value	5 per cent.
118	Looking-glasses	Value	5 per cent.
118	Manufactures of steel	Value	5 per cent.
121	Sirup	100 kilograms	6 florins.
125	Candied lemon-peel	100 kilograms	3 florins.
125	Tobacco: Leaf and stems, unmanufactured	100 kilograms	0.70 florin.
125	Stems, manufactured	100 kilograms	1.50 florins.
125	Manufactured	100 kilograms	12 florins.
125	Cigars	100 kilograms	40 florins.
127	Carpets	Value	5 per cent.
128	Tea	100 kilograms	25 florins.
129	Manufactures of tin	Value	5 per cent.
130	Clocks and watches	Value	5 per cent.
132	Vermicelli	100 kilograms	2 florins.
133	Dye-stuffs, in oil, except printing inks	Value	5 per cent.
133	Figs	100 kilograms	1 florin.
134	Meats: Of all kinds, n. o. p. f., and sausage, fresh and salted	100 kilograms	6 florins.
135	Smoked and dried	100 kilograms	8 florins.
135	Mutton, pork, and lard, salted	100 kilograms	1 florin.
135	Smoked and dried	100 kilograms	1.25 florins.
135	Canned, Australian or American	100 kilograms	6 florins.
135	Beef, mutton, and pork	100 kilograms	1 florin.
136	Venison and poultry	Value	5 per cent.
138	Fruits: Fresh and dried, n. o. p. f	Value	5 per cent.
138	Salted, or preserved in brandy and vinegar	Value	10 per cent.
138	Preserved in sugar and sirup	100 kilograms	18 florins.
139	Manufactures of wax and sealing-wax	Value	5 per cent.
143	Soaps: Hard and soft	100 kilograms	4.50 florins.
143	Perfumed	100 kilograms	6 florins.
145	Salt	100 kilograms	12 florins.

TARIFF PROTECTION IN HOLLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL ECKSTEIN, OF AMSTERDAM, TRANSMITTING A PETITION FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HELMOND TO THE KING, ASKING TARIFF PROTECTION.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a translated copy of a petition addressed by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Helmond, province of North Brabant, to the King of the Netherlands.

The petition sets forth, and presumably correctly and truthfully, the present unsatisfactory condition in which the industries of the place are now carried on in consequence, as is claimed, of the at present existing import duties, and prays:

1st. That the tariff on imports of manufactured goods may be changed, and in accordance with the tariffs now in force in or respecting other countries.

2d. That the commercial intercourse between The Netherlands and its colonies be freed from every obstruction, and that foreign manufactures, on being imported into the said colonies, shall, so far as possible, be made to pay the same duties as prevail in the Netherlands.

Helmond is not one of the most important manufacturing towns in the Netherlands, but the sentiments there manifested on this subject, and the movement in favor of "protection" there initiated, seems, so far as I can learn, to strike a responsive cord, and is fully indorsed by the representatives of the industrial interests throughout the country, as well as by the artisans and workmen in all manufactories.

How this movement for a higher rate of duty on many aricles will result it would be difficult to predict for the present. In commercial and financial circles it does not as yet appear to meet with much support, the merchant class being still inclined to free trade. The newspaper press of the country, at least the most influential part of it, opposes protection. On the other hand, it should be remarked that the present national financial conditions as relating to revenue, expenditures, and taxation is such as to raise great hopes on the part of all who advocate legislation in favor of protection.

The budget, they say, for the two fiscal years last past has shown deficits of large amounts. A loan of about 80,000,000 florins was emitted less than a year ago, and the negotiation of another for about 50,000,000 is now spoken of.

Thus is the interest on the national debt vastly increasing; immense sums of money are constantly required on account of the ever turbulent state of Atjeh, whilst various important and indispensable works on national account demond immediate appropriations; and all this at a time when the wisdom and patriotism of the national legislators of the country are taxed to the utmost to provide the necessary means for defraying the ever increasing expenditures.

The burdens of direct taxation are already so severely felt that a still further increase thereof would be found oppressive and unpopular.

But it seems to be generally realized that in some way provision must be made for raising larger sums of money than are at present available and derived from existing resources.

It would appear, therefore, not to be at all unlikely that a considerable increase in the duties on many articles of import may in the not

very far distant future be resorted to, particularly as the States General, now in session, has already a bill providing for an increase in the duties on grain, wood (timber and lumber), and tea.

DAVID ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, October 17, 1883.

PETITION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HELMOND.

[Translated.]

The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures at Helmond respectfully submits to Your Majesty:

That they feel themselves compelled to point out to Your Majesty the pernicious effect which, in our opinion, the abolishment of the different duties in our colonies, and the low import duties in our country, in connection with the exorbitant—almost prohibitory—import duties in contiguous countries, have exercised and shall continue to exercise with increased force on the prosperity of our country.

That the advantages which were so sanguinely held forth to the nation on the introduction of the free-trade system have remained unfulfilled, while the prejudicial consequences have made themselves felt from the very beginning in a high degree, have now attained their climax, and menace our Dutch industry with complete ruin.

That the great extension of our navigation anticipated by the advocates of free-trade system (which anticipations have for a great part conduced to the introduction of that system) has *not* been verified.

That, on the contrary, a comparison with the extension of the navigation of the protected Belgium furnishes results most discouraging to our country, as, amongothers, the following figures prove:

Tonnage of vessels arrived in port.

Amsterdam and Rotterdam: In 1846, 796,000 tons; in 1881, 2,570,000 tons.
Antwerp: In 1846, 330,000 tons; in 1881, 2,938,000 tons.

That also the great prosperity of our trade, with which the advocates of the free-trade system had flattered themselves, has remained unrealized.

That after the introduction of that system, the formerly so flourishing sugar trade has entirely fallen of, the coffee and tobacco trade has declined, the linen-drapery and retail business languishes.

That the advantages of free trade promised to the consumer have not been obtained; the prices of daily necessaries, with exception of a few things of minor importance, have not diminished, but of some articles they have actually risen.

That the injurious influence which free trade (at least if not attended with reciprocity) must continue to exercise, especially on our industry, has made itself felt in a much higher degree than anybody could have imagined.

That soon after the introduction of the free-trade system whole branches of industry in our country have been entirely ruined.

That almost all branches of industry which hitherto have been able to maintain their standing are tending to total decay.

That now, even for many articles, in consequence of the foreign manufactures bringing their superabundant productions on the Dutch markets, all competition, even at home, becomes impossible for the Netherland manufacturer.

That the fatal consequences thereof have of late made themselves felt in an alarming manner is proved by the fact that important factories have been shut up and the wages in many others lowered.

That shortly the closing of many more factories and the abridgment of the working hours in others may be expected; that all measures have already been taken by manufacturers to keep themselves standing, such as economizing on the materials, increasing the powers of production, &c.

That whatever measure may be had recourse to, the unfortunate operative will at last experience the fatal consequence of free trade.

That, supposing the price of the daily necessaries to have diminished by free trade, which is not the case, the operative will only enjoy the benefit thereof when his finan-

cial means are in a favorable proportion to the price of his requirements, whether they be high or low.

That, for instance, the operative who earns 15 cents per hour in a country where bread costs 12 cents, is better off than the operative who lives in a country where the bread costs only 10 cents, but who can earn 10 cents per hour.

That the diminution of wages must be regarded with regret.

That these wages are already too low (in Twente only 60 to 70 cents per day, and here in Helmond 90 to 100 cents), and the least diminution entails poverty, misery, and indigence.

That the lower ranks and the petty tradesmen experience in no small degree the injurious reaction thereof.

That also in Helmond the injurious and disturbing consequences of free trade are felt in a high degree.

That petitioners, to rescue the industry of Helmond, and concerned for the unhappy fate of the poor operative, feel themselves bound to do what they can to bring about a beneficial change in the present condition.

That they, to demonstrate how, even for the most important Helmond manufacturing products, export to the principal neighboring states is an impossibility, venture to submit the following figures to Your Majesty's notice:

In Germany an import duty is levied, per 100 kilograms, on—

Cotton, unbleached, 80 marks; same, bleached, 100 marks; same, printed or dyed, 120 marks; ready-made clothes, 300 marks; threads, printed or dyed: To No. 17, 24 marks; from Nos. 17, to 45, 30 marks; from Nos. 45 to 60, 36 marks; from No. 79 and higher, 48 marks; butter and artificial butter, 20 marks; nails, 10 marks; cigars, 270 marks; tobacco, 180 marks.

In France import duties are levied, per 100 kilograms, on—

Cottons, unbleached, 62 to 100 francs; same, bleached, 15 per cent. higher; Turkey red, 122 to 162 francs; other colors, 92 to 130 francs; ready-made clothes, 10 per cent. higher; threads, printed or dyed: Nos. 20¼ to 30¾, 55 francs; Turkey red, 30 francs and higher; butter, salted, 15 francs; nails, 8 francs; tobacco and cigars prohibited.

That such high import duties are equal to being prohibitive; that several Helmond manufacturers, in consequence, no longer send their goods abroad, and are as prejudiced by overproduction as is the case elsewhere, which is thrown on our Dutch markets by foreign manufacturers; that if this state of things be not changed the Helmond industrial establishments will be obliged ere long to be closed or the working hours to be considerably abridged.

For which reasons they respectfully but urgently pray Your Majesty that it may please Your Majesty to bring in a bill to break with the system of free trade, and to enact—

1st. That the tariffs of import duties on foreign manufactured articles may be brought in accordance with the tariffs of the respective countries; and

2d. That between Netherlands and her colonies a free and unencumbered commercial intercourse may obtain, and that as much as possible the same duties be levied in the colonies on foreign productions as such articles are subjected to in our Kingdom in Europe.

And your petitioners, &c.,

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

HELMOND, *September* 12, 1883.

BELGIUM.

INCREASE OF BELGIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILSON, OF BRUSSELS.

I have the honor to report that a bill has just been passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of this country, largely increasing the import duties on tobacco, coffee, cacao, vinegar, alcohol, and alcoholic spirits. In recommending the passage of this bill to the Chambers, the minister of finance gave as his motive the fact that the importers of this merchandise, knowing that the Government contemplated in the near future a very considerable increase of their entry charges, ha stored an enormous quantity of them in the warehouses appropriated to

merchandise entered for consumption, with the object of thus escaping the increased duty when the new tariff law would come into force.

According to the statement laid before the Chambers by him, there was imported into the country, ostensibly for consumption, from the 1st of November, 1882, to the 31st January, 1883, 8,046,000 kilograms of leaf tobacco, and of coffee 14,924,000 kilograms, whilst during the preceding year the importations of tobacco only amounted to 2,242,000 kilograms, and of coffee to 5,310,000. The amount of these importations has been so largely in excess of the demand for consumption that the legislature, under the conviction that a fraud upon the revenue was intended by the importers, passed the bill almost without discussion, but, as they did not wish to resort to retrospective legislation, they enacted that it should take effect immediately after its passage, and inserted a provision that if the duties should be definitely modified so as to correspond to the provisional tariff of this law before the first day of August next, any excess imposed by it should be remitted to the importers.

Notwithstanding the fact that this law is but provisional, it applies to some of our exportations, and its tariff provisions may become permanent; consequently I give below a translation of the five articles of which it is composed:

Provisional tariff bill on tobacco, coffee, cacao, whisky, and vinegar.

ARTICLE 1. The duties on coffee and tobacco shall be provisionally modified in the following manner:

		Francs.
On raw coffee	per 100 kilos..	30
On roasted coffee	do	40
On leaf tobacco	do	100
On cigars and cigarettes	do	300
On other manufactured tobacco	do	130

ART. 2. The Government is authorized to provisionally modify the duties on cacao, alcohol, spirits, vinegar, and acetic acid, in the following manner:

		Francs.
On cacao	per 100 kilos..	50
On prepared cacao	do	65
On brandies and whiskies of at least 50° strength when in barrels	per hectoliter..	100
And for each degree above 50°	do	2
When in bottles (without distinction of the degree)	do	200
On all other spirits	do	134
On vinegar and other liquids of acetic acid, and containing less than 8 per cent. of pure acetic acid	per hectoliter..	12
More than 8 per cent. and less than 50 per cent	do	50
Fifty per cent. and more	do	80
On crystallized acetic acid	per 100 kilos..	100

ART. 3. If the duties on the above articles shall not be definitely modified according to law before the 1st of August, 1883, the duties now in force will again be applied.

ART. 4. Any difference between the duties received in virtue of this act and those which will be imposed after August 1 will be returned to the parties concerned.

ART. 5. This bill shall take effect the day after its publication.

JNO. WILSON,
Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, June 4, 1883.

UNITED KINGDOM.

THE BRITISH TARIFF.

REPORT BY CONSUL DOCKERY, OF LEEDS.

One has become so used to hear custom-houses derided by Englishmen that one naturally concludes there is no such thing in England. Excepting the customs officers, I venture to assert there are not 300 people in England, however intelligent otherwise, who know anything about the amount of duties annually collected, the number of dutiable articles, or the per cent. of duty some of these articles pay. Their ignorance on this subject is truly remarkable. Perhaps they have been too much occupied with the task of correcting the shortcomings of other nations to pay any attention to their own failings. They pretend to be free-traders at home; they claim they have a free breakfast table for the poor man; neither is true.

They affect great repugnance to any country that has a tariff of 50 or 100 per centum ad valorum on any article. In their own country on one article a duty of nearly *two thousand per cent.* is charged and collected; this article yields them their largest item of customs revenue, and it comes chiefly from the United States. Tobacco is the article. It is classed in their own tariff list as an article subject to "ordinary import duty," in contradistinction to a "countervailing duty," such, for instance, as the customs duty on spirits, and everything else subject to internal-revenue duty. On tobacco (which is in very general use by the laboring classes in England, and which is consequently of the cheapest kind), the duty ranges, according to moisture, from 84 to 92 cents per pound for the raw or unmanufactured article, and, if manufactured, it pays a duty of from $1.04 to $1.16 per pound. This is called (in England) a revenue duty. I cannot see it in that light, as the manipulated article is distinctly charged, say 20 cents per pound more than the raw article. As a matter of fact, it is so strongly protective that it prevents Americans from successfully competing with the English manufacturer in England, owing to their being handicapped with an additional 20 cents per pound on the manufactured article.

This is an enormous protection. A great part of the tobacco consumed in England is of an inferior quality, its original cost at the American shipping port having been not more than 6 cents per pound. It pays, if not manipulated, say a 92-cent revenue duty on entering England, and if made into smoking or plug tobacco it pays 1.16, or an additional 24 cents per pound duty. Here we have a revenue duty of, say, *fifteen hundred and thirty per cent.*, and a further strictly protective duty of *four hundred per cent.*, making in all a duty of *nineteen hundred and thirty per cent.*

Cigars pay a duty of $1.32 per pound. I do not give undue prominence to this one article, since it is one from which the large amount of *forty-three million dollars* of *duty* were collected last year.

Another item, tea, pays 12 cents per pound duty. This is *not* a protective duty, but it does not allow the free breakfast table, yet at this rate some of it pays as much as 100 per cent., and the total duty collected from this source last year amounted to *eighteen millions of dollars.* It is more generally consumed in England than in any other civilized

country, and is a requisite of the breakfast table, yet we are told there is a free breakfast table.

Coffee, another article people use at the "breakfast table," pays a duty of 3 cents per pound, but if "ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured," it must pay 4 cents per pound, a protection to coffee-millers of 30 odd per cent. of duty.

Cocoa, in the raw state, pays 2 cents per pound, but if "ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured," it pays 4 cents per pound; in other words, the duty on the manufactured article is double that on the raw article.

The foregoing are some of the duties in force in England, and they are sufficient to show that this is *not* a free-trade country in the full sense of the term. Comparatively to population, more revenue is annually collected at English custom-houses than at those of any other country in the world, excepting the United States, the total amount collected during the past year having reached $96,000,000, while the United States, with nearly twice as large a population, collected $186,000,000 in the same period. Germany, with a much larger population than England, collected from customs $78,000,000.

The chief items of receipt under the head of customs duties for England during the past year were from—

Chicory	$360,000
Cocoa	230,000
Coffee	1,025,000
Currants	1,380,000
Figs	130,000
Raisins	775,000
Rum	11,510,000
Brandy	7,935,000
Tea	18,500,000
Tobacco and snuff	43,000,000
Wine	7,000,000

The following is a list of dutiable articles, viz: Alcohol, ale, beer, brandy, playing-cards, chicory, chloroform, chloral, hydrate, cigars and cigarettes, cocoa, coffee, collodion, cologne water, cordials, currants, in essence of spruce, ether, iodide of ethyl, figs, fig-cake, preserved fruit (in spirits), naphtha, pickles, gold and silver plate, plums and prunes, raisins, soap, gin, rum, whisky, all other spirits, wine and varnish; and, besides these, there are about ninety or one hundred articles, chiefly from America, and principally patent medicines, which are held to be liable to duty at the rate of $3.36 per gallon.

There are in Great Britain and Ireland no less than 133 customs districts, each with a collector or superintendent and subordinates. In London alone the number of customs officers exceeds 1,550, while in Liverpool about 650 are employed, aggregating for the two ports 2,200 officials. These facts and figures do not look well as regards the much-vaunted idea of a free and untrammeled trade! However, they prove conclusively the general idea I have advanced, that there has been only the semblance of free trade in England all the while that the advocates of free trade were so assiduously endeavoring to persuade other nations to adopt their theory, and as practice and theory have not been in accord here, they should not be surprised if their motives are impugned to the extent of asserting that sharp practice was resorted to in order to establish an illimitable monopoly.

Now, I beg to submit a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the British and American Governments, respectively, for the year 1879–'80. For this purpose I take the pound sterling to represent five dollars,

and state the items in millions and fractions thereof; which, though not quite exact, approximates closely enough.

BRITISH REVENUE.

Source.	Amount, in millions of dollars.
Customs	96.6
Excise (internal revenue)	126.5
Stamp duty	56.5
Land and house tax	13.35
Income tax	46.15
Post-office	31.75
Telegraphs	7.1
Crown lands	1.95
Miscellaneous	26.4
Total revenue	406.3

BRITISH EXPENDITURES.

Account.	Amount, in millions of dollars.
Interest on debt	143.81
Army and Navy	153.36
Civil list, pensions, &c	8
Civil service and miscellaneous	116.6
Total expenditure	421.77
Leaving a deficit of	15.47

AMERICAN REVENUE.

Source.	Amount, in millions of dollars.
Customs	186.5
Internal revenue (excise)	124
Land sales	1.015
Miscellaneous	22
Total revenue	333.515

AMERICAN EXPENDITURES.

Account.	Amount, in millions of dollars.
Interest on debt	95.75
Army and Navy	51.65
Indians and pensions	62.7
Civil service and miscellaneous	57.5
Total expenditure	267.6

Leaving a surplus of 65.915 million dollars.

It will be observed that from three items, viz, stamp duty, land and house tax, and income tax, not charged in America, England collects the sum of $116,000,000 annually.

In truth, everything is taxed either directly or indirectly in this country, every article of foreign or home manufacture being levied upon in some way or other, to help swell the amount of revenue necessary to carry on the government. Owners of land and houses, occupiers of land and houses as well, all professions, all traders, incomes from whatever source, deeds, probates, legacies and successions, bills of exchange and receipts, patents, carriages, horses, man-servants, guns, dogs, and personal property generally, must all pay. The poor tax is another very heavy tax, being levied upon occupiers of houses, and the total amount of this tax during the year 1879 for England and Wales was $65,000,000, or more than $2.50 per head of population. More than one-third of this amount was expended for other purposes than the relief of the poor, the payments towards country, borough, and police rate, to highway and school boards having amounted to upwards of $22,000,000. The actual relief to the poor during the year amounted to $1.55 per head of population, and the number of paupers was 843,000.

Until a fortnight ago there was a prospect of a good harvest throughout the United Kingdom, but since then hope has been dissipated by continued bad weather, and we may expect as the result of another short and bad grain crop to hear of more farmers ruined, more farms thrown up, a greater depression in trade, a large emigration, and a more fully developed *fair-trade* agitation than we have had.

Where this agitation will end I do not presume to say, but from such observations as I have been able to make I do not think it can accomplish anything that may be of permanent good in the country, because the evil that has been done is irremediable. As a consequence, British commercial interests must continue to decline, and while I regret the prospect I take consolation in the knowledge that American commercial interests are destined to be inversely affected.

A. V. DOCKERY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leeds, September 1, 1881.

BRITISH "FREE TRADE AND FAIR TRADE."

REPORT BY CONSUL DOCKERY, OF LEEDS.

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Doubt is said to be the key to knowledge. I am convinced the key is then in a fair way to being discovered, but there is still a master key to the situation which will necessitate a very long voyage of discovery, unless its hiding place be sought in quite a different spirit to that which has prevailed in this country during the past thirty years, where every man's soul has been mortgaged as it were to a single idea—self.

Trade depression has now existed several years, and appears to get no better; indeed it is now assuming very large proportions, having become to a certain extent chronic. This has led to agitation against free trade under the several names of Fair Trade, Reciprocity, and Protection, terms nearly synonymous, which agitation is daily growing in extent and in bitterness.

The press is full of a correspondence which shows that the idea of protection is widely spread. The protectionist puts his case in these words:

To buy cheap is excellent, no doubt; but unless you are able to sell dear it is of very little use to you. Man cannot live by buying alone. And we have, as a matter of

fact, got now to a stage when we find it hard to sell. We are being beaten out of the world's markets, not, as we ought to be, by free-trade nations, but by protectionist nations. We struggle and wriggle with their tariffs and seek to make treaties of commerce that shall lighten those tariffs. We demand concessions; and the foreigner smiles, for we have nothing to give in return.

The world is against us. Wherever we turn there is a prohibitory tariff, especially, and of malice prepense, directed against our special manufactures.

What, then, are we to do? There is, indeed, a weapon with which we too may fight; that is, a tariff of our own. But then there comes a free-trader and says, "This weapon is sharp; you may cut your own fingers with it. Do not meddle with edge tools. Bare your breast and in time the foreigner will yield to the force of reason."

Is not this pretty?

* * * * * * *

Free trade might be a first-rate thing in an unreal or communistic world, but it will not do in ours. Policy governs nations as well as individuals, and it is quite possible that there should be all policy and no principle in some special application of free trade, which I must say would constitute a very discreditable exception. England is really such an exception.

* * * * * * *

Free trade really meant to her nothing less than protection, because she was then in the full swing of manufacturing prosperity and supremacy. She excelled every other nation in all the great manufacturing industries; and by means of a well-conceived system of wars, resulting in the establishment of numerous colonies affording new markets, aided by her large quantity of improved machinery and her inexhaustible supply of coal, she had managed virtually to control the markets of the world.

To a country like this free trade was a splendid policy, and had other countries adopted it she would certainly have continued to benefit to their detriment, for it would have resulted in the establishment of the most gigantic monopoly the world ever saw.

"Protection" is far too mild a term to apply to such a monopoly as that would have been.

The great free trade theory principle in truth meant cruel monopoly, and artful as were the means adopted to obtain this object, its failure has been signally ignominious.

So long as no serious obstacle in the shape of a protective tariff was encountered, English manufacturers continued to thrive, and with the acquisition of wealth many of them affected to turn themselves into country gentlemen for the sake of social standing, the effect of which was an increase in the value of land and, consequently, rents, and a period of general inflation followed.

Other countries not only refused to listen to the free trader, but set to work to more effectually protect their own small but growing industries, taking advantage of all open markets and giving nothing in return. In time they were able to manufacture enough to supply the home markets, and having these practically safe, they turned their attention abroad, and in seeking an outlet for their surplus in productions they came into competition with England. On the other hand, England had been undergoing a great change; rents had become so high that farmers were ruined or else farms remained unlet, which, with a succession of bad harvests, caused large deficiencies in the food product, to be made good by importation. The cost of the necessaries of life had become higher; new markets for her manufactures were difficult to find; the quality of the manufactures had deteriorated, and labor had become uncertain and less productive. This was the state of affairs when she

found herself called upon to face a powerful, vigilant, and intelligent competition in markets she hitherto monopolized.

India is yet a comparatively open market through the pressure of an enormous garrison, but this may not last long if there be anything in the following opinion of an intelligent Hindoo merchant, reported in one of the London papers:

Free trade may be a very nice thing for England, but it is a very bad thing for India. We are now undersold and ruined in every direction as regards our manufactures.

The cost of living is greatly increased, and the value of the rupee has diminished.

Before we had the disadvantage of acquaintance with England these millions of people manufactured everything required for their own wants, and the native governments protected their own manufactures.

Now, England has got a firm hold of this great peninsula; she buys the raw material here and in other countries, and inundates India and undersells us in everything, with cheap goods and clothes of all descriptions. What is the result to India? The people have been ruined and driven into the fields as laborers and agriculturists, that the people of Manchester and Birmingham may make millions of money at our expense. We are beaten and undersold at every point, and still the Manchester Chamber of Commerce cries for further reduction of our import duties for their advantage and our greater ruin.

This is what you call governing India for the Indians.

You must be great fools if you think that the people of India cannot and do not understand and see through all these false pretenses.

You must be greater fools if you think that we love English rule because it is just. We prefer our own rule—the rule of Hindoo and Mohammedan kings and princes, who spent the revenues of India and did not export them to London for the payment of large pensions to thousands of officers and civilians, as well as to the wives and families of the same.

The English do not spend half their large incomes in India.

Sahib, remember you are only encamped in India; we see the flash of your bayonets at every station, and we know what devils you are to fight against black races.

But we are a patient people. We wait for the time when you will have great wars, demanding all your men and ships, when you will meet with defeat; then you will have to withdraw large numbers of your soldiers from India.

France has recently given a fillip to the free-traders, by increasing her tariff and terminating a treaty of commerce, and while some people urge, with force and vigor, that nothing should be done by England, others want skillful retaliation, forgetting that this may cause a further increase in the French tariff.

Of course the United States, on account of its continued devotion to protection, has come in for a full share of abuse from free-traders, but she has been well able to bear it, and can stand a great deal more without foregoing one iota of a policy which has raised the country to its present proud and prosperous position.

I also believe that we can look on with perfect indifference to any agitation for retaliation which may arise, because England is absolutely dependent upon us for the greater part of her breadstuffs, and is likely to continue so; and, furthermore, a corn duty could not sensibly affect us were it possible to impose it, for the simple reason that they would have to buy our corn under any circumstances. Powerful as the present fair-trade agitation has become, I do not apprehend it will ever reach the point of taxing food.

Free trade indirectly ruined agriculture, the mainstay of every country, in England, but a corn duty, protection, can never mend the matter. The root of the evil lies in the land system itself, land having become so very dear through the abnormal state of things brought about by free trade, that even by charging excessive rents the return to the landowner barely amounts to 2 per cent.; and even a great decline in the price of land, followed by a proportionate reduction in rents, will not enable England to produce anything like the amount of breadstuffs required for home consumption.

Landlords in England are disinclined, if able, to make the necessary sacrifice; and, by consequence, I can see no permanent way out of the difficulty. A temporary benefit might be derived by taxing everything (breadstuffs excepted) that comes into the country, but as the home market is as yet practically secure against the invasion of foreign manufactures, it would scarcely be thought worth while to stultify themselves by such a direct proclamation of the failure of so cherished a principle as free trade.

But the home market being thus secure, the people know well enough that no new markets can be opened by a tariff; and, as new markets are really needed, this causes whatever there is of hesitation on the part of "*fair* traders."

A. V. DOCKERY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leeds, September 1, 1881.

OUR NEW TARIFF AND BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

REPORT BY CONSUL DOCKERY, OF LEEDS.

THE WOOLEN-GOODS TRADE OF LEEDS.

From what I have been able to learn I believe the tariff will prove disastrous to the chief industry of my district—the woolen trade. During the agitation which preceded the enactment of this tariff law it was anticipated here that a more liberal schedule of duties would be adopted, and the hopes of manufacturers were accordingly only raised for the moment, as it were, for they now find themselves face to face with little or no demand for their wares, and the complaints in consequence increase daily. It was for a little while thought that light woolen goods of a low class would benefit materially by the new arrangement, but on a strict analysis even this expectation is evidently not to be realized. And it is a matter of congratulation, not only to the framers of the tariff, who displayed so much wisdom, but also to American artisans and the American people generally, that there should be left no loop-hole through which any class of woolen goods can enter fraudulently. I am led thus to speak because I have had complaints preferred against the change in the tariff which makes woolens liable to an ad valorem duty and also a varying specific duty per pound weight according to the value per yard. While as a matter of course there is here objection to any and every sort of duty levied by any other nation than Great Britain, still merchants and manufacturers in a large way of business could, with a considerable amount of explanation, understand a simple ad valorem and specific duty imposed by a foreign nation; yet it passes their understanding that a foreign country should impose a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem and also a specific duty of 35 cents per pound on cloth valued at less than 80 cents per yard, and yet a higher ad valorem duty on cloth worth above 80 cents per pound. Reputable shippers profess not to understand so complicated a schedule of duties, and I have been importuned to explain it and the effect it will have on certain kinds of cloth; but naturally I have said if persons in the trade do not understand it I cannot be reasonably expected to enlighten them, although I have gone so far as to intimate to one firm which pressed for an answer

that I supposed it was the intention of the framers of the law to leave no room for fraudulent practices. From my knowledge of the trade here, its exigencies and straits, it is well that so much forethought was displayed. Indeed the gratitude of every laborer, artisan, and capitalist connected in any manner with the woolen industry of the United States, as also of the nation at large, on account of the protection to revenue, is due to those who had the wisdom to frame the tariff on woolens. Thus far there is a considerable falling off in the export of woolens from this consular district to the United States; and as this has not been caused by the tariff change which only comes into effect on the 1st of next month, there is every reason to believe that the shipments will continue to decrease, and that by the end of the current year I shall be able to show a very serious falling off in the total amount of exports to the United States.

The woolen trade of the district is in a very depressed condition. It has been so for a long while. There is no money to be made in it now, nor has any been made for the past ten years. If one asks how is it they have gone on so long, and are still standing up against adversity, I have only to answer that it is, when once fairly started here, just about as easy to run an insolvent business and live ostentatiously (a requisite) out of it for many years, as it is to carry on a perfectly sound business. Of course, if the happy, lucky moment of prosperity does not come, eventually the crisis does, and down goes business with heavy liabilities, and only assets enough left to pay for a few letters written by solicitors and the other expenses of the accountant or solicitor who undertakes to bury the affair out of reach of the creditors. I am told nearly every day by respectable men as to the condition of the woolen trade. I was told this day as to the serious state of affairs at Dewsbury, where the mills used to run half their time to supply the American demand alone, subsequently for the continental trade, but are now reduced to unprofitable competition with others in the home trade, with the lowest scale of living wages, and consequently work people leaving in large numbers for America and Canada, loss of money to owners, warehouses unlet, and property decreasing in value at an alarming rate. Some capitalists have also recently gone from there to the United States to start in the manufacture of woolen goods. The tariff of first one country and then another having been raised has produced this unwholesome effect upon the woolen trade which formerly had a hold in Germany, Austria, Spain, France, and Italy, whereas now there is a very poor trade with those countries. Still the shippers manage to keep going on, losing money for a long while, and of course much of the money lost is not their own. Only a few days ago a cloth firm in Leeds suspended, and I have now heard that they attribute their suspension to the change in the Italian tariff, which occurred about eight years ago. In fact 25 cents in the dollar is reckoned a pretty fair dividend now to creditors, unless they should be able to wind up the estate without the aid of a solicitor. But it is not only in the cloth trade that failures take place where the parties have been bankrupt for years. A little while ago a large oil merchant in Yorkshire failed, who had been bankrupt for several years, but still kept going on and living at the rate of thousands a year, expecting the millennium of particular if not universal prosperity.

Under this awful stagnancy there exists a tendency to become belligerent, for, with all the social and other attractions, the one great ideal of every Englishman is *trade*. If he cannot trade he will not be happy. I do not speak of trade in a narrow sense, for no one looks with so much scorn upon people engaged in trade as those Englishmen do whose

fathers made their fortunes in it, or even those who themselves have done so and quitted it; but I refer to trade in its wider sense, that of coaxing big nations into free-trade ideas, conquering insignificant tribes, annexing cannibal islands and parts of uncivilized continents, and furnishing all with a governor and body guard and a few dozen Manchester merchants; the latter, of course, clothe the savages with a string of beads and an iron ankle-band, and perhaps a strip of cotton cloth, but when they have realized their thousand per cent. several times they come back to England to spend their wealth.

This belligerent interest is marshaled by those otherwise not very puissant bodies, the Chambers of Commerce, whose not famous achievements so much as their extravagant conceits are enough to alarm all the clannish trades from engineer to tanner, thereby causing such action as to disturb distant nations. Egypt has been subjected, after a most fearful though painless struggle, beginning with a second Trafalgar and ending with another Waterloo, to the dominion of Manchester.

Now, apparently, New Guinea, in order, of course, that grievances should be redressed, injuries removed, abuses corrected, and free trade established, is to be annexed to England, and Manchester is to have the first turn at supplying the aborigines of that big country with girdle cloths. The commercial progress of the United States in Mexico, as well as the French expedition to Tonquin and the bombardment of a mud fort in Madagascar, is at the same time viewed with great concern by the commercial chambers in England.

THE FLAX AND LINEN TRADE.

The flax trade of this district will also be adversely affected by the new tariff. A large Leeds manufacturer of linen yarns told me a few days ago that he had made his last shipment to the United States, because the framers of the new tariff, in affecting to lower the duty, had really increased it, at least so far as his wares were concerned, to such an extent as to stop further shipments. The usual price of the yarns shipped by said firm is sixpence per pound, and the duty in the old tariff was 33⅓ per cent., whereas in the new tariff it is 40 per cent. ad valorem. Therefore the increase in the duty amounts at the foregoing valuation to 1 cent. per pound, and when it is known that this additional cent stops exportation, it will be seen what a small margin has hitherto been available for profit in this trade. I am told that should makers be enabled through any cause to turn out linen yarns at, say, 5*d.* per pound, they would then again ship their goods to the United States. This seems to me to have some bearing upon free trade, which was a debatable subject nearly forty years ago, but it is needless to pursue it now further than to remark that the only apparent way in which the manufacturer is to again combat the American tariff is to reduce the price of his ware. Of course such reduction means less wages, working on small and therefore dangerous margins, and with cheap money. It is obvious the scale of wages cannot be reduced; the raw material is already very cheap; all waste is put to the very best use, and the very fact of working on small margins would cause money to become dear for the purpose of such industries. Therefore, I do not expect to see a revival in the exportation of linen. I am given to understand that the flax and linen trade generally has been in a very unsatisfactory condition for several years, and that parties so engaged would gladly get out if it were possible to do so without incurring very serious losses in realizing upon plant, &c. As an illustration of this, I may say that the machinery of a large Leeds flax spinning concern was sold by auction

for only £7,000, while it was valued in the company's books for insurance purposes at £50,000.

The manufacture of linen cloths is regarded as the best part of the flax industry, but even this is anything but a remunerative business at present.

Of patent linen threads, &c., I have to say that while the exportation of the same to the United States continues to be on as large a scale as formerly, the trade has undergone such a radical change since my arrival here, six years ago, in the shape of increased discounts and an almost total cessation of absolute sales by the substitution of consignments, that I do not feel justified in speaking here at all of such a peculiarly conditioned trade. Regarding this change, however, I expect in the course of a few days to make a special report to the Department.

THE IRON INDUSTRY OF LEEDS.

The iron industry of Leeds will not be affected to any appreciable extent either way by the new tariff. This industry appears to be in a healthy state, and while it may not be in a particularly flourishing condition, yet it is recognized as composed of sounder elements than most other industries.

TANNERS, BREWERS, AND BUTCHERS.

I understand the tanners of this district have been doing a very bad business for a year or so; in fact, losing much of the money they so suddenly found themselves possessed of a few years ago when their trade was so good. This state of affairs regarding tanners somewhat surprises me, because of their close affinity to brewers and butchers, who I am sure are still doing a thriving business. The former class are, what with brewing beer, owning or otherwise controlling many public dram-shops, peddling tobacco, cigars, snuff, &c., fast becoming an influential quantity politically in England, besides amassing for themselves extensive fortunes and an illimitable audacity, while the latter possess full as much egotism, somewhat less education, but thorough honesty, except regarding American beef, which they will not sell at all as such.

THE LIMITED-LIABILITY ACT.

The limited-liability act has militated against honest trade in England and done very serious injury thereto by placing in the hands of a few men, known as directors, who are chiefly concerned in drawing their salaries, the power to wreck by hazardous enterprise businesses hitherto perfectly sound. The directors, in the keen competition which exists in all branches of commeree, not only frequently bring their own companies to grief, but, unfortunately, other more honest traders whose liabilities are not limited to the capital employed. Directors have a comparatively easy task to perform, that of drawing their salaries and paying dividends, which latter operation may be done for some years out of capital without arousing from their sluggish sleep credulous shareholders; but, alas, the dismal day of reckoning does eventually arrive, and although the directors ascribe the calamity to bad trade, &c., and they escape scot-free, their position is envied by no honest person.

A. V. DOCKERY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leeds, June 19, 1883.

TARIFF REVISION.

EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT, OF LONDON.

The discussion in Congress, pending the passage of the bill authorizing the appointment of a Commission for the revision of the tariff, excited a good deal of interest in Great Britain, and in other countries having commercial relations with the United States. This was clearly shown by means of a general discussion of the matter, at the time, in the newspaper press of these countries. The prevailing opinion in Great Britain, and that, too, supported by the present cabinet, is strongly in favor of free trade. There are, however, a considerable number of influential manufacturers who claim to be protectionists, and favor what they call "fair trade." Nevertheless, all parties appear to be in perfect accord as regards one thing, to wit, opposition to a protective tariff in the United States.

In the matter of the proposed revision of the tariff laws, it will not, perhaps, be out of place for me to make the following suggestions:

1. Whenever practicable, duties should be made simple and specific, and adjusted so as to discriminate in favor of American labor.

2. All articles, the duties upon which are comparatively small, should be put upon the free list.

3. Original works of art, antiques, curiosities, and, generally speaking, all collections illustrating the natural sciences, should be admitted free of duty.

4. Still further, in the interests of a general educational development, whether in the matter of schools, colleges, or private individuals, I recommend that, for their own use, all text books and maps, charts, models, &c., for scientific and professional needs, as also all scientific and professional apparatus and instruments, be placed upon the free list.

5. In so far as it is practicable, in the revision of the tariff laws, an especial end in view should be the protection of new, important, and yet struggling industries—industries which, once thoroughly rooted, would be able in a few years, unprotected, to hold their own against the world. To this end, all raw material entering into such struggling, manufacturing industries should be admitted free, or at least at a very low rate of duty. Specific provision should be made determining in what condition the material or merchandise shall be, in order to be classified as "raw material."

6. A simplification of the customs laws is desirable so as to avoid, as much as possible, their misconstruction and consequent litigation, as also to relieve merchants from annoying delays in making entry of their goods. Proper invoices of merchandise on the free list, with bills of lading, when presented by the consignee, if the owner, or by any person to whom they may have been regularly transferred in the ordinary course of business, should be accepted by the customs authorities, and the delivery of the merchandise covered by such papers should be without cause of action as against the collector. Provision should be made so that, in case of the delivery of goods before their quantities or values have been ascertained and returned to the custom-house, in addition to duty, an adequate percentage upon the entered value shall be deposited until the final liquidation of the invoice.

7. The most equitable basis for fixing values upon merchandise subject to ad valorem rates of duty would be the average wholesale price,

in bond, at the principal ports of entry in the United States; such valuations, in cases of disagreement, to be determined on appeal, by a board of general appraisers, to consist of five members, three to be located on the Atlantic seaboard, one on the Pacific, and one in the interior. The adoption of home valuations would do away with the necessity for investigations as to the current market values of the merchandise in the country from whence it was imported. These market values, undergoing constant changes, are, other things equal, not the same in different countries, and, under the most favorable conditions, are difficult for consular officers, special agents of the Treasury Department, or custom-house appraisers to determine. It is, moreover, especially difficult to ascertain the commissions, and other proper charges, which, under existing laws, are to be added to the market prices in order to establish dutiable values. Still further, by means of home valuation, the necessity for the production of consular authentications of invoices would be obviated.

8. Generally speaking, in the interest of the common weal, it is desirable that the tariff be so adjusted, and such regulations in connection therewith be adopted, as shall cause thereafter, on the part of the Government, the smallest possible amount of friction with and annoyance to the business community. The imposition of taxes upon the commercial business of the country will never be popular with those upon whom, in the first instance, the burden directly falls. It would, therefore, seem to be the part of wisdom for legislation to so simplify and adjust these taxes, and the rules and regulations enforcing their collection, as to insure the acquiesence if not the approval of the great mass of the people.

Every Government, administered so as to conserve the real well-being and permanent prosperity of its people as a whole, must specially foster and sustain, amongst its varied industries, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial, those which are a prime necessity to the greatest number, whenever it has become evident that private enterprise and capital are alone unable to establish and maintain them. This fostering and sustaining on the part of the Government must be done by means of protection against foreign competition on the one hand, or by means of direct support on the other.

Other things equal, the establishment of nearly every kind of manufacture in a new and growing country, ill-provided with skilled labor, effective machinery, and lines of cheap transportation, involves, at the outset and thereafter, a large expenditure of money. A considerable period of time must therefore necessarily elapse before an adequate return for such outlay can be looked for; in other words, before any enterprise so established can become self-supporting. Nevertheless if, during the infancy of such enterprises, prices to the consumer have been enhanced, with their growth the raw hand will become the skilled laborer, motive power and machinery will have been rendered more effective, and the cheapest avenues for home and export sale and trade opened up, until finally, without aid or protection, these industries are permanently established with the world's market at their command. Home competition and rapid production naturally following, the cost of manufacture and price to the consumer gradually diminish, until the lowest limit is reached.

Still further, it must also be conceded that the incidental and indirect advantages to communities in which growing industries are located must be very great. They stimulate general business by providing employment for labor in itself unskilled; they furnish an incentive to

creative genius in the matter of mechanical and physical invention and discovery; they open up new thoroughfares; they create local markets for agricultural products; they form nuclei for large retail commercial transactions; they are sources of largely increased incomes to the various lines of local transportation of the country; in a word, they are the roots of a home civilization which, carefully tended, deepen and broaden until they permeate with their beneficent influence all classes of the community, and imbue them with the vigor and richness of permanent, healthy, and intelligent life.

This principle of protecting struggling industries should, moreover, be applied particularly to our mercantile marine, which, admittedly, on all hands, is in great need of encouragement and support, not only on account of its importance in itself as regards our special commercial interests, but also in order that, in a general sense, we may, as a people, make ourselves independent of the varied policies, caprices, and jealousies of foreign nationalities.

EDWIN A. MERRITT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, November 10, 1882.

FRANCE.

THE TARIFF OF MAY 8, 1881, SHOWS OLD AND NEW TARIFFS, AND ALSO CONVENTIONAL RATES.

I transmit herewith a "comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, especially in respect of articles which were prohibited or subjected to prohibitory duties in the old tariff, and also a comparative statement in respect of articles the duties on which have been sensibly increased by the new tariff." These statements show—

1st. The duties imposed prior to May 8, 1881, upon goods or merchandise imported into France from countries having no treaties or conventions of commerce with France.

2d. The duties which were and which will be levied upon goods or merchandise imported from countries having treaties or conventions of commerce with France till the expiration of said treaties or conventions.

3d. The duties fixed by the new general tariff promulgated on the 8th of May, 1881.

The nations having treaties or conventions of commerce with France are England, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, Holland, Portugal, Austria, Turkey, and Germany.

The following law respecting the extension of these treaties was promulgated on the 20th of July, 1881:

ONLY ARTICLE.—The Government is authorized to extend for three months from November 8, 1881, the treaties and conventions of commerce actually in force.

The present law agreed upon by the senate and the chamber of deputies shall be executed as a statute law.

It was understood that the French cabinet could only grant the extension fixed by the above law in case commercial conventions were signed before that epoch, or if the pending negotiations gave reason to expect the early conclusion of new treaties.

In answer to the fourth question, I have to report the following general provisions of the law and the powers of the Government, as to providing revenue from imports and altering and modifying existing laws imposing duties on imports:

General provisions.—Customs duties, like all other duties or taxes, cannot be definitely fixed except by law. Their rates are fixed by special laws, and their collection is authorized every year by the fiscal law.

Powers of the Government.—The executive power may, in case of urgency, administratively and by simple decrees, alter or modify provisionally the rates of duties on imports, and prescribe certain measures regulating the the collection of duties, viz:

1st. It may prohibit the entry of merchandise of foreign manufacture, or increase the rates of duty on its importation into France; in case of prohibition, however, if it can be proved that such merchandise was shipped prior to the promulgation of the decrees, it may be admitted after payment of the duties and according to the rates fixed before the prohibition.

2d. It may reduce the rates of duty imposed upon raw material used for manufacturing purposes.

3d. It may allow or probibit the exportation of products of the soil or of the national industry, and fix the duties to be levied upon their exportation.

The provisions thus made must be presented in the form of a bill to the legislative bodies, before the end of their session if they are assembled, or at the next session if they have adjourned.

In derogation of these rules it is provided that the duties established upon sugars from French colonies or possessions cannot be modified except by law; but an extra duty (*sur-taxe*) on foreign sugars and the classification of the inferior grades of these sugars may be modified by simple decree.

The duties upon cereals or other alimentary produce also cannot be altered except by law. The cereals or other alimentary produce referred to are wheat, spelt and masilin, rye, maize, barley, buckwheat, oats (grain and flour), rice and paddy, bran of all sorts of grain, bread and sea-biscuit, oatmeal, pearl or hulled grain, semoule, feculæ, sago and salex, potatoes, dry vegetables, chestnuts, alpia and millet, fodder and vetch.

The temporary admission of foreign producted imported into France, to be manufactured or completed there, may be authorized, and in case of abuse may be in like manner revoked by decree, provided that a bond shall be given for their re-exportation or for their return to the Government bonded warehouses, after an interval not exceeding six months if the same should be required. Decrees may likewise designate the customs offices which will be open to the transit of certain classes of goods imported or exported, modify the rates of tare, the methods for gauging, the regulations for customs declarations, for packing goods, &c. Such decrees need not be submitted to the legislative body for its sanction, but no local authority and no tribunal has the power of increasing or reducing the rates of duty prescribed by the tariff.

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, France, September 14, 1881.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France in respect to articles which were prohibited or subjected to prohibitory duties in the old tariff.

1. The first column shows the duties formerly imposed upon merchandise imported from countries having no treaties of commerce or convention with France, including the additional duty of 4 per cent. fixed by the law of December 30, 1873.
2. The second column shows the duties which were and which will be levied upon merchandise imported from countries having treaties or conventions of commerce with France till the expiration of these treaties or conventions of commerce.
3. The third column shows the rates of duty fixed by the new general tariff promulgated on the 8th of May, 1881.
The unit of duty is the quintal or 100 kilograms, unless some other unit (hectoliter, to the piece, per thousand, ad valorem, &c.) should be specified, &c.
The numbers at the left of the page refer to the number of articles in the new general tariff.

MONEYS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

1 franc=100 centimes=19.3 American cents.
1 meter=3.28 feet; 1 decimeter=3.937 inches; 1 centimeter=0.3937 inches; 1 millimeter=0.0394 inches.
1 hectoliter, liquid capacity, =26.417 gallons; 1 hectoliter, dry capacity, =2.84 bushels.
1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds; 100 kilograms=220.46 pounds.
1 ton=2,204.6 pounds.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.*	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	ANIMAL PRODUCE.			
22	Wool, all kinds:	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*
	Combed or carded	87.36	25.00	Free.
	Dyed	124.50	23.00	Do.
25	Feathers for bed (down and other)	52.00	3.50	20.00
35	Cheese:			
	Soft	7.49	3.00	6.00
	Hard	18.72	4.00	8.00
46	Fish, preserved in oil, pickled, or otherwise prepared	31.20 and 49.92	10.00	10.00
51	Whale oil and spermaceti:			
	Pressed	20.80	20.80	10.00
	Refined	52.00	52.00	15.00
58	Sponges, undressed	52.00	50.00	35.00
63	Imitation of ivory and of tortoise shell	Prohibited	5 per cent. ad valorem	75.00
	FRUITS.			
79	Lemons and oranges, and their varieties	12.48	2.00	4.50
80	Figs	19.97	0.30	6.00
	Fruits dried (other than grapes); almonds, walnuts, filberts, hazelnuts, figs, carobs.	19.97	8.30	7.00
	Fruits, preserved in sugar and honey	32.76	22.00	52.50

*Including the additional duty of 4 per cent. fixed by the law of December 30, 1873.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	COLONIAL PRODUCE.			
86	Sugar:	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*
	Refined, other than candies	Prohibited	*48.00	*52.50
	Refined candies	do	*51.00	*56.50
	Powdered, the estimated produce of which is, when refined, more than 98 per cent.	do	*48.00	*52.50
88	Sugared biscuits	31.50	*24.00	*26.25
91	Chocolate	166.00	*81.50	*91.50
91	Cocoa:			
	Ground or prepared	166.40	*121.32	*135.00
	Butter of	166.40	*121.32	*135.00
100	Tobacco, leaves or stalks:			
	Imported for the account of the Government	Free	Free	Free.
	Imported for the account of private parties	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited.
	Tobacco, manufactured:			
	Imported for the account of the Government	Free	Free	Free.
	Imported for the use of private parties under special authorization from the tobacco administration. (This authorization is limited to 10 kilograms per annum for any one person.)			
	Cigars and cigarettes	†3,600.00	†3,600.00	3,600.00
	Snuff and chewing tobacco	†1,500.00	†1,500.00	1,500.00
	Turkish smoking tobacco	†2,500.00	†2,500.00	2,500.00
	Smoking tobacco from any other country	†1,500.00	†1,500.00	1,500.00
	Tobacco juice (Prairs)	1.25	1.25	Prohibited.
	Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified	Prohibited	Prohibited	Do.
122	Oils, fixed, aromatized	124.80	124.80	80.00
103	Oils, volatile:			
	Of rose	4,992.00	4,992.00	4,000.00
	Of oranges, lemons, and their varieties	499.20	100.00	150.00
111	Manna	99.84	8.00	8.00
113	Opium	249.60	249.60	10.00
114	Licorice, juice	59.90	4.00	10.00
	WOOD.			
118	Wood, building, sawed:			
	80 millimeters or less in thickness	0.00¼ per 100 meters	Free	Free.
	More than 80 millimeters in thickness	Free	do	Do.

119	Wood, common:			
	Masts, spars, blocks, gaffs, handles of forks, and of tar brushes	....do	....do	Do.
	Oars, not finished	2.50	....do	Do.
	Oars, finished	6.24	....do	Do.
120	Staves	0.12½ per 1,000	....do	Do.
122	Hoop-wood	....do	....do	Do.
121	Split-wood	....do	0.10	0.10
148	Hops	56.14	12.50	15.00
	MARBLES, STONES, EARTHS, AND COMBUSTIBLE MINERAL SUBSTANCES.			
158	Marble:			
	White statuary, rough, squared, or sawed only	1.04 and 1.56	Free	Free.
	Other, rough or squared	1.04	....do	Do.
	Other, of 16 centimeters or above in thickness, sawed	1.04	....do	Do.
	Other, sawed, of less than 16 centimeters in thickness	1.56	1.50	2.50
158	Marble, sculptured, polished, or otherwise worked:			
	Sculptured, modern statuary	49.92	Free	10.00
	Sculptured clocks, cups, inkstands	49.92	1.50	15.00
	Sculptured playing marbles	18.72	18.72	15.00
	Sculptured, other	49.92	1.50	6.00
163	Rock crystal, worked	Prohibited	Free	Free.
164	Stones, worked, including slate-stones and stones for building:			
	Cut or sawed	18.72 per cent. ad valorem	....do	Do.
	Sculptured or polished:			
	Lithographic stones with drawings, engravings, or writing	....do	....do	Do.
	Modern statuary	....do	....do	10.00
	Playing marbles	12.48	12.48	15.00
	Other	18.72 per cent. ad valorem	0.50	3.00
	Slates, framed or not framed, used especially for writing or for drawing	10.40 per 100 slates	3.75 or 5 per cent. ad valorem	3.75
167	Slates for building:			
	Rough	Free	Free	Free.
	Flag or table	10.40	....do	Do.
167	Slates for roofing	4.16 per 1,000 slates	4.00 per 1,000 slates	4.00 per 1,000 slates.
168	Bricks and tiles for paving and roofing	4.99, 12.48, and 31.20 per thousand.	Free	1.00 per 1,000.
	METALS.			
187	Cast-iron:			
	Rough, in masses weighing 15 kilograms or more	4.99	2.00	2.00
	Refined, in masses weighing 15 kilograms or more	8.74	2.75	2.00
	Other	Prohibited	2.75	2.00
188	Iron:			
	In masses or prisms containing slags (at least 6 per cent.)	....do	4.50	4.50
189	Drawn, in bars, angle and T rails, of every dimension	12.48 and 17.47	6.00	6.00
	(Pig iron in bars, containing 6 per cent. or more of slags, shall pay the same duty as imported upon prisms still containing slags.)			
190	Band and hoop iron:			
	Of more than 1 millimeter in thickness	12.48	6.00	6.00
	Of 1 millimeter or less in thickness	17.47	7.50	7.50
191	Iron, called "machine, for manufacturing wires"	12.48 or 17.47	6.00	6.00

* Law of July 19, 1880.

† Law of June 13, 1878.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	METALS—Continued.			
192	Sheet-iron, rolled or hammered, smooth, of more than 1 millimeter in thickness:	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*
	Not cut	24.96	7.50	7.50
	Cut, in whatever manner	24.96	8.25	8.00
	Sheet-iron, thin and black iron plates, smooth, of 1 millimeter or less in diameter:			
	Not cut	24.96	10.00	10.00
	Cut, in whatever manner	24.96	11.00	11.00
193	Tin plates, galvanized or coated with copper, zinc, or lead	49.92	13.00	13.00
194	Iron wire, coated or not, with tin, copper, or lead:			
	Not more than $\frac{1}{12}$ of millimeter in diameter	37.44	10.00	10.00
	Over $\frac{1}{12}$ of millimeter in diameter	37.44	6.00	6.00
195	Steel in bars:			
	Balls	37.44	9.00	6.00
	Other, all kinds, and hoop and band steel	37.44	9.00	9.00
	Steel, brown, in sheets or plates, rolled, when heated, of more than $\frac{1}{3}$ millimeter in thickness:			
	Not cut	62.40	11.25	9.00
	Cut, in whatever manner	62.40	11.25	9.90
	Of $\frac{1}{3}$ millimeter or less in thickness:			
	Not cut	93.60 and 137.28	15.00	15.00
	Cut in whatever manner	do	15.00	16.50
196	Steel, white, in sheets or plates, rolled when cold, of whatever thickness:			
	Not cut	93.60	15.00	15.00
	Cut in whatever manner	137.28 (A)	15.00	16.50
197	Steel wire for chords of instruments	87.36	20.00	20.00
199	Old and scrap iron	9.98	2.75	2.00
	Old and scrap cast iron	4.99	2.00	2.00
200	Iron dross and slag	1.04	Free	Free.
201	Copper, pure or alloyed with zinc or tin;			
	Rolled or hammered, in bars or plates	15.60	10.00	10.00
	Wires of whatever size, polished or not, but neither gilt nor silvered.	104 and 124.80	10.00	10.00
	Wires, polished (other than for chords of instruments)	Prohibited	10.00	10.00

	Copper, gilt or silvered, in masses or ingots, hammered, drawn, or rolled, spun with thread or silk.	104.00	100.00	100.00
202	Lead, alloyed with antimony, in masses	32.45	3.00	3.00
	Lead, hammered or rolled	29.95	3.00	3.00
203	Tin, alloyed with antimony (Britannia metal) in blocks	32.45 (B)	5.00	5.00
	Tin, pure or alloyed, hammered or rolled	74.88	6.00	6.00
204	Zinc, rolled	62.40	4.00	4.00
205	Nickel, pure or alloyed with other metals, hammered, rolled, or drawn	124.80	10.00	10.00
206	Mercury, native	1.25	Free	Free.
207	Antimony, sulphuret of, or smelted	1.25	do	Do.
	Antimony, metallic, or regulus of	32.45	6.00	6.00
209	Cadmium, crude	2.50	Free	Free.
212	Cobalt, in mass or in powder	37.44, 249.60, and 374.40	do	Do.
	CHEMICALS.			
214	Bromine and bromide of potassium	49.92	do	100.00
215	Iodine, crude or refined	624.00	do	400.00
216	Iodide of potassium	624.00	do	350.00
217	Phosphorus:			
	White	Prohibited	40.00	50.00
	Red	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	149.00
218	Acids:			
	Citric (lemon juice, natural or concentrated, up to 10 degrees, inclusively).	1.25	Free	Free.
	Citric, from 10 to 35 degrees, inclusive	1.25	do	6.00
	Citric, over 35 degrees	187.20	do	15.00
	Citric, crystallized	187.20	do	50.00
	Gallic, crystallized	Prohibited	do	93.00
	Nitric	113.07	do	2.50
	Oxalic	87.36	10.00	12.50
	Phosphoric	51.17	5 per cent. ad valorem	20.00
	Stearic	5.20 per cent. ad valorem	do	10.00
	Sulphuric	51.17	Free	Free.
	Tartaric	87.36	do	10.00
223	Soda of varec (sea wrack)	33.07 (A)	0.15 (A)	0.19 (A)
224	Soda, caustic	Prohibited	6.40 (A)	3.00 (A)
225	Soda, natural or artificial (carbonate of soda) (A)			
	Crude, having at least 30° in strength	33.07 (A)	1.90	2.30
	Crude, having less than 30° in strength		5.85	7.25
	Refined (salts of soda), having at least 60° in strength		4.10	5.00
	Refined (salts of soda), having less than 60° in strength		14.00	17.50
	Refined, crystallized (soda crystals)	23.71	1.90	2.30
226	Natron	8.12	1.90	2.30
227	Bicarbonate of soda	Prohibited	4.20 (A)	5.20 (A)
228	Salts of soda, not denominated	do	3.50	4.35
229½	Salts, ammoniacal:			
	Hydrochlorate (sal ammoniac), crude	62.40	5 per cent. plus 3 francs per 100 kilograms.	8.00

(A) The duty fixed upon sheet-steel, blued or polished, by the old general tariff was 624 francs per 100 kilograms.
(B) That duty is applied only when proportions of antimony exceed 10 per cent.
(A) Including the tax of inspectors of manufactures of soda.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	CHEMICALS—Continued.			
	Salts, ammoniacal—Continued.	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*
	Hydrochlorate (sal ammoniac), refined (A)	124. 80	5 per cent. plus 3 francs per 100 kilograms.	12. 00
	Other, crude	62. 40	5 per cent. ad valorem	3. 00
	Other, refined	124. 80	do	7. 75
231	Salts of silver	Prohibited	do	930. 00
232	Salts of tin	do	5 per cent. ad valorem plus 0.30 per 100 kilograms.	10. 90
233	Acetate:			
	Of copper, crude	16. 22 and 38. 69	5 per cent. ad valorem	10. 00
	Of copper, refined, in powder	51. 17	do	14. 50
	Of copper, crystals	51. 17	do	21. 00
	Of iron, concentrated	49. 92	do	10. 90
	Of lead	87. 36	do	5. 50
	Of potash	87. 36	do	22. 00
	Of soda, anhydrous	87. 36	4. 00	5. 00
	Of soda, crystallized or hydrated	87. 36	3. 80	4. 75
234	Alcohol:			
	Amylic	93. 60	5 per cent. ad valorem	6. 25
	Methylic	2. 08 per hectoliter (B)	do	9. 25
235	Aluminate of soda	Prohibited	10 per cent. ad valorem plus 0.70 100 kilograms.	18. 50
236	Alum of ammoniac or of potash	do	5 per cent. ad valorem	1. 50
	Sulphate of alumina	31. 20	do	1. 50
237	Ammoniac (volatile alkali)	Prohibited	do	3. 00
238	Arseniate of potash	87. 36	do	8. 75
	Arseniate of soda	Prohibited	3. 50	4. 25
239	Borax:			
	Artificial	52. 00	Free	8. 75
	Half refined or refined	67. 60 and 224. 64	5 per cent. ad valorem	10. 00
240	Carbonate of magnesia	249. 60	Free	6. 25
242	Chlorate of potash	Prohibited	32. 35 (A)	32. 00 (A)
	Chlorate of soda, baryte and others	do	5 per cent. ad valorem	32. 00
243	Chloride of aluminium	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	200. 00

	Chloride, double, of aluminium and sodium	do	5 per cent. ad valorem	18.50
	Chloride of lime	do	3.55 (A)	4.50 (A)
	Chloride of magnesium	do	0.40 (A)	0.50 (A)
244	Chromates of potash	187.20	10 per cent. ad valorem	10.00
	Chromates of lead	93.60	do	16.00
245	Glycerine:			
	For manufacturing purposes, crude	65.52	5 per cent. ad valorem	4.75
	Refined	65.52	do	7.50
247	Lactate of iron	Prohibited	do	43.00
248	Magnesia, calcined	do	do	18.50
250	Oxalate of potash	87.36	10.00	12.50
251	Silicate of soda:			
	Anhydrous	Prohibited	4.20 (A)	4.25 (A)
	Crystallized	do	3.85 (A)	3.75 (A)
	Hydrated	do	3.85 (A)	2.10 (A)
252	Sulphate of copper	38.69	5 per cent. ad valorem	3.00
	Sulphate of iron	7.49	do	0.65
	Sulphate, double, of iron and copper	23.09	do	0.50
	Sulphate of magnesia	87.36	Free	Free.
	Sulphate of soda, *pure, anhydrous:* (A)			
	Containing in native state 25 per cent. or less of salt	1.87	1.80	2.20
	Containing more than 25 per cent. of salt	7.49	7.20	9.00
	Sulphate of soda, pure crystallized or hydrated (Glauber's salts)	1.30	0.95	1.20
	Sulphate of soda, *impure, anhydrous:*			
	Containing in native state 25 per cent. or less of salt	1.82	1.75	2.20
	Containing more than 25 per cent. of salt	6.86	6.60	8.25
	Sulphate of soda, impure, crystallized or hydrated (Glauber's salts)	1.25	0.90	1.10
	Sulphate of zinc	38.69	5 per cent. ad valorem	2.20
253	Sulphite of soda (A)	Prohibited	1.80	2.20
254	Hyposulphite of soda	do	3.80	4.75
255	Sulphide of arsenic	9.98	Free	5 per cent. ad valorem.
	Sulphide of mercury, artificial, in crystals	187.20	5 per cent. ad valorem	31.06
	Sulphide of mercury, artificial, pulverized (vermilion)	249.60	do	62.00
256	Prussiate of potash:			
	Yellow	262.08	20.00	20.00
	Red	262.08	30.00	30.00
257	Chemical products derived from coal tar:			
	Essence of coal, benzine, and other light oils	16.22	5 per cent. ad valorem	Free.
	Heavy oils	Free	Free	Do.
	Nitrobenzine and aniline, pure, or mixed with toluidine	Prohibited	5 per cent. ad valorem	Do.
	Phenol, or carbolic acid	do	do	Do.
	Naphthaline	do	do	Do.
	Anthracene	do	do	Do.
	Other products not denominated	do	do	Do.
	Chemicals not denominated (including the extracts of Peruvian bark and phosphorus moss) (B).	Prohibited (B)	5 per cent. ad valorem	5 per cent. ad valorem, it being optional to convert it into specific duty.

(A) Including the tax of inspection of manufactures of soda.
(B) Not including internal revenue tax.
(B) Extracts of quinquina (Peruvian bark) were taxed at 2.08 francs per 100 kilograms in the old general tariff, and at 2 francs in the conventional tariff. Phosphorus moss was considered as medicine, prepared, not denominated, and prohibited.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	CHEMICALS—Continued.			
	Dyes prepared.			
267	Orchill, prepared:	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*
	Moist (in paste)	124.80	5 per cent. ad valorem	5.00
	Dried (cudbear)	249.60	do	10.00
269	Extracts of dye woods and of other species of dyes:			
	Garancine and other extracts of madder	Prohibited	Free	Free.
	Other, black and violet	do	20.00	20.00
	Other, red and yellow	do	30.00	30.00
	Colors.			
273	Ultramarine:			
	Natural	312.00	15.00	20.00
	Artificial	312.00	15.65	20.00
276	Varnish:			
	Alcohol (*b*)	51.17 (*a*) and 102.34	10 per cent. ad valorem	30.00
	Turpentine	do	do	20.00
	Oil, or turpentine and oil mixed	do	do	40.00
277	Ink:			
	For drawing, in cakes	124.80	20.00	20.00
	For writing or printing, liquid	74.88	20.00	20.00
278	Black:			
	Ivory	77.38	77.38	5.00
	For plate printing	8.74	8.74	8.00
279	Pencils:			
	Common, stone	12.48	1.00	1.00
	Common lead, in white wood, varnished or not varnished, large pencils for carpenters.	124.80 (*c*)	10 per cent. ad valorem	35.00
	Fine, in colored wood or cedar, or filled with colored lead	249.60	do	140.00
	For memorandum books or port folios, with or without bone heads	249.60	do	240.00
	Various compositions.			
288	Perfumeries:			
	Soaps	204.67	6.00	12.00

	Other alcoholic (b)	36.40	15.00 per hectoliter of pure alcohol.	37.50 per hectoliter of pure alcohol.
	Other not alcoholic	From 122.30 to 1123.20	10.00	12.00
289	Soaps, other than toilet	Prohibited	6.00	6.00
291	Spices, prepared:			
	Mustard	34.20	5.00	5.00
	Sauces and others	249.60	25.00 (d)	25.00
292	Medicines, prepared, not denominated:			
	Mentioned in the official pharmacopœia	Prohibited (e)	Prohibited (e)	(f)
	Not mentioned in the official pharmacopœia	do	do	Prohibited.
293	Waters, distilled:			
	Alcoholic	36.40 (d)	36.40 (d)	30.00 per hectoliter of pure alcohol.
	Not alcoholic	124.80	124.80	10.00
294	Chicory, burnt or ground	57.20	5.00	5.00
295	Starch	26.21	1.50	6.00
297	Sealing-wax	124.80	30.00	30.00
298	Candles (spermaceti, paraffine, and wax) of all kinds	10.40 per cent. ad valorem (b)	10 per cent. ad valorem (b)	19.00 (b)
299	Wax and stearic acid, manufactured, other than candles	4.16 per 100 kilos and 5.20 per cent. ad valorem.	4.00	19.00
300	Candles:			
	With wicks, woven, braided or twisted, chemically prepared	10.40 per cent. ad valorem	10 per cent. ad valorem	12.00 (a)
	Other	5.20 per cent. ad valorem	5 per cent. ad valorem	6.00
305	Sugar of milk	65.52	Free	Free.
306	Blacking	153.50	4.00	4.00
	BEVERAGES.			
307	Wines:	*Per hectoliter.*	*Per hectoliter.*	*Per hectoliter.*
	Ordinary (g)	5.20	3.50	4.50
	Liqueurs	20.80	3.50	4.50
311	Mead (g)	31.20	31.20	20.00
312	Orange juice	31.20	Free	4.50
309	Cider (g)	2.50 (g)	0.25 (g)	1.00 (g)
310	Beer	7.49	5.75	7.75
313	Alcohol and brandy (g)	31.20 per hectoliter of pure alcohol.	15.00 per hectoliter of pure alcohol.	30.00 per hectoliter of pure alcohol.
313	Liquors (a)	36.40 per hectoliter of liquid	15.00 per hectoliter of liquid.	40.00 per hectoliter of liquid.

(a) The duty of $51.17 per 100 kilos is special to red varnish.
(b) The duties specified in the tariffs do not include the internal-revenue taxes.
(c) In the old general tariff the duty on pencils in wood of all kinds, varnished, was 249.60 per 100 kilos.
(d) The duty of 25 francs is especially applied to sauces; other prepared spices pay the general duty of 249.60.
(e) Except medicines, prepared, the admission of which was authorized by the "High School of Pharmacy" and on which the duty was 24.96 per cent. ad valorem.
(f) These medicines shall pay a specific duty equivalent to 10 per cent. of their value, which will be determined by the "High School of Pharmacy," and, besides, the additional duties which may be levied upon medicines prepared with substances subject to customs or internal-revenue taxes.
(g) The duties specified in the tariff do not include internal taxes.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	EARTHEN, STONE, AND GLASS WARE.			
317 to 321	Earthen ware:	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*
	Common, not ornamented	7.49	Free	Free.
	Common, ornamented	7.49	5.00	5.00
322	Utensils used in the manufacture of chemical products	12.48	Free	Free.
323	Stoneware:			
	Common	18.72	4.00	4.00
	Fine	Prohibited	15 per cent. ad valorem	8.00
324	Ceramic tiles, of different colors	do	do	3.00
	Ceramic tiles, of one color	do	do	1.00
325	Crockeryware, stanniferous, molded:			
	Not retouched	61.15	Free	Free.
326	Retouched	61.15	15 per cent. ad valorem	15.00
327	Porcelains	204.67 and 408.10	10 per cent. ad valorem	12.50, 15.00, and 25.00
328	Glass plates:			
	Less than half a meter square	20.59 per square meter	20.00 per 100 kilos or 10 per cent. ad valorem.	25.00 per 100 kilos.
	From half a meter square to a meter square, exclusively, rough:			
	Unpolished	From 18.72 to 30.85 per square meter.	10 per cent. ad valorem	1.20 per square meter.
	Polished or silvered	do	do	3.75 per square meter.
	A meter square or more, unpolished	From 23.30 to 32.87 per square meter.	1.50 per square meter	1.90 per square meter.
	A meter square or more, polished or silvered	do	4.00 per square meter	5.00 per square meter.
329	Goblets of glass or crystal:			
	Plain molded and pressed, white or one color, and tinted in the mass.	Prohibited	10 per cent. ad valorem	4.25
	Cut and graved other than to efface the traces of the pontee	do	do	12.50
	Decorated with gold or colors	do	do	31.00
330	Window glass:			
	Common	do	3.50	4.25
	Colored, engraved or polished	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	18.50
331	Glass, watch, spectacles, optic:			
	Unpolished, including glass for toy watches	42.48	do	15.00
	Cut and polished	249.60	do	149.00
332	Glass and enamel, in mass or in tubs	374.40 and 249.60	3.75 per 100 kilos or 10 per cent. ad valorem.	4.75

	Glass, in beads, pierced or cut, or in crystals for jewelry, trinkets colored or not, spun glass, balls, and coral imitation.	124.80 and 748.80	20.00 per 100 kilos or 10 per cent. ad valorem.	25.00
333	Bottles, empty	Prohibited	1.80	3.00
335	Manufactures of glass, not denominated	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	12.50
	YARNS AND THREADS.			
	Yarn of flax or hemp.			
337	Yarn, single, unbleached, measuring to the kilogram—			
	2,000 meters or less	47.42	15.00	16.00
	Above 2,000 meters and not above 5,000 meters	47.42	15.00	18.00
	5,000 meters and not above 6,000 meters	47.42	15.00	23.00
	6,000 meters and not above 10,000 meters	59.90	20.00	23.00
	10,000 meters and not above 12,000 meters	59.90	20.00	33.00
	12,000 meters and not above 20,000 meters	99.94	30.00	33.00
	20,000 meters and not above 24,000 meters	99.94	30.00	40.00
	24,000 meters and not above 30,000 meters	156.94	30.00	40.00
	30,000 meters and not above 36,000 meters	156.94	36.00	50.00
	36,000 meters and not above 40,000 meters	205.92	60.00	50.00
	40,000 meters and not above 45,000 meters	205.92	60.00	70.00
	45,000 meters and not above 60,000 meters	205.92	60.00	70.00
	60,000 meters and not above 80,000 meters	205.92	60.00	99.00
	80,000 meters and not above 100,000 meters	205.92	100.00	149.00
	100,000 meters or more	205.92	100.00	200.00
	Yarn, single, bleached, or colored, and yarns twisted, unbleached	Same duty as yarn, single, unbleached, with the addition of 30 per cent.	Same duty as yarn, single, unbleached, with the addition of 30 per cent.	Same duty as yarn, single, unbleached, with the addition of 30 per cent.
	Yarn, twisted, bleached, or colored	Same duty as yarn, single, bleached or colored, with the addition of 30 per cent.	Same duty as yarn, single, bleached or colored, with the addition of 30 per cent.	Same duty as yarn, single, bleached or colored, with the addition of 30 per cent.
	Yarn, of flax or hemp mixed, the flax or hemp predominating in weight.	Same duty as flax or hemp yarn, pure, according to class.	Same duty as flax or hemp yarn, pure, according to class.	Same duty as flax or hemp yarn, pure, according to class.
	Yarn of jute, pure.			
338	Yarn, unbleached, measuring to the kilogram—			
	Less than 1,400 meters	74.88	5.00	6.25
	From 1,400 meters to 3,699 meters, inclusive	74.88	6.00	7.50
	3,700 meters to 4,199 meters, inclusive	74.88	7.00	8.75
	4,200 meters to 6,000 meters, inclusive	74.88	10.00	12.50
	More than 6,000 meters	74.88	Same duty as flax or hemp yarn.	Same duty as flax or hemp yarn.
	Yarns, bleached or colored, measuring to the kilogram—			
	Less than 1,400 meters	101.09 and 99.84 (A)	7.00	8.75
	From 1,400 meters to 3,699 meters, inclusive	do	9.00	11.00
	3,700 meters to 4,199 meters, inclusive	do	10.00	12.50
	4,199 meters to 6,000 meters, inclusive	do	14.00	17.50
	More than 6,000 meters	do	Same duty as flax or hemp yarn.	Same duty as flax or hemp yarn.
	Yarn, jute mixed, the jute predominating in weight	Same duty as yarn of jute, pure.	Same duty as yarn of jute, pure.	Same duty as yarn of jute, pure.

(A) The duty of 101.09 francs is applicable to yarn of jute bleached, and the duty of 99.84 francs to yarns of jute colored.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	YARNS AND THREADS—Continued.			
	Cottons.	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*
131	Cotton, in sheets, carded or gummed, wadding	124.80	10.00	10.00
	Cotton yarn:			
340	Yarn, single, unbleached, measuring to the ½ kilogram—			
	20,500 meters or less	Prohibited (B)	15.00	18.50
	Above 20,500 meters and not above 30,500	do	20.00	25.00
	30,500 meters and not above 40,500	do	30.00	37.00
	40,500 meters and not above 50,500	do	40.00	50.00
	50,500 meters and not above 60,500	do	50.00	62.00
	60,500 meters and not above 70,500	do	60.00	74.00
	70,500 meters and not above 80,500	do	70.00	87.00
	80,500 meters and not above 90,500	do	90.00	112.00
	90,500 meters and not above 100,500	do	100.00	124.00
	100,500 meters and not above 110,500	do	120.00	149.00
	110,500 meters and not above 120,500	do	140.00	174.00
	120,500 meters and not above 130,600	do	160.00	198.00
	130,500 meters and not above 140,500	do	200.00	248.00
	140,500 meters and not above 170,500	do	250.00	310.00
	170,500 and over	do	300.00	372.00
	Yarn, single bleached	do	Same duty as yarn, single, unbleached, with the addition of 15 per cent.	Same duty as yarn, single, unbleached, with the addition of 15 per cent.
3 40	Single, colored or clouded	do	Same duty as yarn, single, unbleached, with the addition of 25 francs per 100 kilos.	Same duty as yarns, single, unbleached, with the addition of 30 francs per 100 kilos. when dyed in ordinary colors, and 60 francs per 100 kilos. when dyed in Turkey red.
341	Twisted, of 2 or 3 threads, in small, ordinary skeins:			
	Unbleached	do	Same duty as single yarns, with the addition of 30 per cent.	
	Bleached	do	Same duty as yarn twisted, with the addition of 30 per cent.	

	Dyed in ordinary colors or clouded	do	25.00 (A) per 100 kilos., in addition to the duty levied on twisted yarn, unbleached.	30.00 per 100 kilos., in addition to the duty levied on twisted yarn, unbleached.
	Dyed in Turkey red	do	25.00 (A) per 100 kilos., in addition to the duty on yarn, twisted, unbleached.	60.00 per 100 kilos., in addition to the duty on yarn, twisted, unbleached.
	Twisted, in small, ordinary skeins, of four or more threads, unbleached, bleached, or colored:			
	Single twisted	do	0.06 per 1,000 meters	0.015 per 1,000 meters of single thread.
	Double twisted and cable	do	0.12 per 1,000 meters	0.02 per 1,000 meters of single thread.
	Twisted, manufactured, *i. e.*, in balls, bobbins, small skeins, or other forms of haberdashery, unbleached, bleached, or colored:			
	Single twisted	do	Same duty as yarn twisted, of two threads or more, in ordinary skeins.	0.02 per 1,000 meters of single thread.
	Double twisted and cable	do	Same duty as yarn twisted, of two threads or more, in ordinary skeins.	0.025 per 1,000 meters of single thread.
342	Cotton warps:			
	Unbleached	do	Same duty as unbleached yarn, with the addition of 30 per cent.	Same duty as the component thread, with the addition of 30 per cent.
	Bleached	do	Same duty as unbleached cotton warp, with the addition of 15 per cent.	Same duty as unbleached cotton warp, with the addition of 15 per cent.
	Colored	do	Same duty as unbleached yarn, with the addition of 25 francs per 100 kilos.	Same duty as unbleached yarn, with the addition of 30 francs per 100 kilos., when dyed in ordinary colors; of 60 francs per 100 kilos. when dyed in Turkey red.
343	Cotton yarn, mixed, the cotton predominating in weight	do	Same duty as cotton yarn, pure.	Same duty as cotton yarn, pure.
	Woolen yarn, pure.			
344	Single thread, bleached or unbleached, combed, measuring to the kilogram—			
	10,000 meters or less	do	10.00	31.00
	More than 10,000 meters and not more than 15,000	do	15.00	31.00
	15,000 meters and not more than 20,000	do	20.00	31.00
	20,000 meters and not more than 30,500	do	25.00	31.00
	30,500 meters and not more than 40,500	do	35.00	43.00
	40,500 meters and not more than 50,500	do	45.00	56.00
	50,500 meters and not more than 60,500	do	55.00	68.00
	60,500 meters and not more than 70,500	do	65.00	81.00

(B) With the exception of No. 143 and above paying 998.41 francs per 100 kilos.

(A) These duties are especially applicable to yarn twisted, of two threads; yarns twisted, of three threads, pay 0.06 franc or 0.12 franc per 1,000 meters, according as they have been submitted to a single torsion or to several torsions.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of article.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	YARNS AND THREADS—Continued.			
	Woolen yarn, pure– Continued.			
344	Single thread, bleached or unbleached, bombed, measuring to the kilogram—Continued.	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*
	More than 70,500 meters and not more than 80,500	Prohibited	75.00	93.00
	80,500 meters and not more than 90,500	do	85.00	105.00
	90,500 meters and not more than 100,500	do	95.00	118.00
	100,500 meters	do	100.00	124.00
	Single thread, bleached or unbleached, carded, measuring to the kilogram:			
	10,000 meters or less	do	Same duty as yarn, single thread, bleached or unbleached, combed.	18.50
	More than 10,000 meters and not more than 15,000	do		28.00
	15,000 meters and not more than 20,000	do		37.00
	20,000 meters and not more than 30,500	do		46.00
	30,500 meters	do		56.00
	Single thread, colored, combed, measuring to the kilogram:			
	30,500 meters or less	do	50.00	62.00
	More than 30,500 meters and not more than 40,500	do	60.00	74.00
	40,500 meters and not more than 50,500	do	70.00	87.00
	50,500 meters and not more than 60,500	do	80.00	99.00
	60,500 meters and not more than 70,500	do	90.00	112.00
	70,500 meters and not more than 80,500	do	100.00	124.00
	80,500 meters and not more than 90,500	do	110.00	136.00
	90,500 meters and not more than 100,500	do	120.00	149.00
	100,500 meters	do	125.00	155.00
	Single thread, colored, carded, measuring to the kilogram:			
	10,000 meters or less	do	Same duty as yarn, single thread, colored, combed.	50.00
	More than 10,000 meters and not more than 15,000	do		59.00
	15,000 meters and not more than 20,000	do		68.00
	20,000 meters and not more than 30,500	do		77.00
	30,500 meters	do		87.00
	Woolen yarn, pure, for weaving.			
345	Twisted, bleached or unbleached, combed, measuring in the kilogram and in single thread:			
	30,500 meters or less	do	32.50	40.00

	More than 30,500 meters and not more than 40,500	do	45.50	56.00
	40,500 meters and not more than 50,500	do	58.50	72.00
	50,500 meters and not more than 60,500	do	71.50	88.00
	60,500 meters and not more than 70,500	do	84.50	104.00
	70,500 meters and not more than 80,500	do	97.50	120.00
	80,500 meters and not more than 90,500	do	110.50	136.00
	90,500 meters and not more than 100,500	do	123.50	152.00
	100,500 meters	do	130.00	161.00
	Twisted, bleached or unbleached, carded, measuring in the kilogram and in single thread:			
	10,000 meters or less	do	Same duty as woolen yarn, pure, twisted, bleached, or unbleached, combed.	28.00
	More than 10,000 meters and not more than 15,000	do		37.00
	15,000 meters and not more than 20,000	do		46.00
	20,000 meters and not more than 30,500	do		56.00
	30,500 meters	do		65.00
345	Twisted, colored, combed, measuring in the kilogram and in single thread:			
	30,500 meters or less	do	57.50	71.00
	30,500 meters and not more than 40,500	do	70.50	87.00
	More than 40,500 meters and not more than 50,500	do	83.50	99.00
	50,500 meters and not more than 60,500	do	96.50	112.00
	60,500 meters and not more than 70,500	do	109.50	124.00
	70,500 meters and not more than 80,500	do	122.50	138.00
	80,500 meters and not more than 90,500	do	135.50	152.00
	90,500 meters and not more than 100,500	do	148.50	166.00
	100,500 meters	do	155.00	174.00
	Twisted, colored, carded, measuring in the kilogram and in the single thread:			
	10,000 meters or less	do	Same duty as woolen yarn, pure, twisted, colored, combed.	59.00
	More than 10,000 meters and not more than 15,000	do		68.00
	15,000 meters and not more than 20,000	do		77.00
	20,000 meters and not more than 30,500	do		87.00
	30,500 meters	do		96.00
	Woolen yarn, pure, for tapestry work.			
346	Twisted, combed, bleached or unbleached, measuring in the kilogram and in single thread:			
	30,500 meters or less	do	50.00	46.00
	More than 30,500 meters and not more than 40,500	do	70.00	65.00
	40,500 meters and not more than 50,000	do	90.00	84.00
	50,500 meters and not more than 60,500	do	110.00	102.00
	60,500 meters and not more than 70,500	do	130.00	121.00
	70,500 meters and not more than 80,500	do	150.00	139.00
	80,500 meters and not more than 90,500	do	170.00	158.00
	90,500 meters and not more than 100,500	do	190.00	177.00
	100,500 meters	do	200.00	186.00

(a) All woolen yarns were prohibited in the old general tariff, with the exception of long twisted yarn, unbleached, combed, scoured, and singed, which paid a duty of 273.60 francs per 100 kilos.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	YARNS AND THREADS—Continued.			
	Woolen yarn, pure, for tapestry work—Continued.			
	Twisted, combed, colored, measuring in the kilogram and in single thread:	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*
	30,500 meters or less	Prohibited	75.00	77.00
	More than 30,500 meters and not more than 40,500	do	95.00	96.00
	40,500 meters and not more than 50,500	do	115.00	115.00
	50,500 meters and not more than 60,500	do	135.00	133.00
	60,500 meters and not more than 70,500	do	155.00	152.00
	70,500 meters and not more than 80,500	do	175.00	170.00
	80,500 meters and not more than 90,500	do	195.00	189.00
	90,500 meters and not more than 100,500	do	215.00	208.00
	100,500 meters	do	225.00	217.00
347	Yarn, alpaca, lama, vicuna or camel's hair, pure or mixed with wool, whatever shall be the proportion of mixture, or mixed with other filaments, wool of alpaca, &c., predominating in weight.	do	Same duty as woolen yarn, pure.	
348	Yarns (mohair) made from the hair of goat, pure or mixed, the hair of the goat predominating in weight.	24 96	24.00	30. 00
348½	Yarn, of other hair	Prohibited	Free	Free.
	TISSUES.			
350	*Tissues of pure flax or hemp.*			
	Unbleached	74.88 to 582.82	28 to 300	28 to 460
	Bleached, colored, or painted	112.32 to 1,019.62	38 to 400	Same duty as above, with the addition of 30 per cent.
351	Canvas for oil-cloth	87.36 to 274.56	5 to 15	30.00
352	Linen damask for bedding and upholstery, unbleached	399.86 to 699.38	16 per cent. ad valorem	112.00
	Cream-colored, bleached, or mixed with white or colored thread	624.50 to 1,223.54	16 per cent. ad valorem	Same as above, with addition of 30 per cent.
353	Table-linen damask:			
	Unbleached	399.86 to 699.38	16 per cent. ad valorem	93 to 530
	Clouded, bleached, or mixed with white and colored threads	624.50 to 1,223.54	16 per cent. ad valorem	Same as above, with addition of 30 per cent.
354	Twills:			
	Unbleached	264.58 and 401.86	16 per cent. ad valorem	120.00

	Cream colored, white or mixed with threads, unbleached, or threads bleached or colored.	454.27	16 per cent. ad valorem	Same as above, with addition of 30 per cent.
350	Hosiery	249.60	15 per cent. ad valorem	124.00
	Tissues of jute, pure.			
359	Unbleached	96.10 to 160.99	10 to 24	16 to 30.
360	Bleached or colored	133.44 to 242.00	15 to 35	18.50 to 43.
361	Carpets, sheared or unsheared	93.60	24.00	25.00
	Tissues of cotton.			
364	Tissues of cotton, pure, unbleached:			
	Weighing 11 kilos. or more to the 100 meters square, and containing in warp and filling, in the space of 5 millimeters square:			
	30 threads or less	Prohibited	50.00 to 80.00 (*b*)	62.00
	31 threads or more	do	50.00 to 80.00 (*b*)	100.00
	Weighing 7 kilos., inclusive, and less than 11 kilos.:			
	35 threads or less	do	60.00	95.00
	36 threads to 43 threads	do	100.00	125.00
	44 threads or more	do	200.00	250.00
	Weighing 5 kilos. inclusive, and less than 7 kilos.:			
	27 threads or less	do	80.00	100.00
	28 threads to 35 threads	do	120.00	145.00
	36 threads to 43 threads	do	190.00	235.00
	44 threads or more	do	300.00	300.00
	Weighing 3 kilos., inclusive, and less than 5 kilos.:			
	27 threads or less	do	80.00	230.00
	28 threads to 35 threads	do	120.00	300.00
	36 threads to 43 threads	do	190.00	410.00
	44 threads or more	do	300.00	625.00
	Weighing less than 3 kilos	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	670.00
365	Tissues of cotton, pure, bleached:			
	Weighing more than 3 kilos	do	57.60 to 345 and	Same as unbleached, with addition of 15 per cent.
	Weighing less than 3 kilos	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	
366	Tissues of cotton, pure:			
	Dyed in Turkey red	do	75.00 to 325.00	60 per cent., in addition to duties on unbleached tissues.
	Dyed, other	do	and 15 per cent ad valorem	30 per cent., in addition to duties on unbleached tissues.
367	Tissues of cotton, printed:			
	Other than upon Turkey red ground	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	2.50 to 10, in addition to duties levied upon unbleached tissues, and according to the kind.
	Printed upon Turkey red ground	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	Same as unbleached tissues, according to the kind augmented: 1st, of 60 francs per 100 kilos.; 2d, of the additional duty applied to other printed tissues.

(*b*) In the conventional tariff the duty of 50 francs is applicable to tissues containing less than 44 threads, and the duty of 80 francs to tissues containing more than 44 threads.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	TISSUES—Continued.			
	Tissues of cotton—Continued.			
368	Velvets, imitation of silk:	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*
	Unbleached	Prohibited	85.00	143.00
	Dyed or printed	do	110.00	174.00
369	Velvets, other (cords, moleskins, &c.):			
	Unbleached	do	60.00	100.00
	Dyed or printed	do	85.00	131.00
370	Tissues manufactured in all or in part, of colored threads	do	Same at colored tissues	Same as unbleached tissues, with the addition of 60 per cent.
371	Brilliants, raw, unbleached or figured	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	Same as plain unbleached tissues, with the addition of 10 per cent., according to the class.
372	Piqués, bed covering, quilted and reps:			
	Weighing more than 18 kilos. to the 100 meters square	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	125.00
	Weighing 18 kilos. or less	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	180.00
374	Dimity, table damasks and linen, unbleached	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	114.00
373	Tissues, figured, composed	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	240.00
375	Guipures, for trimming furniture, unbleached	6.24 per cent. ad valorem	5 per cent. ad valorem	185.00
	(The above articles, brilliants, piquées, &c., when dyed or bleached will pay the duty on unbleached articles, augmented of the duty levied upon bleached or dyed tissues.)			
376	Blankets	Prohibited	15 per cent. ad valorem	68.00
377	Hosiery:			
	Gloves	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	1,000.00
	Other, cut and seamless	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	125.00
	Other, finished	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	300.00
378	Trimmings	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	236.00
379	Ribbons:			
	Of pure cotton	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	124.00
	Mixed with wool, cotton predominating	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	150.00
380	Tulle	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	496.00 and 700.
381	Embroidery made by hand and gauze fancy figured	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	620.00
382	Laces and blonde laces, whether made by hand or machinery	6.24 per cent. ad valorem	5 per cent. ad valorem	495.00

383	Curtains, embroidered muslins, not framed:			
	Weighing less than 10 kilos. to the 100 meters square	Prohibited	15 per cent. ad valorem	800.00
	Weighing 10 kilos. or more; and curtains of embroidered muslin, framed, whatever be the weight to the 100 meters square, separate or in piece.	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	600.00
	Curtains, tulle applique, grenadine, and embroidered tulle	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	900.00
384	Muslin, figured or embroidered with crotchet, for upholstery or for garments, unbleached. (Muslin, bleached, embroidered or figured, will pay the same duty as unbleached muslin, augmented of 15 per cent.)	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	360.00
385	Embroideries made by hand or machinery	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	800.00
386	Wicks of lamps and wicks braided for candles	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	74.00
387	Oil cloth:			
	For packing	do	5. per 100 kilos	8.00
	For upholstery, hangings, and other uses	do	15. per 100 kilos	30.00
	Moleskin, imitation of leather	do	15. per 100 kilos	30.00
388	Tissues of cotton, mixed, cotton predominating:			
	Stuffs of silk and cotton	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	372.60
	Stuffs, other	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	124.00
	Trimmings and ribbons, silk and cotton	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	372.00
	Trimmings and ribbons, other	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	Same as tissues of pure cotton.
389	Heddles, twisted yarn, for weavers' looms, varnished or not	do	15 per cent. ad valorem	50.00
	Tissues of pure wool.			
	Woolen cloth, cassimeres, and other tissues fulled, and tissues sheared, not fulled.			
390	Stuffs for upholstery, weighing more than 400 grammes to the meter square.	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	124.00
391	Moire	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	75.00
392	Other stuffs:			
	Weighing 400 grammes or more to the meter square	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	211.00
	Weighing 401 to 550 grammes, inclusive	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	186.00
	Weighing more than 550 grammes	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	161.00
393	Carpets, Axminster:			
	Looped, uncut	312.00	10 per cent. ad valorem	74.00
	Velvet, finished	374.40	10 per cent. ad valorem	99.00
	Carpets:			
	Persian	624.00	10 per cent. ad valorem	186.00
	Jacquard, chenille, and others	274.40	10 per cent. ad valorem	124.00
394	Hosiery, pure wool and mixed wool:			
	Gloves and garments, not fitted	Prohibited	10 per cent. ad valorem	650.00
	Other, cut and seamless	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	150.00
	Other, fitted and finished	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	300.00
394½	Trimmings, ribbons	237.12 and 274.56	10 per cent ad valorem	248.00
395	Tapestry	Prohibited	10 per cent. ad valorem	620.00
396	Shawls, broché or fancy figured, other than India cashmere	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	397.00
397	Laces	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	372.00
398	Velvets of wool for upholstery	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	223.00
399	Bolting cloth, seamless	249.60	10 per cent. ad valorem	198.00

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	TISSUES—Continued.			
	Tissues of pure wool—Continued.	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*
400	Blankets	249.60	10 per cent. ad valorem	87.00
401	List of slippers	Prohibited	10 per cent. ad valorem	87.00
402	List of cloth	do	Free	Free.
	Tissues of wool, mixed.			
403	Woolen cloth, cassimeres, and other tissues fulled, warp cotton; tissues sheared, not fulled, the wool predominating.	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	50 to 211 francs according to the weight to the meter square.
	Tissues, wool, warp, being silk waste, wool predominating	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	297.00
	Carpets:			
	Wool mixed with cotton	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	Same duty as tissues of pure wool.
	Wool mixed with other materials	374.40 and 624	10 per cent. ad valorem	
	Other tissues, the wool predominating in weight	Prohibited	10 per cent. ad valorem	
404	Tissues, alpaca, lama, vicuna, sheep, yak, or of camels' hair, pure or mixed with other filaments, the wool of the alpaca, lama, vicuna, yak, or camels' hair predominating in weight.	Same as tissues of wool, according to the class.	Same duties as tissues of pure wool.	Same duty as tissues of pure wool.
405	Tissues of goats' hair, pure or mixed, the goats' hair predominating in weight:			
	Cashmere shawls, long, made by hand	5.20 per cent. ad valorem	5.20 per cent. ad valorem	30.00
	Cashmere shawls, square, made by hand	5.20 per cent. ad valorem	5.20 per cent. ad valorem	20.00
	Scarfs, trimmings, fringes, &c., made by hand	5.20 per cent. ad valorem	5.20 per cent. ad valorem	1,000.00
	Plain tissues, made by hand	Prohibited (*)	5.20 per cent. ad valorem	1,000.00
406	Other tissues of hair, pure or mixed with other filaments, the hair predominating in weight	Prohibited	Prohibited	87.00
407	*Tissues of silk, pure.*			
	Scarfs or foulards, crape, hosiery, trimmings	288 to 1,747.20	Free	Free.
	Laces	18.72 per cent. ad valorem	do	Do.
	Tulle	Prohibited	do	Do.

	Tissues of silk waste.			
407	Tissues, hosiery and trimmings of silk waste, pure, unbleached, dyed, or printed.	254.59 to 998.40 (a)	200.00	248.00.
	Tissues of coarse silk waste for upholstery weighing more than 250 grams to the meter square.	do	200.00	136.00.
	Tissues of silk or silk waste:			
	Mixed with linen, silk or waste silk predominating as weight	1,622.40 to 2,121.60	300.00	872.00.
	Mixed with cotton, silk or waste silk predominating in weight	Prohibited		
	Mixed with other material, silk or waste silk predominating in weight.	Same as tissues of pure silk	300.00	
	Tissues, trimmings, and laces of silk, or of silk waste mixed with pure gold or silver.	1,248 to 2,496	1,200.00	1,488.00.
	Tissues, trimmings, and laces of silk, or of silk waste mixed with impure or false gold or silver.	Prohibited (b)	350.00	434.00.
	Ribbons of silk or of silk waste pure or mixed with other textile material, the silk or silk waste predominating in weight:			
	Velvets	998.40	500.00	620.00.
	Other		400.00	496.00.
	PAPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF.			
	(All paper and manufactures of paper mentioned and embraced in this section, in addition to the duties herein fixed, shall pay the internal-revenue tax upon paper, viz: paper, wrapping, hanging, blotting, and other similar, 5 francs per 100 kilos., net; paper, writing, drawing, music, and other similar, 10 francs per 100 kilos., net; note paper, 11 francs per 100 kilos, net; paper for cigarette and imitations of parchment paper, 15 francs per 100 kilos, net.)			
409	Paper, fancy, colored, marbled, figured, covered or not covered with common metal.	187.20 to 99.84	8.00	22.00.
	Other, all kinds	99.84		11.00.
410	Pasteboard:			
	In sheets	99.84 and 187.20	8.00	11.00.
411	Molded (papier maché)	249.60	10 per cent. ad valorem	11.00.
412	Boxes, covered with white and colored paper	124.80	do	36.00.
	Albums, scrap-books, and other works of pasteboard decorated with paintings, stuffs, wood, braided straw, common metal.	124.80	60.00 per 100 kilos. or 10 per cent. ad valorem.	70.00.
413	Books	12.48 to 187.20	Free	Free.
414	Engravings, lithographs, drawings, photographs, charts and maps, music engraved or printed.	374.40	do	Do.
417	Labels and cards, engraved or colored	374.40	do	Do.

*Except hosiery, which pay 249 francs 60 centimes, and 499 francs 20 centimes per 100 kilos., and blankets and carpets, which pay 62 francs 40 centimes.

(a) Imitation of cashmere is prohibited.

(b) Except trimmings of laces of silk mixed with false gold or silver, which are admitted by paying a duty of 3,120 francs, 374.40 francs, and 998.40 francs per 100 kilos., according to the kind.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	SKINS AND FURS DRESSED AND MANUFACTURED:			
420	Skins dressed:	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*
	Japanned, patent, and morocco	Prohibited	60.00	74.00
	Of sheep, dyed	do	45.00	56.00
	Other, dyed	do	60.00	74.00
	Other, of goat, sheep, lamb	do	10.00	10.00
	Other, not denominated	do	10.00	50.00
421	Boots	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	2.00 a pair.
	Gaiters for men and women	do	do	1.25 a pair.
422	Shoes	do	do	0.75 a pair.
423	Straps for wooden shoes	do	do	62.00 per 100 kilos.
424	Gloves:			
	Lamb or calf, simply sewed	do	5 per cent. ad valorem	1.00 a dozen.
	Lamb or calf, stitched	do	do	1.50 a dozen.
	Kid or doe, simply sewed	do	do	2.00 a dozen.
	Kid or doe, stitched	do	do	2.50 a dozen.
425	Saddlers' work (other than saddles)	do	10 per cent. ad valorem	200.00 per 100 kilos.
426	Saddles:			
	For men	do	do	10.00 each.
	For ladies	do	do	12.00 each.
427	Harness-makers' work	do	do	50.00 per 100 kilos.
428	Leather belting, endless, for machinery	do	do	62.00
429	Leather pipes and conduits	do	do	62.00
430	Trunks, of wood or o pasteboard, covered with leather	do	do	74.00
431	Morocco, manufactured;			
	Supple	do	do	200.00
	Hard	do	do	150.00
432	Other manufactures of skins or leather (*a*)	do	do	100.00
	MANUFACTURES OF METALS.			
437	Articles made of gold, silver, aluminium, platina, and other precious metals.	520.00	500.00	500.00
438	Articles plated, coated, gilded or galvanized with gold and silver:			
	Imitations of jewelry	Prohibited	500.00	500.00

	Other	do	100.00	100.00
439	Watch cases, separate:			
	Gold	520.00	500.00	1.20 each.
	Silver, aluminium, platina	520.00	500.00	0.50 each.
	Common metal	According to the material	According to the material	0.50 each.
	Watches:			
440	With gold cases	1.37 to 5.49 each	5.00 or 5 per cent. ad valorem	4.50 each.
441	With silver cases	do	1.00 or 5 per cent. ad valorem	1.50 each.
442	With cases of common metal	do	—— 5 per cent. ad valorem	1.00 each.
	Movements without cases:			
443	Gilded, nickeled or finished	12.48 ad valorem	5 per cent. ad valorem	2.50 each.
444	Other	do	do	0.20 each.
445	Unfinished parts and materials for watchmaker's work	624.00	50.00	50.00
446	Wall and mantel-piece clocks:			
	Wood	2.50 and 1.25 each	1.00 piece	15.00
	Other	12.48 per cent. ad valorem	5 per cent. ad valorem	25.00
447	Clocks for public buildings	do	do	10.00
448	Movements of clocks and time-pieces	do	do	50.00
449	Musical clocks	654.00 100 kilograms	do	60.00
450	Counters, pedometers, &c.	12.48 per cent. ad valorem	do	1.00 each.
	Engines and machinery complete.			
	Steam machinery:			
452	Stationary	31.20	6.00	6.00
453	For the navigation	43.68	12.00	12.00
454	Locomobile and locomotives	49.92	10.00	10.00
	Other than steam machinery:			
455	Engine tenders	37.47 and 74.88	8.00	8.00
456	Card and plate setting machine	24.96 to 81.12	6.00	6.00
457	Carding-machines, not furnished with cards	36.44	10.00	10.00
458	Machines for cleaning, scutching, and cutting the flax, wool, cotton, and other textile substances.	24.96 to 81.12	6.00	6.00
459	Spinning-machines	49.92	10.00	10.00
460	Weavers' looms	18.72	6.00	6.00
461	Bobinet-machines	74.88	10.00	10.00
462	Paper-making machines	37.44	6.00	6.00
463	Printing-machines	37.44	6.00	6.00
464	Agricultural machines (moters not included)	18.72	6.00	6.00
465	Steam-boilers, sheet-iron: cylindrical or spherical, with or without flues or fire-pipes.	37.44	8.00	8.00
	Steam-boilers, sheet iron: tubular, with tubes of wrought iron, copper, or brass, or of riveted sheet iron, or any other boilers, neither spherical nor cylindrical, plain.	37.44	12.00	12.00
	Steam-boilers, cast-steel plates, all forms	Prohibited	25.00	25.00
466	Gasometers, stoves, caloriferes, in sheet iron, or part cast iron and part sheet iron.	37.44	8.00	8.00
	Open boilers, in sheet iron, or part cast iron and part sheet iron	Prohibited	8.00	8.00

(a) Prohibited, except pack-saddles, which paid in the old tariff 0.60 apiece, and leather bags, which paid 12.48 per cent. ad valorem.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	MANUFACTURES OF METALS—Continued.			
	Engines and machinery complete—Continued.	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*
467	Copper boilers and apparatus for sugar-works for distilling and heating purposes.	74.88	10.00	10.00
468	Sewing-machines	(*a*)	(*a*)	6.00
469	Machines tools, and other machines not denominated, of which sheet-iron is a component, at the rate of:			
	75 per cent. or more	24.96 to 81.12, according to the weight of the machine.	6.00	6.00
	Less than 75 per cent. and not less than 50 per cent		10.00	10.00
	Less than 50 per cent		15.00	15.00
	Separate parts of machinery.			
470	Sheets and fillets for cards:			
	Furnished with teeth	249.60	50.00	50.00
471	Not furnished with teeth			20.00
473	Dents or teeth of reeds, reeds, combs and mountings for looms (iron or copper).	249.60	30.00	30.00
474	Separate parts of machinery, made:			
	Of cast iron, polished, filed, and adjusted	18.72 to 99.84, according to weight.	6.00	6.00
	Of forged iron, polished, filed, and adjusted or not adjusted, of whatever weight (including axletrees, springs, and tires).	74.88 to 124.80	10.00	10.00
	Of tilted steel, polished, filed, adjusted or not adjusted:			
	Weighing more than 1 kilogram	187.20	11.00 and 15.00	10.00
	Weighing 1 kilogram or less	187.20	20.00	20.00
	Of copper, pure or alloyed	249.60	20.00	20.00
475	Tools, helved or not, pure iron, steeled iron, steel, or copper	62.40 to 280.80	10.00 to 20.00	10.00 to 20.00
476	Printing types, new, and cliches, engraved or not engraved	62.40 to 249.60(*b*)	8.00	8.00
478	Stereotypes and coins engraved for printing on paper	18.72 per cent. ad valorem	Free	Free.
479	Wire cloth and metallic gauze:			
	Iron or steel	93.60 to 187.20	10.00	10.00
	Copper or brass	187.20	20.00	20.00

480	Needles:			
	Having in length less than 5 centimeters	266.40	200.00	248.00
	Having in length 5 centimeters or more	249.60 and 624	100.00	124.00
481	Knitting needles, crochets, and other similar objects not mentioned (steel, iron, or copper).	124.80 and 249.60	14.16 and 20.00	25.00
482	Pins	124.80 and 249.60	50.00	50.00
483	Fish-hooks	249.60	500.0	50.00
484	Pens, metallic, other than gold or silver	499.20	100.00	100.00
485	Cutlery, common	Prohibited	15.00 per cent. ad valorem	125.250 and 375.00
	Cutlery, fine	do	do	600.00
486	Copper cylinders for printing, engraved or not engraved	18.72 per cent. ad valorem	15.00	15.00
487	Iron castings, all manufactures of	Prohibited	8.00 to 10.00	8.00 to 10.00
488	Iron, manufactures of, ironmongery, hardware, locksmith works	do	8.00 and 12.00	8.00 and 12.00
494	Irons:			
	Anchors	12.48	8.00	8.00
	Cables	18.72	8.00	8.00
	Chains	46.80	8.00	8.00
495	Nails, iron:			
	Machinery made	Prohibited	8.00	8.00
	For shoemakers and saddlemakers	124.80	12.00	12.000
496	Iron, wood-screws, eyebolts, ring hooks	Prohibited	8.00	12.00 and 8.00
497	Iron bolts and nuts	do	8.00	8.00
498	Iron pipes and joinings	43.68 and 62.40	11.00 and 20.00	11.00 and 20.06
499	Iron, hardware, household articles, &c.:			
	Polished or painted	Prohibited	14.00	14.00
	Tinned, enameled, or varnished	do	16.00	16.00
500	Steel cables made from steel wire	do	20.00	25.00
501	Steel, small manufactures of, such as pearl slides, broaches, &c	do	20.00	20.00
502	Steel hardware, and all other manufactured articles from pure steel, not otherwise denominated.	do	20.00	20.00
503	Cast iron and iron, manufactures of, not polished, the weight of the iron being less than one-half of the total weight.	do	5.00	5.00
	Weight of iron being equal or superior to half of the total weight	do	8.00	8.00
504	Cast-iron and iron, manufactures of, polished, enameled, or varnished, or ornamented with iron, copper, or brass.	do	12.00	12.00
	Copper, pure or alloyed with zinc or tin, manufactures of:			
505	Smith's work	do	20.00	20.00
	Works of art, ornaments, and other works	124.80, 249.60 or prohibited	20.00	20.00
506	Lead, pipes and other manufactures of, all kinds	29.95	3.00	3.00
	Tin, pure or alloyed with antimony:			
507	Vessels and pots	124.80 and 249.60	30.00	30.00
	Other ware	Prohibited	30.00	30.00
508	Zinc, manufactures of, all kinds	do	8.00	8.00
509	Nickel, alloyed with copper or zinc (German silver), manufactures of	do	100.00	100.00
	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.			
510	Arms of war	do	Prohibited	Prohibited.
511	Side arms, not military	499.20	40.00	40.00

(*a*) The duty on sewing-machines is the same as the duty on machines not denominated.
(*b*) According as they are types for printing French, German, or other languages.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	ARMS AND AMMUNITION—Continued.			
	Fire-arms, not military:	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*	*Per 100 kilos.*
	Muzzle-loading	249.60	240.00	240.00
	Breech-loading	249.60	240.00	360.00
511	Gun-barrels, rough and unpolished, not military	249.60	20.00	60.00
	Percussion caps:			
513	For military uses	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited.
	For sporting uses	10 per cent. ad valorem	10 per cent. ad valorem	60.00
512	Gunpowder	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited.
	Cartridges:			
514	For military uses	do	do	Do.
	For shooting societies	10.40 per cent. ad valorem	10.40 per cent. ad valorem	25.00
	For sporting uses, filled	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited.
	For sporting uses, empty (cases for cartridges, primed or not primed)	10.40 per cent. ad valorem	10.40 per cent. ad valorem	60.00
515	Projectiles	do	do	Do.
	Slow-matches for mines:			
516	Ordinary	10.40 per cent. ad valorem	10.40 per cent. ad valorem	35.00
	Covered with linen ribbon	do	do	50.00
	Covered with gutta-percha	do	do	80.00
517	Fire-works for amusements	do	do	100.00
	MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.			
518	Furniture	18.72 per cent. ad valorem	10 per cent. ad valorem	From 7 francs to 25 francs.
525	Button molds	16.22 100 kilos	13.00 or 10 per cent. ad valorem	13.00
	Wooden shoes:			
526	Common	14.98	12.00	2.00
	Painted or varnished	31.20	25.00	25.00
	Fur-lined	124.80	25.00	25.00
527	Boxes, white wood	38.69	10 per cent. ad valorem	2.00
	Planks and boards for floor, planed, fluted, grooved and (or) tongued:			
528	Of oak or hard wood	18.72 per cent. ad valorem	do	2.00
	Of pine or soft wood	do	do	1.00
	Bushel-makers' ware:			
529	Common	4.99	4.00	4.00

	Fine	4.99	4.00	4.00
530	Other manufactures of wood	18.72 per cent. ad valorem	10 per cent. ad valorem	7.00
	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.			
	Pianos:			
531	Upright	374.40 each	do	50.00
	Long	do	do	75.00
	Harmoniums and harmoniflutes and harmonicons:			
	Weighing less than 60 kilograms	22.46 each and 374.40, according to size.	do	10.00
	Weighing 60 kilograms and less than 120 kilograms			20.00
	Weighing 120 kilograms or more			30.00
	Church organs, with pipes:			
	Weighing less than 4,000 kilograms (weight of package included)	499.20 each	do	100.00
	Weighing from 4,000 kilos. to 10,000 kilos do do	do	do	200.00
	Weighing from 10,001 kilos. to 20,000 kilos	do	do	400.00
	Weighing from 20,001 and more	do	do	500.00
	Barrel organs	92.46 each	do	15.00
538	Cordage rope and twine	31.20	15.00	3.75 to 22.50.
	Fishing nets:			
539	Cotton	Prohibited	20.00	20.00
	Other	31.20	20.00	20.00
	WHEELWRIGHTS' AND COACHMAKERS' WORKS.			
	Carriages:			
540	Weighing 125 kilograms or more	Prohibited	10 per cent. ad valorem	50.00
	Weighing less than 125 kilograms, and velocipedes	do	do	120.00
	Carriages, carts, and wagons for the use of commerce and agriculture:			
	On springs	18.72 per cent. ad valorem	do	12.00
	Not on springs	do	do	6.00
	Railway cars:			
541	For railroad with ordinary tracks; first-class passenger carriages	Prohibited	do	16.00
	For railroad with ordinary tracks; second-class passen. carriages	do	do	11.00
	For railroad with ordinary tracks; good wagons	do	do	9.00
	For railroad with narrow tracks; passenger carriages	do	do	20.00
	For railroad with narrow tracks; goods wagons	do	do	10.00
	Carriages for tram-railways with ordinary tracks	do	do	20.00
	Carriages for tram-railways with narrow tracks	do	do	25.00
	Cars for carrying earth, stones, etc	24.96	do	5.00
	SHIPS, VESSELS, AND BOATS.			
542	Seagoing vessels, wood or iron, sailing or steam, rigged and fitted out	41.60, 52, and 62.40 per ton	2.00 per ton	2.00 per ton.
543	Hulls of seagoing vessels, in wood or in iron	31.20, 41.60, and 52 per ton	2.90 per ton	2.00 per ton.
	River crafts of every dimension:			
544	Wood	24.96 per ton	10.00 per ton	10.00
	Iron	37.44 per ton	40.00 per ton	40.00
546	Tackle, apparel, and furniture of ships	12.48 per cent. ad valorem	10 per cent. ad valorem	To be classed with the material which is their chief component.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.			
	Manufactures of india-rubber and gutta-percha:	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*
547	Pure or mixed with other substances	24. 96 and 62. 40	20. 00	20. 00
	Applied upon textile materials or upon any other material (*a*)	249. 60	100. 00	100. 00
	Elastic fabrics	249. 60	200. 00	200. 00
	Shoes	249. 60	60. 00	60. 00
	India rubber ready-made clothing	(*b*)	120. 00	120. 00
	Manufacture of felt:			
	Adhesive, for sheathing	124. 80	10 per cent. ad valorem	25. 00
	For carpets and shoe-soles	499. 20	do	35. 00
	For machines and pianos	499. 20	do	250. 00
	Other	499. 20	do	35. 00
	Scientific and philosophical apparatus and instruments:			
	Optical, mathematical, nautical	37. 44 per cent. ad valorem	Free	Free.
	Chirurgical, chemical	12. 48 per cent. ad valorem	do	Do.
563	Spectacles, eye-glasses, magnifying-glasses, single and double opera-glasses.	124. 80 and 499. 60	do	150. 00
	Manufactures of ivory and mother-of-pearl.			
564	Combs	499. 20 or prohibited	60 francs per 100 kilograms or 10 per cent. ad valorem	625. 00
565	Billiard-balls	do	do	625. 00
566	Piano keys	do	do	625. 00
567	Cigar-cases and other articles	do	do	1, 250. 00
568	Articles of bone, horn, wood, vulcanized caoutchouc, ivory, or factitious tortoise-shell, not otherwise denominated.	do	do	190. 00
	Fans and hand screens:			
569	Ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell	249. 60	10 per cent. ad valorem	1. 250. 00
	Other	124. 80 and 249. 60	do	300. 00
	Brushes:			
570	Common, mounted in wood, vegetable, or whalebone fibers	249. 60 and 499. 20	do	37. 50
	Common, mounted in wood, bristles or hair	do	do	75. 00
	Fine, mounted in bone, ivory or metal	do	do	125. 00

	Buttons:			
571	Pierced (for pantaloons), metal, alloy, bone, papier-maché, cast-iron	124.80 and 249.60 or 10 per cent. ad valorem.	124.80 and 249.60 or 10 per cent. ad valorem.	50.00
	Porcelain, jet, glass, not mounted	....do	....do	20.00
	Of glass, mounted in metal, molded, horn, wood, buffalo, gilt, silvered, plated, oxydized, or nickled, metal, covered with silk, cloth, or other material.	....do	....do	150.00
	Of mother-of-pearl, ivory, shell	....do	....do	850.00
572	Toys and cheap fancy articles	99.84	10 per cent. ad valorem	60.00
	Matches:			
573	Imported by private individuals	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited.
	Imported by the company, sole lessee of the monopoly for the sale of matches made of wood.	....do	5 per cent. ad valorem	12.00
	Other	....do	....do	20.00
575	Millinery, especially head-dresses, hats, and bonnets	14.98 per cent. ad valorem	Free	Free.
576	Flowers, artificial	....do	....do	Do.
	Umbrellas and parasols:			
	Cotton	Prohibited	10 per cent. ad valorem	.25 each.
	Alpaca	....do	....do	.50 each.
	Silk	2.50 each	....do	1.25 each.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE DUTIES ON WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASED BY THE NEW GENERAL TARIFF.

	ANIMALS, LIVING.			
	Cattle:			
4	Oxen	3.74 each	3.60 each	15.00 each.
5	Cows	1.25 each	1.25 each	8.00 each.
6	Bulls	3.74 each	3.74 each	Do.
7	Steers, bullocks, and heifers	1.25 each	1.25 each	5.00 each.
8	Calves	.31 each	.31 each	1.50 each.
9	Rams, ewes, and wethers	....do	....do	2.00 each.
10	Lambs	.12½ each	.12½ each	.50 each.
11	Goats, male and female, kids	Free each	Free	Do.
12	Hogs	.30 each	.30 each	3.00 each.
13	Sucking pigs	.12½ each	.12½ each	.50 each.
14	Game, poultry and turtles	Free	Free	20.00 each.
	ANIMAL PRODUCE.	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*
	Meat:			
16	Fresh butchers'	.62	Free	3.00
17	Fresh game, poultry, and turtles	Free	....do	20.00
18	Preserves in cans, salted or otherwise seasoned	4.64	4.60	8.00
	Preserves in cans not salted	.62	Free	8.00
19	Extracts of, in cakes or other	Free	....do	4.00
32	Wax, yellow, brown, or white	1.04	1.00	1.00

a Except tissues in piece covered with india rubber and gutta-percha, which pay the duty imposed upon the component tissues, according to kind.
b Duty according to kinds of tissue.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FRANCE—Continued.

Comparative statement of the old, the conventional, and the new tariff of France, &c.—Continued.

[Duties in francs and centimes.]

Number of articles.	Denomination of articles.	Old general tariff.	Conventional tariff.	New general tariff.
	ANIMAL PRODUCE—Continued.			
	Butter:	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*
36	Fresh or melted	Free	Free	13.00
	Salted	2.60	2.50	15.00
37	Honey	Free	Free	10.00
47	Oysters, pickled	6.24	6.00	10.00
51	Whale oil and spermaceti	2.08	2.00	5.00
59	Sponges, prepared for toilet and pharmacy use	52.00	50.00	65.00
	FRUITS.			
79	Lemons and oranges	12.48	2.00	4.50
80	Figs	19.97	.30	6.00
	Fruits:			
80	Dried grapes	.31	.30	6.00
80	Almonds, walnuts, filberts, hazelnuts	Free	Free	6.00
80	Dried, other	19.97	8.00	8.00
81	Fruits, preserved in sugar or honey	32.76	22.00	52.50
	Camphor:			
108	Crude	Free	2.00	2.00
108	Refined	2.08	2.00	4.00
	Acid:			
218	Benzoic	Free	Free	124.00
218	Oleic	do	do	5.00
241	Citrate of lime	1.25	do	7.50
239	Borax, native	Free	do	8.75
246	Kermes, mineral, liver of antimony, crocus mineral, and other oxides or salts of antimony, excepting emetic.	2.08	2.00	25.00
	Dyes derived from coal tar:			
271	Dry	Free	Free	125.00
271	In paste, containing at least 50 per cent. of water	do	do	70.00
271	Picric acid	do	do	25.00
271	Other, not denominated	do	do	5 per cent. ad valorem, to be converted into specific duty.
274	Prussian blue	do	do	12.50

	Carmine:			
278	Common	do	do	25.00
275	Fine	do	do	200.00
290	Ochres, ground or otherwise, prepared for painting	do	do	.25
281	Terre de Cologne, Cassel, Italy, Sienna, and umbra	do	do	.50
282	Green of Scheinfurt and mixed green, ashes green and blue	do	do	5.00
283	Green, mountain, of Brunswick, and other green resulting from the mixture of chromate of lead and Prussian blue.	do	do	5.00
284	Talc, pulverized	do	do	.25
285	Colors ground in oil, including the carbonate of lead prepared in the same way.	do	do	4.00
286	Colors in paste, prepared in water, for wall-paper	do	do	7.50
287	Other colors, not denominated	do	do	5 per cent. ad valorem, it being optional to convert it into specific duty.
290	Sizing made from Iceland moss			12.00
308	Vinegar, other than perfumery (a)	2.08	2.00	4.50
	Barrels, empty, new:			
522	Bound with wooden hoops	Free	Free	2.00
552	Bound with iron hoops	do	do	2.50
534	Pith of rushes, rattans, reeds, of 3 millimeters or more in diameter, rounded by means of a drawing plate.	10.40	10.40	10.00
434	The same, of less than 3 millimeters in diameter	10.40	10.40	20.00
536	Basket work, fine, of willow, straw, or other vegetable fiber mixed or not mixed with other textile materials.	14.96 and 24.96	10 per cent. ad valorem	45.00
	Hats:			
537	Straw, neither shaped nor trimmed	10.40	10.00	250.00
537	Of bark, esparto grass, &c., or of any other material, neither shaped nor trimmed, fine.	10.40	10.40	150.00
537	The same, common	10.40	10.40	50.00
537	Of vegetable substance of every description, shaped or trimmed	10.40	10.40	300.00

a Not including internal-revenue tax.

FRENCH-PORTUGUESE TARIFF.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND PORTUGAL OF DECEMBER 19, 1881.

[Translated by Consul Du Pont-Syle, of Funchal.]

ARTICLE 1. There shall be full and entire liberty of commerce and navigation between the people of the two countries. French and Portuguese citizens shall not be subject, on account of their commerce and industry, in the ports, cities, or any places whatever of the respective States, whether they may there establish themselves or reside temporarily, to any taxes, imposts, or patents, under any name whatsoever, other nor higher than those which shall be collected on citizens. The privileges, immunities, and other favors whatsoever which, in the matter of commerce and industry, the citizens of one of the high contracting powers may enjoy, shall be common to those of the other.

2. The objects of Portuguese origin or manufacture enumerated in Tariff A, joined to the present treaty, shall be admitted into France at the duties fixed by the said tariff, all additional duties included, when they shall be imported directly.

3. The objects of French origin or manufacture enumerated in Tariff B, joined to the present treaty, and imported directly from France or Algeria, shall be admitted into Portugal at the duties fixed by the said tariff, all additional duties included, except the duty called *emoluments*, of 3 per cent. on the principal duty, which shall continue to be collected.

4. Commodities of every nature originating in one of the two countries and imported into the other may not be subjected to duties of excise, *octroi*, or consumption, collected on account of the state of communes, superior to those which burden or may burden similar commodities of native production. Nevertheless, the importation duties may be augmented by sums which represent the expense occasioned to native producers by the excise system.

5. If one of the high contracting parties judges necessary to establish a right of excise, *octroi*, or consumption, or an addition to a duty, on an article of native production or fabrication comprised in the tariffs annexed to the present treaty, the similar foreign article may immediately be burdened, at importation, with an equal duty.

6. The high contracting parties reciprocally guarantee the treatment of the most favored nation in regard to all that concerns importation, exportation, and transit. Each of them engages to cause the other to profit by every favor, privilege, or abatement in the import or export tariff of duties of articles mentioned or not (mentioned) in the present treaty which it (each nation) would accord to a third power. Nevertheless, there is reserved, for the advantage of Portugal, the right to concede to Brazil alone peculiar advantages which may not be claimed by France, as a consequence of her right to the treatment of the most favored nation.

The high contracting powers further engage themselves not to establish one against the other any duty, or import prohibition, or export prohibition, which may not be, at the same time, applicable to other nations.

7. In that which concerns commodities and the labels of commodies

or their packings, designs, and marks of manufacture or commerce, the French and Portuguese shall enjoy, in each of the respective states, the same protection as citizens.

8. Objects liable to a duty of entry which serve for samples, and which are imported into Portugal by commercial travelers of French houses, or into France by commercial travelers of Portuguese houses, shall enjoy, on one side and the other, on condition of (their undergoing) the custom-house formalities necessary for insuring their re-exportation or rewarehousing in bond, a restitution of the duties which ought to paid on entry. These formalities shall be regulated by a common agreement between the high contracting parties.

9. French manufacturers and their merchants, as well as their commercial travelers traveling in Portugal, may, without being subject to any Portuguese impost or patent, there make purchases and sales for the needs of their industry, and collect orders, with or without samples, but without retailing merchandise.

10. The ad valorem duties stipulated for in Tariff B, annexed to the present treaty, shall be calculated on the value, in the place of origin or manufacture, of the object imported, augmented by the cost of transport, insurance, and commission necessary for importation into Portugal as far as the place of introduction.

The value of merchandise imported into Portugal must be established by an invoice indicating the real price, and emanating from the manufacturer or seller, or by a declaration which shall take the place of it.

The one or the other of these documents must specify the quantity of each kind of merchandise contained in the package, as well as their value.

11. If the Portuguese custom-house judge the declared value insufficient, it shall make provision for proceeding to a valuation of the merchandise by experts, of whom one shall be nominated by it (the custom-house) and the other by the importer. In case of division of opinion in the two arbitrating experts, the president of the tribunal of commercial resort shall name a third arbitrator. If the appraisement establish that the value of the merchandise does not exceed by 10 per cent. that which is declared by the importer, the duty shall be collected on the sum total of the declaration, and the expenses of appraisement shall be borne by the custom-house.

In the contrary case, this duty shall be augmented by 50 per cent. on the score of penalty, and the expenses of appraisement shall be borne by the one making the declaration.

12. Products composed of materials or substances diversely taxed, not specially tariffed in the present treaty, shall pay the duty of the part of the mixture most heavily taxed, except when the parts of the mixture may be easily separated or when accessories shall be in question.

13. French ships coming, with or without cargo, from any port whatsoever into the ports of Portugal, and reciprocally Portuguese coming, with or without cargo, from any port whatsoever into the ports of France, shall be treated similarly to the ships of citizens.

14. The two high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right to previously deduct in their respective ports, on the ships of the other power, as well as on the merchandise composing the cargo of these ships, special taxes applied to the needs of a local service.

It is expected that the taxes in question shall be, in every case, applied to the ships of the two high contracting powers, or their cargoes.

15. In that which concerns the *berthing* of ships, their loading and discharging in ports, harbors, roadsteads or basins, and generally in

regard to all formalities and arrangements whatsoever to which merchant vessels, their crews, and cargoes ought to be submitted, there shall not be granted to national vessels, in the respective states, any privilege nor favor which shall not be equally granted to the ships of the other power; the will of the high contracting powers being that, in this relation, French and Portuguese vessels shall be treated as upon a footing of perfect equality.

16. The nationality of vessels shall be admitted, on both sides, according to the particular laws and regulations of each country, by virtue of the documents delivered to the captains by the competent authorities.

17. Merchandise of every kind imported into France under the Portuguese flag, and reciprocally merchandise of every kind imported into Portugal under the French flag, shall enjoy the same exemptions, restitution of duties, bounties, or other favors of any kind soever; it shall not pay respectively other nor heavier custom-house, navigation, or toll duties, collected for the profit of the state, communes, local corporations, individuals, or any establishments whatsoever, and shall not be subject to any formality other than if the importation had taken place under the national flag.

18. Merchandise of Portuguese origin and manufacture, forwarded to France by railways bordering on Portugal shall be considered as imported directly under the Portuguese flag, provided that the cars or packages containing this merchandise be sealed by the Portuguese custom-house, and that the seals be acknowledged intact on their entry into France.

If, by consequence of circumstances of *force majeure*, the cars come to be opened in course of transit, the benefit of the preceding arrangements shall be maintained, provided that the case of *force majeure* shall be duly established, and that the operations which may be the consequence of it be made under the surveillance of the local authority, which must, moreover affix new seals or stamps.

Merchandise of French origin or manufacture shall enjoy, under the same conditions, on entry into Portugal, an exactly similar treatment.

19. Merchandise of every kind which shall be exported from Portugal by French ships, or from France by Portuguese ships, for any destination whatsoever, shall not be subjected to other duties nor formalities of exit than if it were exported by national ships, and shall enjoy, under both flags, all bounties and restitutions of duties or other favors which are or shall be granted, in each of the two countries, to the national marine.

Nevertheless, there is an exception made to the preceding arrangements in that which concerns the particular advantages and encouragements of which the products of the national fishery are or may be the object in the one country or the other.

20. French ships entering a port of Portugal, and, reciprocally, Portuguese ships entering a port of France, and which come there to discharge only a part of their cargo, may, while conforming however to the laws and regulations of the respective states, keep on board the portion of their cargo which may be destined for another port, whether of the same country or another, and may re-export it, without being compelled to pay for this latter portion of their cargo any custom-house tax, except the taxes of surveillance, which, moreover, shall not of course (*sic*) be collected except at rates fixed for the national commerce.

21. There shall be completely exempt from tonnage, wharf, and dispatch dues, which may have continued to be maintained in the respective ports—

(1.) Ships which, entered in ballast from any place whatsoever, shall depart for the same place in ballast.

(2.) Ships which, passing from a port of one of the two states into one or more ports of the same state, whether for the purpose of there discharging the whole or a portion of their cargo or for the purpose of making up or completing their cargo, shall prove to have paid these dues.

(3.) Steamships engaged in the service of the post-office, of travelers and their luggage, and performing no commercial transaction.

(4.) Ships which, having entered a port with cargo, whether voluntarily or compelled by circumstances, shall depart from it without having performed any commercial transaction.

There shall not be considered, in the case of putting into port of necessity, as commercial transactions, the discharging and reloading of merchandise for the repair of the ship or its cleansing, when it is put into quarantine; the transshipment on to another ship in case of the unseaworthiness of the first; the expenses necessary in revictualing for the ship's company, and the sale of damaged goods when the custom-house administration shall have given authority for it.

22. In all that which concerns the rights of navigation, the two high contracting parties reciprocally promise not to grant any privilege which may not, at the same moment, extend to the citizens of their respective nations.

23. Coast navigation or the coasting trade are not comprised in the stipulations of the present treaty.

24. Merchandise of every kind coming from one of the two states, or going thither, shall be reciprocally exempt, in the other state, from every duty of transit.

Nevertheless, the special legislation of each of the two states is maintained for articles the transit of which is or may be forbidden, and the two high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right of subjecting to special authorizations the transit of arms and munitions of war.

25. Products of the soil or industry of the country of one of the high contracting powers shall reciprocally enjoy, on their importation into the colonies of the other country, all the advantages and favors which actually are or subsequently shall be accorded to similar products of the most favored nation.

26. The arrangements of the present treaty shall be applicable, without any exception, on the one side, to Algeria; on the other to the Portuguese islands known as *adjacent;* viz, to the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo and to the archipelago of the Azores.

27. The present treaty shall go into force the 9th of February, 1882, and shall remain in force until the 1st of February, 1892. In case that neither of the two high contracting powers shall have notified, twelve months before the end of said period, its intention of causing the purposes of said treaty to cease, it shall continue binding till the expiration of a year from the day on which one or other of the high contracting powers shall have given such notice.

28. The present treaty shall be submitted to the approbation of the Chambers of each of the two states, and the ratifications of it shall be exchanged at Paris, at the latest, by the 4th of February, 1882.

THE NEW FRENCH TARIFF ON SUGARS.

REPORT AND TRANSLATION BY CONSUL-GENERAL WALKER.

I inclose herewith the new French tariff on sugars, with a translation of the same into English.

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, France, February 18, 1881.

[Translation.]

THE NEW TARIFF ON SUGARS.

(Chocolates, fruits, preserves, &c.)

The two following tables show the modifications in the official tariff on duties resulting from the law of August 19, 1880, on the reduction of duties on sugars.

Conventional tariff.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Description.	Units on which the duties are levied.	Collection, when authorized.	Duties (tenths included) not subject to the 4 per cent. additional.
			Francs.
Powdered sugars (103) the estimated product of which is, when refined—			
98 per cent. or less, beet root	100 kilos net, of refined sugars.	May 1, 1861 July 19, 1880	
98 per cent. or less cane	....do	July 11, 1866 July 19, 1880	
More than 98 per cent	100 kilos net (effective weight).	Oct. 12, 1860 July 19, 1880	48.00
Refined sugars (103)— Other than candies	....do		
Candies	....do	Oct. 12, 1860 July 17, 1880	51.00
Molasses (104) for distillation	100 kilos gross	May 1, 1861	Exempt.
Molasses, other than for distillation (see general tariff)	....do	May 1, 1881	Exempt.
Sirups (105)	100 kilos net	Oct. 12, 1860 July 19, 1880	48.00
Bonbons (sweetmeats) (106)			
Sugar biscuits (106½)	....do	Oct. 12, 1860 July 19, 1880	24.00
Fruits preserved in sugar or honey (106¼)	....do	July 11, 1866	22.00
Preserves (comfitures) (107) in sugar or honey			
Preserves without sugar or honey	100 kilos gross	Jan. 17, 1863	8.00
Chocolate (472)	100 kilos net	May 1, 1861 July 19, 1880	81.50

General tariff.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Description.	Units on which the duties are levied.	Collection, when authorised.	Duties (tenths and 4 per cent. comprised), except when in regard to the 4 per cent. the cases of its application are expressly indicated.		
			Products of European origin.	Products of non-European origin.	
				Imported directly from outside of Europe.	Imported through the entrepôts of Europe.
			Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Sugars (103) from French colonies and possessions:					
Powdered (including white powdered) according to their estimated products when refined.	100 kilos net (refined sugar).	July 19, 1880		40. 00.	
Refined, other than candies	100 kilos net (effective weight).	do		40. 00.	
Refined candies	do	do		43. 00.	
Foreign sugars (103):					
Powdered, of which the presumed product after refining is 98 per cent. or less.	100 kilos net (refined sugar).	do	40 francs plus 3 francs per 100 kilos net on the effective weight.	40. 00	4 francs plus 3 francs per 100 kilos net on the effective weight.
Powdered, of which the presumed product after refining is more than 98 per cent.	100 kilos net (effective weight).	do	52. 50	52. 50	52. 50.
Refined, other than candies	do	do	52. 50	52. 50	52. 50.
Refined candies	do	do	56. 50	56. 50	56. 50.
Molasses (104) for distillation:					
From French colonies and possessions*	100 kilos gross	July 3, 1861 / May 16, 1863		Exempt.	
From foreign countries	do	May 1, 1867 / Dec. 30, 1873	3 francs liable to 4 per cent. additional.	Exempt	3 francs liable to 4 per cent. additional.
Molasses (104), other than for distillation, having in absolute saccharine richness—					
50 per cent. or less	100 kilos net	Jan. 30, 1872 / Dec. 30, 1873 / July 19, 1880	12. 00	12. 00	12 francs plus 3 francs liable to 4 per cent. additional.
More than 50 cent.	do	Jan. 30, 1872 / Dec. 30, 1873 / July 19, 1880	25. 50	25. 50	25.50 plus 3 francs liable to 4 per cent. additional.
Sirup (105):					
From the colonies and French possessions*	do	July 19, 1880		40. 00.	
From foreign countries	do	do	52. 50	52. 52	52. 50.

General tariff—Continued.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Description.	Units on which the duties are levied.	Collection, when authorized.	Duties (tenths and 4 per cent. comprised), except when in regard to the 4 per cent. the cases of its application are expressly indicated.		
			Products of European origin.	Products of non-European origin.	
				Imported directly from outside of Europe.	Imported through the entrepôts of Europe.
			Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Bonbons (sweetmeats) (106):					
From French colonies and possessions	100 kilos net	July 19, 1880		40. 00.	
From foreign countries	do	do	52. 50	52. 50	52. 50.
Fruits preserved in sugar (106 *bis*):					
From French possessions and colonies*	do	do		40. 00.	
From foreign countries	do	do	52. 50	52. 50	52. 50.
Sugared biscuits (106¾):					
From French colonies and possessions*	do	do		20. 00.	
From foreign countries	do	do	26. 25	26. 25	26. 25.
Preserves (confitures) (107) in sugar or honey:					
From the French colonies and possessions	do	do		20. 00.	
From foreign countries	do	do	26. 25	26. 25	26. 25.
Preserves (107) with neither sugar nor honey	do	May 16, 1863; Jan. 30, 1872; Dec. 30, 1873	12 francs liable to 4 per cent. additional.	12 francs liable to 4 per cent. additional.	15 francs liable to 4 per cent. additional.
Chocolate (472)	do	Jan. 30, 1872; Dec. 30, 1873; July 19, 1880	88. 00	88. 00	88 francs plus 3 francs liable to 4 per cent. additional.

* Those products are considered as from the French colonies and possessions which are imported directly.

FRENCH TARIFF ON AMERICAN FLOUR AND WHEAT.

REPORT AND TRANSLATION BY VICE-DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL HOOPER.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the text of a petition, with translation, which has been addressed to the French Senate by a delegation of French millers, praying for an increase of duty on American flour imported into France, or, that it be not allowed entrance save on the same equality as wheat, the delegation claiming that the projected tariff, as set forth in the petition, is prejudicial to the milling industry of France, and that it is not in accordance with French interest to admit foreign manufactured products on better terms than the raw material.

ROBT. M. HOOPER,
Vice Deputy C. G.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, France, March 1, 1881.

[Translation.]

CUSTOMS DUTIES UPON FLOUR AND WHEAT.

We communicate the text of a petition which has been addressed to the Senate by a delegation of French millers, and which we think it our duty to publish as matter of information. We see that these petitioners accept in principle a liberal introduction of foreign wheat, with a duty of 60 centimes per 100 kilograms (12 cents for 220 pounds). But they find the proposed duty of 1 franc 40 centimes per 100 kilograms (28 cents for 220 pounds) of flour insufficient, which leaves, they say, to the American miller a profit of 6 to 7 per cent. for these importations, to the detriment of the French miller who receives the American wheat. On account of the cost for transportation, which is much more considerable for the wheat than for the flour, the French miller paying too dearly for the first when it comes from America, be it understood, naturally cannot deliver the flour for less than 13 francs 80 centimes for 100 kilograms ($2.66 for 220 pounds), while the American flour can be sold for 11 francs 20 centimes ($2.16). Also, while declaring themselves free-traders, they find that the importation of American flour is not a fair exchange. As to the interest of the consumer, he is sufficiently insured by the increased duty on foreign wheat.

We wish to draw attention to the fact that if the claims of the millers are listened to it will be the farmers who will complain in their turn, because the small advancement of the duty on American flour is equivalent for them to a protective tariff on the wheat of the same country, because really that which the consumer buys is not the wheat but the flour. If the French millers cannot change at small cost the American wheat into flour, they will cease to buy, preferring their national wheat. Nevertheless, the logical conclusion of the complaint of the French millers will not be the increasing of the duty on flour, but the suppression of the duty on wheat. The millers would have the American wheat at low rates; the farmers desire that they may be high. It is, in truth, very difficult to satisfy both parties. This is the most embarrassing point to which a protective tariff system leads us, even a system the most mitigated. The petition of the delegation of French millers is as follows:

MESSIEURS LES SÉNATEURS: At the moment when the senate commences to discuss the duty upon flour, allow us to draw your attention to the present situation of the French millers through the growth of the importation of flour from the United States. The increase of importation is as follows:

	Barrels.
1879	4,230,242
1878	2,792,236
1877	1,504,979

This increase, which really only dates back a year, has remained unnoticed because of its recent date, and for the reason that the public attention was absorbed by the situation of England, where the two last harvests were so calamitous that they were

obliged to import three quarters of the flour consumed. In the meantime it is an error to suppose that this immense deficit has prevented the English millers from feeling the effect of the increase of importations of American flour. We have only to read the English papers in order to be posted on this point. This has resulted in an embarrassment the most annoying in the markets of the country. It is not to be doubted that on the return of the usual harvest of England the American flour will find a market much more difficult; consequently the Americans will have to find a new channel. It is in the market the most important next to England, that is to say in the French market, that the increase of production will be necessarily directed. To dissipate all doubts in this regard, it is simply necessary to draw attention to what has already been experienced with the American wheat. For some time it has been directed towards the English market; at a later period, on account of the progression of the harvests, it has appeared on our coast, and to-day it invades the whole country.

The experience of the past should not be forgotten by us; what has happened with the wheat is likely to occur with the flour. The continuation of increase in the importation of American flour is also the more certain that they have reduced the rates of transportation 25 per cent., and send us the wheat in the shape of flour instead of in the form of grain; 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of wheat is reduced to 75 kilograms (165 pounds) of flour. The exportation of flour would consequently gradually take the place of the wheat. The situation in which such a state of affairs places our milling industry comes from what exists. To-day the millers of the United States, as practical people, establish their mills in the heart of the States that produce the wheat, such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, Iowa, &c. Following the wheat and the flour from its departure from America until its arrival in France, the expenses of transportation from Minneapolis, Minn., the center of the grain-producing and milling interest, the most important, which we may take as an example, are, by employing the most economical route, that of the lakes and canals, 10 centimes (2 cents) the 100 kilograms for wheat and flour. The duties in France, according to the projected tariff of the custom-house are 60 centimes (12 cents) on 100 kilograms of wheat and 1 franc 20 centimes (23 cents) on 100 kilograms of flour. Taking for a basis that to get 100 kilograms of flour we must have 130 kilograms (286 pounds) of wheat, it follows that 100 kilograms of flour made in France from American wheat, having to support the costs of transportation, amounts to 13 francs ($2.50), and on paying the custom-house duty of 78 centimes (15 cents), amounts in all to 13 francs 78 centimes ($2.65), while the same amount of flour made in America and brought to France pays only 10 francs ($1.93) for transportation and 1 franc 20 centimes (23 cents) customs duty, making a total of 11 francs 20 centimes ($2.16). The difference in favor of the American miller on 100 kilograms is 2 francs 58 centimes (50 cents), which represents for him a premium of 6¼ per cent.

With such advantages the importation of American flour should increase rapidly; it is what has already occurred, and what has happened simply confirms the former premonitions. The amount of importations for the last three years which we have given above proves this statement. The American flour has supplanted our products in all the markets, and there only remains to us the national market, the only one which we have a right to defend. The French miller accepts the principles of free trade; it is in effect a most wholesome stimulant, but it is not, we think, making free trade to admit foreign manufactured products on better terms than the raw materials. It is for this reason that we have the honor to ask you not to allow the entrance of flour save on the same equality as wheat. The interest of the consumer, which we should have constantly in view in all matters touching the raising of the tariff, will not be brought into question here; it is insured by the duty on wheat of 60 centimes (12 cents) on the 100 kilograms, which is a simple duty of balance, and on which the miller on his part can have nothing to object to. If we would only remember that the French miller manufactures every year 2,500,000,000 francs' worth of flour, and that it is the only market for 100,000,000 hectoliters (275,100,000 bushels) of wheat, which represents the average amount of our harvest, we shall have an idea of the importance of the national interest that is threatened.

TARIFF ON TOBACCO.

TARIFF AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AFFECTING TOBACCO.

Tobacco, in leaves or stems, is prohibited entry into France when imported for the account of private parties. This prohibition extends even to the dust and *débris* of the leaves. Manufactures of tobacco may be imported for the account of private parties under special author-

ization of the administration. This authorization, however, is limited to ten kilograms (22 pounds) per annum to any one person. The tariff upon importations of this character is as follows:

Cigars and cigarettes, 36 francs per kilogram, net (equal to $3.15 per pound).

Snuff and chewing tobacco, 15 francs per kilogram, net (equal to $1.31 per pound).

Turkish smoking tobacco, 25 francs per kilogram, net (equal to $2.19 per pound).

All other smoking tobacco, 15 francs per kilogram, net (equal to $1.31 per pound).

These duties were promulgated in the law of June 13, 1880.

The following table gives a comparative view of the import duties on tobacco of the principal European nations:

Import duties on tobacco levied by the principal European nations, in France, per kilogram.

Tobacco.	France.	England.	Germany.	Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Leaf tobacco	(*)	8.27 to 9.65	1.06	0.132	0.0148	(†)
Cigars	36.00	13.99	3.37	2.58	0.848	‡30.00
Cigarettes	36.00	.....	3.37	.....	.....	.....
Snuff	15.00	10.34 to 12.41	.....	.....	0.2544	.....
Chewing tobacco	15.00	11.03 to 12.41	.....	.....	0.2544	.....
Smoking tobacco	15.00 to 25.00	.....	.....	.....	0.2544	.....
Other manufactures of	.....	11.03 to 12.41	2.25	0.42	0.2544	20.00

Tobacco.	Russia.	Spain. §	Portugal.	Turkey. ‖	Sweden.	Norway.	Denmark.	Greece.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Leaf tobacco	1.07	.....	8.12	.....	0.95	0.93	0.29	1.17
Cigars	21.49	.....	12.50	.....	4.24	1.84	1.87	0.78
Cigarettes	21.49	.....	.....	.....	4.24	1.12	0.46	1.17
Snuff	6.44 to 8.60	.....	.....	.....	1.63	1.12	0.46	2.24
Chewing tobacco	6.44	.....	6.25	.....	1.14	0.93	0.46	.....
Smoking tobacco	6.44	.....	.....	.....	1.47	1.12	0.46	1.17
Other manufactures of	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	0.46	0.55

* Prohibited, except for the régie. † Prohibited. ‡ For Havana cigars only.
§ Nearly all prohibited, except importations for the régie. ‖ Eight per centum ad valorem.

AMERICAN VS. FRENCH PROTECTIVE TARIFFS.

Apropos of our protective tariff, the opposition here to it is outspoken and almost bitter. "*Enormément épouvantable*," "*Le vieux de la montagne*," are some of the terms used in denouncing it. Yet I find it makes all the difference, as it did in the fable, who owns the ox and who the bull, for pending the discussion of the new French tariff, which reduced the duties on imported sardines from 31.20 francs to 10 francs per hundred kilograms, I find a protest made by the syndicate of manufacturers at Nantes, sent to the Senate through the chamber of commerce. As it seems a complete answer to their claims against our system of pro-

tection, I give a quotation. They first give the tariff of other countries: United States: Sardines, 60 francs to 95 francs per 100 kilograms; vegetables, 53 francs per 100 kilograms. Germany: Sardines, 95 francs per 100 kilograms. Russia: Sardines, 73.25 francs per 100 kilograms. Then follows their argument:

A comparison of these figures is sufficient to demonstrate that the interests of the French producer will be absolutely sacrificial. The well known superiority of our merchandise has, during several years, counterbalanced the effects of these tariffs, but little by little the consumer is seduced by the cheaper markets and has forsaken our products which we will be obliged to part with under cost.

The question presented for us, then, is one of life or death. It belongs to you to decide. That we may continue to live, we ask the maintenance of the old tariff and the rejection of the rates proposed by the Government and accepted by the Chamber of Deputies. * * * In conclusion, we have the right to demand that the French markets shall be reserved to us by a protective tariff equivalent to that which the foreign nations inflict upon our goods, or else that the foreign market shall be opened to us by a reduction of their tariffs, as ours are open to all foreign products.

* * * * * * *

The argument was of no avail and the reduction was made in the new tariff.

This argument, thus made in favor of a protective tariff in the case of an article of merchandise of which this country is the principal producer—where in 1879 the exportations stood 32,000,000 francs as against 771,000 importations, and, in 1880, 30,000,000 as against 820,000, where the tariff at its high rates produced during the two years only an aggregate of less than 4,000 francs, shows a watchfulness and regard for self-interest on the part of French manufacturers which would do no discredit to their own estimate of the most ardent and persistent protectionists in the United States.

THOMAS WILSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nantes, September 30, 1882.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT HERTZBERG, OF ST. ETIENNE, TRANSMITTING MEMORIAL OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THAT PLACE TO THE SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE, OF COMMERCE, AND OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, REGARDING A TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

I have the honor to transmit the inclosed "*communiqué*," of the "Republican of the Loire and the Haute Loire," containing a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Etienne, addressed to the French secretaries of agriculture, of commerce, and of foreign affairs, regarding a treaty of commerce with the United States, which may be of interest to the Department.

As to the statistical figures given in this "official" document, I beg to remark that the same appear to be rather inaccurate. It is true that in 1878 the value of the St. Etienne ribbon exportations had gone down to the sum of 1,359,146.30 francs, but in the following year the exportation of these articles amounted to 2,662,594.23 francs, and for the first five months of the present year the records of this office show an exportation the value of which amounts to 1,684,098.20 francs.

THEODORE HERTZBERG,
Commercial Agent.

ST. ETIENNE, *June* 3, 1880.

[Translation.]

MEMORIAL.

The chamber of commerce of St. Etienne has already had the honor to call your attention to the fact that a treaty of commerce with the United States would prove to be highly important and conducive to the interests of our home industry, the ribbon manufacture of St. Etienne.

It is more than eight years since a tariff of customs—amounting to almost prohibition—has closed up the American market against most of the products of European industries. This fact has become one of the chief causes for the sad stagnation of trade existing in the commercial circles of this continent.

As to the specialty of the St. Etienne ribbon-manufacturing branch, the value of its exportations to the United States reached in 1873 the figure of about 30,000,000 francs, embracing nearly the third part of its entire production. From that time this figure has been from year to year constantly decreasing until it has finally come down to a single million, thereby showing an exportation next to none. Now it seems to us that our own country does import a volume of American products sufficiently large to justify on our part an earnest effort of making that country—a country of a so pre-eminently consuming capacity—take in reciprocity a corresponding part of our industrial production.

Thanks to the labors of our Franco-American commission, the United States themselves have taken the first steps in this matter, which in our judgment should be considered as paramount to all others. In April, 1879, the American House of Representatives and Senate voted a resolution by which the President was requested to take into consideration the expediency of entering into negotiations with the French Government for the purpose of studying and preparing a treaty of commerce between the two countries.

We are not aware of the motives that may have prevented the French Government from taking advantage of these approaches so emphatically friendly.

New efforts in the same direction have since been made by the French-American commission, that body submitting to both branches of the American Congress a new joint proposition praying for the nomination of three commissioners. This resolution, left on the 5th of February, 1880, to the consideration of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has been, on the 24th of February, indefinitely postponed. As we learn from an official communication of the committee, a discussion of the matter will be taken up as soon as the "French Government may have made known its intentions to Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, who will immediately send the information to the Senate."

To sum up: It appears to us that the initiatory steps taken privately in the matter by the Franco-American commission have obtained all that reasonably could be expected. Moreover, it is an undeniable fact that the Government of the United States will leave the question untouched until the French Government shall have taken the same into its hands; and in the opinion of this chamber our Government cannot forbear any longer from taking due official notice of this important matter without seriously endangering the interests of this country.

The objection which might perchance be raised, "that previously to any steps on the side of our Government the new general tariff of customs ought to be voted," should not retard action. There is in reality not the least obstacle in the way of the French Government to prevent the same from accepting without even a day's delay the proposition offered in the joint resolution of the Senate at Washington, inviting France to nominate an "official" Franco-American commission. The nomination of such a body does not enjoin any responsibility whatever; it simply would express the desire of having the condition of things duly considered and fairly examined into by competent judges.

Convinced, as we are, Mr. Secretary, that you will without delay take into your hands our cause, or rather the cause of French commerce, we beg to give you the assurance of our highest respect.

EXPORT DUTIES OF FRANCE.

REPORT BY MR. WALKER.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's circular of the 15th ultimo, requesting information relative to export duties levied in France on the productions of foreign countries.

In reply I beg to inform the Department that the new French Government has in reality no export tariff.

Table B, of the new French tariff, promulgated May 8, 1881, reads as follows:

TABLE B.—*Export tariff.*

No.	Articles.	New tariff.
		Per 100 kilos.
580	Thoroughbred dogs, exported by the land frontier	Prohibited.
581	Books, infringing on copyright	Do.
583	All other merchandise	Free.

Thus showing two articles of export "prohibited," and all other merchandise "free."

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, March 23, 1883.

SWITZERLAND.

TARIFF OF SWITZERLAND.

The general import tariffs of Switzerland are light, and maintained wholly with a view to the federal revenues. The rates levied upon the articles which most directly concern American exporters are as follows, the unit of quantity being the meter centner, or 100 kilograms, equal to 220 pounds.

General import tariff per 220 pounds.

Wheat, corn, and all other cereals	$0 05
Flour	20
Meats, salted or smoked	80
Fish, salted or dried	80
Fruits, dried or preserved	07
Fruits, fresh	free.
Sugar	1 40
Sirup, colorless	1 40
Sirup, raw, brown, and molasses	60
Tobacco, leaf and stems	5 00
Tobacco, in twists	6 00
Tobacco, smoking	1 00
Snuff	1 00
Cigars	2 00
Cigarettes	2 00
Leather, uncolored	80
Leather, colored and enameled	1 40
Boots and shoes, coarse	3 20
Boots and shoes, fine	6 00
Iron and steel in bulk	12
Iron and steel implements, polished, painted, or varnished	3 20
Machinery and castings	80
Agricultural machinery	80
Raw cotton	12
Cotton waste	12
Cotton yarns, raw	08
Cotton yarns, bleached or colored	14
Cotton fabrics, colored or printed	3 20
Wool, raw or combed, waste, &c	12
Woolen yarn, raw, uncolored	80
Woolen blankets	1 40
Woolen cloths, colored and dressed	3 20
India rubber goods	3 20

EXPORT DUTIES OF SWITZERLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL CRAMER.

Referring to your circular dispatch of the 15th of February last, requesting a table or schedule of all export duties levied on the productions of foreign countries in Switzerland, I have now the honor to inform you that, having applied to the high federal council for the desired statistical information, said council gladly complied with my request by sending to this legation a table in French, relative to such export duties, a copy of which, with a translation thereof, is herewith inclosed.

M. J. CRAMER.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berne, March 28, 1883.

Duty on exports.

Articles.	Duty on exports.
	Francs.
Horses ..... per price..	1.50
Mules and mulets ..... do....	1.50
Asses ..... do....	50
Colts ..... do....	50
Horned cattle and calves, weighing more than 40 kilograms ..... do....	50
Calves, weighing only 40 kilograms ..... do....	05
Hogs:	
Weighing more than 40 kilograms ..... do....	50
Weighing only 40 kilograms; pigs ..... do....	05
Sheep and lambs ..... do....	05
Goats and kids ..... do....	05
Strange animals which are not transported in cars or wagons ..... do....	1.50
Wood for burning and charcoal ..... ad valorem..	2 per cent.
Wood, sawed and cut; wood for construction; for cartwrights' work; for carpenters; rough hewed and joined ..... ad valorem..	2 per cent.
Wood, coarse, or easily cut, square in parts, but not in its whole length; ordinary floating wood or rafts ..... ad valorem..	3 per cent.
Asphalt ..... per collier..	15
Trees or shrubs in pots or tubs	15
Common articles made of wood, such as rakes, forks, poles, &c ..... per kilogram..	15
Lime and plaster of Paris, coarse, calcined, or ground; lime hydraulics ..... do....	15
Basket trade, coarse ..... do....	15
Slate, dressed stones, grindstones, and whetstones ..... do....	15
Stones, sawed in blocks ..... do....	15
Clay and chalk ..... do....	15
Ordinary earthenware ..... do....	15
Tiles and bricks ..... do....	15
Grapes, fresh, for table use ..... do....	15
Wine-grapes (140 kilograms are calculated as 100 kilograms wine) ..... per collier..	30
Wine, cider, beer, in casks ..... per kilogram..	30
Mastich of pitch ..... do....	30
Iron ore ..... do....	30
Salt (for the kitchen and for beasts) ..... do....	30
Peat and turf ..... do	30
Foreign animals imported in cars (menagerie) ..... do....	1.50
Clean wastes of materials from which paper is manufactured; old cords and cables; linen, hemp, and cotton rags ..... per kilogram..	4.00
Hides, coarse, wet, and dry ..... do....	1.00
Merchandise and diverse objects, not mentioned on the tariff of exports ..... do....	20

SPAIN.

NEW SPANISH TARIFF.

REPORT BY MR. DWIGHT REED, SECRETARY OF LEGATION AT MADRID.

In accordance with an act dated the 6th July, 1882, providing for a new Spanish tariff, a royal order was issued on the 23d of that month giving to the public said tariff and ordering that the same should go into effect on the 1st August.

This order, together with the tariff, was published in due time in the "Gaceta de Madrid," but I deemed it best to await its publication in pamphlet form, together with the rules and regulations for carrying it into effect, before making a translation of the same. The pamphlet did not make its appearance until the latter part of August, since which time I have been engaged, when my other duties would permit, in making a translation of the essential part of it, which translation I have now the honor to transmit herewith, together with a copy of the pamphlet in question.

An extended review of the tariff does not seem necessary, but I deem it proper to say that its supposed benefits are only to be enjoyed by nations having treaties of commerce with Spain, and those which have no such treaty will pay the duties named in the first column, which are the same, with perhaps few exceptions, as those of the tariff of 1877.

The countries having treaties of commerce with Spain at the time the tariff went into effect are the following: Germany, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Netherlands and colonies, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Anam, and France and Algeria; and the countries enjoying the benefit of the most-favored-nation clause are China, United States of Colombia, Japan, Morocco, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Siam, and the Hawaiian Islands.

The treaties with Germany, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Netherlands and colonies, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey will expire during the present month, and up to the present time only those with Germany and Sweden and Norway have been extended until the 15th of December next. All the remaining countries will pay, the day after the expiration of their treaty, if no extension shall be made, the duties named in the first column of the tariff.

So far as the products of the United States are concerned, they will, of course, pay the duties named in the first column of the tariff.

DWIGHT T. REED.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Madrid, October 26, 1882.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (HACIENDA).

ROYAL DECREE.

In conformity with my council of ministers and the opinion of the board of tariffs and valuations, I have decreed the following:

ARTICLE 1. The inclosed customs tariff, reformed in accordance with the law of 6th instant, upon the application of base 5th of the law of 1st July, 1869, and that of

30th June ultimo, in regard to the commercial relations with the provinces of Ultramar.

ART. 2. In compliance with the provisions of article 4 of said law of 6th instant, the reductions of duties which result in the new tariff will only be granted to such goods as may be the product of and proceed from nations which may have in force treaties of commerce with Spain. The duties named in the first column of the reformed tariff shall be exacted on the goods produced in or proceeding from other nations.

ART. 3. The new tariff shall go into effect on the 1st day of August next; the duties named in the same shall be exacted on all the products and merchandise which may have been declared in the customs for consumption after said date.

ART. 4. All decrees, orders, and provisions of any kind, which may not agree with the provisions of the present decree, are abolished.

ART. 5. The minister of finance (hacienda) shall make the necessary provisions for the due execution of the preceding dispositions.

Given at San Ildefonso, on the 23d July, 1882.

ALPHONSE.

The Minister of Finance (Hacienda),
J. F. CAMACHO.

LAW OF TARIFFS, JULY 1, 1869.

Article 9 of the law of budgets of receipts ("ingresos") for the economic year of 1869–'70, from 1st July, 1869.

The customs tariff duties shall be reformed according to the basis established in Appendix C.

BASIS CITED IN THE PREVIOUS ARTICLE.

1. All kinds of merchandise is admitted into trade in the Spanish dominions of the peninsula and adjacent islands, with the exception only of articles, the circulation of which may be prohibited by the penal laws, those of public safety, and those pertaining to articles whose sale is limited by the Government to certain persons ("estancados").

2. The exportation of all the products of the country, whether natural or artificial, of whatever kind, and of national products, is allowed.

3. A tax on the importation of merchandise specified in the tariff, and called as heretofore customs duty, shall be exacted. This tax shall be of three kinds:

The first shall be called extraordinary, and may extend in generality to 30 per cent. of the value of the merchandise on which it may be imposed, and to 35 per cent. only in cases which may be determined by base 4.

The second shall be called fiscal and may extend to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The third shall be called balance ("balanza") tax, and shall consist of a small quantity per unit, weight, or measure.

4. The merchandise charged heretofore with a protective duty shall pay up to 30 per cent.

Articles among which are those now prohibited, and which may be determinately specified, shall pay up to 35 per cent.; also those articles which, owing to their high price or to their general consumption, although not of an absolute necessity, shall pay a similar additional duty.

The remainder of merchandise shall pay fiscal or balance duties in the manner which the Government may determine.

5. During six years from the 1st of July instant, the duties named as "extraordinary" shall be unalterable.

After that date these duties will be gradually reduced from the seventh to the twelfth year, until the maximum rate of the fiscal duties shall have been reached. (See law of 6th of July, 1882.)

The manner of reduction for each article shall be determined in the details of the tariff.

6. Exportation duties shall only be paid on the following articles: Cork in rough or tablets from the province of Gerona; rags of old linen, cotton, and hemp, and of used materials of the same. Lead ores sulphides ("galenas"). Leads, and leads mixed with oil for paint (white lead), and silver leads.

The maximum of duties to be imposed on these articles shall be 10 per cent.

7. The classifications of merchandise shall be made in generic groups, and not in specific subdivisions; the standard price of the article for the imposition of the duty shall be that of greatest importation of articles included in each group.

The valuation of the goods shall be made by taking the average of the prices which

the articles may have at the places (where duties are paid) on the coasts and frontiers, and in every case a certain per cent. shall be converted, for the concrete imposition, into a fixed rate of unity of weight, measurement, or count.

8. No alteration whatever shall be made in the tariff duties by orders or decrees, except in the case anticipated in base 5.

In regard to classifications, the rectifications which experience may advise may be made every three years on the proposition of the director of the branch and in view of the opinion of the board of tariffs.

9. No exemption, reduction of duties, on behalf of industry, public establishment, co-operation, nor person, of whatever class, shall be conceded.

This basis does not abolish the franchises enjoyed by the diplomatic corps, in accordance with treaties.

10. A commission of valuations shall be created, the object of which will be to form and publish every year tables of the average prices of merchandise during the year, the administration taking into account the observations made by tradesmen and manufacturers in regard to the same.

These tables shall serve to make out the accounts of rates in the statistics of importation, exportation, and transit, and to rectify, in accordance with them, the tariff in the case determined by base 5.

11. The tariff duties shall continue to be collected in the custom-houses established, or which may be established, by the Government, which will give to each (custom-house) such authorization as it may deem proper.

The Government may establish general warehouses ("depositos"), where all classes of merchandise may be admitted.

12. The customs (houses) shall be governed by regulations prepared by the Government, in which shall be established the directions, rules, and formalities for the importation, exportation, coasting and transit trade.

The questions which may grow out of these operations shall be decided by the Government without causing expense or damage to the parties concerned.

13. The Government, in accordance with these bases, shall prepare the tariffs, which shall go into effect on the 1st July next.

14. The minister of finance ("hacienda") shall dictate the necessary provisions for the organization of custom (houses) during the month of July next, subject to the following rules:

1. Stability of officers.

2. Responsibility and punishment of all misdemeanors ("faltas"), with fines or dismissals after having been tried.

3. Increase of salaries, within the credits mentioned in the law of budgets for this service.

4. The filling of positions newly created from among the individuals of the branch, both active and inactive ("cesantes"), after having had due regard to services rendered (previo concurso).

5. Admittance through examination ("oposician rigorosa"), and promotion by rotation ("escala") and contest ("concurso").

6. Simplification and rapidity in dispatch of "expedientes," in accordance with the basis 12.

Suspension of the application of base 5 of the law of 1st July, 1869.

Royal decree of June 17, 1875, declared a law by that of July 17, 1876. (See the law of 6th July, 1882.)

ARTICLE 1. The application of base 5, of Appendix C of the law of budgets of 1st July, 1869, according to which, from the 1st of July next, the extraordinary custom duties must be gradually reduced to the maximum of the standard of the fiscal, is suspended.

ART. 2. The Cortes of the Kingdom, to which the Government shall acquaint with this decree, shall fix the date when the provisions of said base must be executed.

Law of 6th July, 1882, repealing the suspension of base 5 of the tariff law, and ordering the rectification of the tariffs.

Alphonse XII, by the grace of God constitutional King of Spain, to all who shall see and hear the present, know: that the Cortes have decreed and we have sanctioned the following:

ARTICLE 1. The order suspending the carrying out of base 5 of law of tariffs in force, issued by royal decree of 17th June, 1875, is canceled.

ART. 2. The gradual reduction of the extraordinary duties to fiscal duties provided by base 5 of the tariff shall be made as follows:

First. Duties which exceed 15 per cent. and not 20 per cent. shall be reduced to 15 per cent. on the 1st August of the current year.

Second. The other extraordinary duties, from 20 per cent., inclusive, and upwards, shall be reduced to 15 per cent. by reduction being made on the said first day of August next, the second on the 1st July, 1887, and the third and last on the same day and month of 1892.

Within one year previous to the date fixed in the preceding paragraph for making the second reduction of the extraordinary duties, the Government will name a commission composed of senators, deputies, manufacturers, agriculturists, merchants, and members of the consultive board of tariffs, with a view to taking information, and, in consequence of such information, to report whether or not it will be convenient to the general interests of the country for the reduction to take place on that date or be suspended till 1st of July, 1892, on which day it shall be made in union with the third (and last reduction).

ART. 3. In accordance with base 8 of said law of tariffs, the rectification of the valuations and classifications of the same shall be made within the time named in the previous article, the consultive board of tariffs and valuations having been previously heard.

ART. 4. The reduction of duties which may grow out of the application of the first of the three reductions provided for by this law shall only be applied to merchandise which may be produced by, and proceed from, nations which may have treaties of commerce with Spain.

On merchandise which may proceed from other nations, the duties named in the tariff in force for nations which have no treaty of commerce shall be exacted, or those (duties) which may be hereafter established.

ART. 5. Before realizing the second reduction of extraordinary duties, in case this should be done in accordance with the second paragraph of article 2, the Government will open negotiations with the countries with which we may be connected by treaties of commerce to obtain from said states, as a reciprocal equivalent, new reductions in the tariff duties collected from articles of Spanish production. In case these concessions should not be obtained, the second reduction of the extraordinary duties shall not be made until the 1st of July, 1892, on which date said reduction shall be made in union with the third and last reduction; and the duties which may result from it shall only be applied to the nations with which new treaties of commerce may be celebrated, on account of the present ones having been abrogated.

ART. 6. The Government shall continue to charge importation and navigation duties on the products, vessels, and merchandise proceeding from countries which may in any way specially injure our products and our trade.

TRANSITORY ARTICLES. The specific duties which may be established by the reformed customs tariff shall be exacted in accordance with the prescriptions of this law on all the products and manufactures which may be declared for consumption in the customs from the 1st of August of this year.

We, therefore, order all tribunals, justices, chiefs, governors, and other authorities, both civil and military and ecclesiastic, of any kind and dignity whatever, to keep and cause to be kept, fulfil and carry out the present law in all its parts.

Given at the palace, 6th July, 1882.

I, the King.

The Minister of Finance (Hacienda),

Tr. FR'CO CAMACHO.

DISPOSITIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE TARIFF.

DISPOSITION FIRST.

Articles free of duty.

The following articles shall not pay any tariff duty on their importation into the Peninsula and Balearic Islands:

1. Mineral waters, with the exception of their "envases."*
2. Trees, vine-shoots ("sarmientos"), and plants (see the note of the disposition 14).
3. Lime (protoxide of calcium).
4. Minerals of copper, gold, and silver.
5. Samples of felt ("fieltro"), stained paper and textures up to 40 centimeters length.
6. Samples of lace and ribbons ("pasamanería") in small pieces without any commercial value or of use.

7. Gold, silver, and platina in jewels and in table services, broken pieces ("vajilla inutilizadaz), ingots (barras), coins ("monedas"), pieces and dust of precious metals, and silver and gold in an unmanufactured form ("tejos").
8. Gold, silver, and platina worked up in Spain.
9. Pearls, broken pearls, and misshapen pearls ("aljofar"), and precious stones.
10. Silk in cocoons, relicts of cocoons, and silk seeds.
11. Gypsum (sulphate of lime).

DISPOSITION SECOND.

Articles free of duty, under the conditions stated.

1. Articles of dress, toilet, and comfort objects, bed and table clothing; books, tools, and portable instruments, theater clothing, jewels, and table plate (used) carried by travelers in their luggage in a quantity in proportion to their position, occupation, and circumstances.

When travelers do not take their luggage with them, the clearing of the same may be done by the conductors or persons authorized for that purpose, whenever it shall be justified, in the judgment of the administration, that the objects are destined to particular use.

2. Coral gathered by Spaniards and taken direct in a national ship, these facts having been previously justified.
3. Fine arts works executed by Spaniards abroad, and those which may be acquired by the government, academies, or other official corporations, intended for museums, galleries, or studios, in cases in which these circumstances shall be proved.
4. Archæology and numismatic objects (medals and coins), intended for public museums, academies, scientific and artistic corporations, their destination having been previously justified.
5. The director-general of customs will give the necessary orders for the free importation of rosaries, sanctuary and other similar objects, which may be introduced by the general administration of the pious work ("Obra pia") of Jerusalem.
6. Objects and collections of minerals, of botanical and zoology, and models in small pieces for public museums and educational institutions, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, their destination having been previously justified.

NOTE.—If the regulations in each case are not complied with, or if the examination is not entirely satisfactory, the exemption will be considered as annulled, and the customs will impose the corresponding duties.

DISPOSITION THIRD.

Articles free of duty after the formalities provided by the customs regulations shall have been complied with.

1. Casks, wooden, hooped, and other "envases" for exportation of national merchandise.
2. Casks, sacks, and large casks hooped with metal imported with merchandise which does not include said ("envases") in payment of duties, and when the same may have to be exported.
3. Carriages, trained animals, portable theaters, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public performances, which may be temporarily imported and which may depart from the kingdom.
4. Furniture used by persons residing in the provinces of Ultramar, and in the Canary Islands, by Spaniards residing abroad, and by foreigners who may come to settle themselves in Spain.
5. Furniture, luggage, and effects of the diplomatic corps.
6. Foreign articles coming to Spanish exhibitions.
7. Submarine telegraph cables.
8. Cereals in sheaves or ears, hay, straw, and grasses which may be imported through the frontier of nations with which Spain may have treaties of commerce.
9. Samples which may not be free of duty according to the 1st disposition, and which may be imported by manufacturers, tradesmen or commercial travelers of the nations with which Spain may have commercial treaties.

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* The word "envases" will frequently occur. It signifies the package in which the substance is contained, as, for example, the bottle for liquids, drugs, medicines, wines, spirits, &c.; the tin case for such articles as sardines, fruits, biscuits, &c.; the inner packings of damageable articles, to the exclusion of the wooden case, box, cask, or barrel.

DISPOSITION FOURTH.

Upon the payment of duty on merchandise not mentioned in the tariff.

1. Spun goods ("hilados") composed of two or more textile materials will be appraised according to the item of the material paying highest duty.

2. Texture in which the threads run lengthwise, whether they form the base or whether they may have been added with the object of forming the patterns or to give it greater thickness, although the threads may be cut or not, shall be considered as warp. Threads which may form the width of the texture and which may form the pattern or which may increase its thickness shall be considered as weft.

3. Textures composed of cotton warp and weft of any other vegetable material, or *vice versa*, shall pay according to the items of group 3 of the fifth class to which they may belong, according to their class.

4. Textures which have the warp entirely composed of cotton threads, and the weft also entirely composed of woolen threads or of woolen threads mixed with cotton threads, whatever may be the proportion of the mixture in the weft, shall be considered as textures of wool mixed with cotton.

5. Textures composed of threads of three different materials shall pay as follows:

Warp or weft.	Weft or warp.	Shall be considered as—
Cotton thread	Flax or hemp threads and other vegetal fibers.	Textures of flax or hemp.
Threads of vegetal fibers	Threads of vegetal fibers and wool or hair.	Textures of vegetal fibers mixed with wool.
Do	Threads of vegetal fibers and silk.	Textures of vegetal fibers mixed with silk.
Do	Threads of wool and silk	Do.
Threads of wool or hair	Threads of two or more vegetal fibers.	Textures of vegetal fibers mixed with wool.
Do	Threads of vegetal fibers, wool or hair.	Textures of wool.
Do	Threads of vegetal fibers and silk.	Textures of wool mixed with silk.
Threads of silk	Threads of different vegetal fibers.	Textures of vegetal fibers mixed with silk.
Do	Threads of vegetal fibers, wool, or hair.	Textures of silk mixed with wool.
Threads of flax and hemp	Threads of flax, hemp, and other vegetal materials.	Textures of flax or hemp.
Threads of vegetal fibers and wool or hair.	Threads of vegetal fibers and silk	Textures of wool mixed with silk.
Do	Threads of vegetal wool and silk	Do.

6. When in the mixed part (warp or weft) the threads of the material which may pay the highest duties shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the total weight of the texture; said threads shall not be taken into account for the payment of duties, but will pay as if it were a texture mixed with other materials.

7. Tulles will pay duty on the material of which the foundation ("fondo") is composed, and when there is a mixture in the foundation, duty shall be paid on the preponderating material.

8. Shawls with fringes ("pañuelos con flecos") will pay, including their weight, according to their class, "partida," the texture may belong.

9. Cloths embroidered by hand or machinery out of the loom and those mixed with fine metals or of imitation, whether embroidered or not, shall pay the duty corresponding to their class, and an additional charge of 30 per cent. on the same. This additional charge shall be 50 per cent. for articles of nations which have no commercial treaty with Spain.

10. Clothing ready-made, including linen articles, whether completely finished or merely basted, shall pay on their total weight the duty on the cloth of which the exterior part of the article is composed, and an additional charge of 30 per cent. on the same. Should the clothing be embroidered, said additional charge shall be computed upon the duty for embroidered cloth. Said additional duty shall be 50 per cent. for articles coming from nations which have no commercial treaty with Spain, exacting, when the clothing is embroidered, the duty corresponding to embroidered cloth.

Knit textures are exempt from the above-mentioned additional duty and will be appraised according to their respective tariffs without any increase.

11. Wreck remains ("despojes") of foreign vessels which may have been wrecked on the Spanish coast shall pay 8 per cent. on their value, realized at public auction, under the formalities prescribed in the regulations.

Disposition Fifth.

Packings ("Envases y empaques").

By "envase exterior" shall be understood that which is visible when the package ("bulto") is unopened; every inclosure contained therein is an "envase interior."

Articles whose duty is fixed by weight—oils and greases (except wax), honeys, meats, fish, tripe in brine, machinery, drugs and chemical productions—shall pay on the gross weight when they are contained in a single packing ("envase").

If any of these articles should come in one or more packings ("envase"), or in packets contained in the outside packet ("envase exterior"), only the weight of the merchandise of the inside packings or packets shall be included.

All other merchandise shall pay duty also on paper wrappings, ribbons, packets or inside packing ("envases interiores"), provided always that they are not "cajas or estuches" (fancy boxes, &c.), assessed separately.

Caps or capsules for firearms, hooks and eyes, pins, metal eyelet-holes, metallic pens, games, and toys, instruments of science and art, and other similar objects, which pay also on the interior, fancy boxes ("cajas ó estuches interiores") containing them, and with which they are generally sold, at retail.

Chinese silk handkerchiefs which pay according to their net weight, without including the paper in which they come wrapped nor those placed in the foldings.

The "envases" for alkaloids and their salts, those for brandy, liquors, beer, cider, and wines, shall be assessed separately, according to their respective materials. Bottles in which sparkling wine is imported from nations which have commercial treaties with Spain excepted, are and are exempt from duty; also the casks for other wines of the same nations are exempt from duty.

Rollers, deal and card-boards (including those metalized), on which fabrics are wrapped, oil-cloths, laces, ribbons, &c., ("passamaneria"), shall be deducted from the weight of those articles.

Casks, barrels, and large metal vessels shall pay the duty which corresponds to their class, except when they contain merchandise which pay on the gross weight.

Sacks, introduced as serving, for "envases" shall pay 10 centimes of peseta each, except in cases where the merchandise contained therein shall pay according to gross weight.

Disposition Sixth.

Tares.

From the gross weight of the merchandise below mentioned the following per cent. shall be discounted on account of tares:

	Per cent.
Cocoa and palm oil in barrels	20
Steel in boxes	10
Indigo:	
In boxes	15
In seroons	10
Sugar in boxes and hogsheads	14
Cinnamon:	
In boxes	20
In bags	8
Phosphorus:	
In tin boxes	30
In tin boxes packed in others of wood	50
Madder dye ("grancina") in casks	20
Thread in packages or bundles	3
Tin sheets in boxes	10
Earthenware, porcelain, and fine clay:	
In boxes or casks	30
In baskets	16
Gypsum, smoking-pipes in casks	30
Glass and crystal, nitched or plain, silvered or unsilvered:	
In boxes or casks	40
In baskets and plain glass for glass windows in a single box	20

Note.—The glass and crystal contained in wooden cases is not subject to the above-mentioned tare.

Special tares.

Sugar in sacks ("bayones" *), for each sac, 750 grams.

	Per cent.
Liebig extract of meat in boxes	70
Cotton and flax thread on wooden spools, for the spools only	30

* "Bayones," *sacks made of palm leaves.*

	Per cent.
Silk threads and floss with silk on wooden spools, for the spools only	45
Laces, ribbons, &c., for the inside frames of wood, card-board, or similar materials, except the textiles, off the net weight of the articles	10
Perfumery, for all "envases" and inside packings	25

NOTE.—Soaps which pay on the "envases interior" are excepted.

DISPOSITION SEVENTH.

Reimportation of national articles.

Merchandise, fruits, and national effects which may be exported abroad and returned to the Peninsula and Balearic Islands shall be considered as foreign, and shall be subject to the payment of duties named in the tariff. The following articles which will be admitted free of duty are excepted:

1. Paintings that are works of fine art, when they shall have been exported with the customs invoice, and when on their return the number of that document is quoted or the duplicate of the same is produced in order to make the due comparisons.

2. Books, provided always that the number of copies, the title of the book, and name of the printer are stated in the invoice.

3. Copper coins, returned from abroad or from the provinces of Ultramar, if on examination made in the mint of Madrid it is found to be Spanish coined ("cuño"), legitimate and in circulation, the customs shall send samples of the copper coin to the General Direction for said examination, suspending its clearance until the proper result of the examination shall have been received.

The following national articles shall also be admitted free of duty, after the rules established in the customs regulations shall have been complied with:

1. Wines and "envases."

2. Carriages, saddle horses ("caballerias"), and other animals ("ganados") which may leave by land and which may be imported in the same manner.

3. Articles returned from foreign exhibitions.

4. Wrecks and remains of vessels wrecked abroad.

5. Staves and ores from the Irati Mountains and Roncal Valley in the province of Navarre, which may pass in transit through France.

6. Iron ores conveyed by the Bidasoa River to be reimported in transit through France.

7. Merchandise which may pass in transit through Portugal, in accordance with the regulation approved by royal decree of 7th February, 1877.

DISPOSITION EIGHTH.

Commerce with the provinces of Ultramar.

In conformity with the law 30th of June, 1882, commerce from the ports of the provinces of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Philippines, to those of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands shall be subject, in regard to shipping and reception of merchandise, to the same formalities as those established by the customs regulations for the commerce between the ports of the peninsular provinces.

The products of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Philippines shall be admitted free of duty into the Peninsula and Balearic Islands, tobacco excepted, which shall be subject to the legislation in force, and brandy, sugar, cocoa, chocolate, and coffee will pay the duties fixed by said law.

Those duties which have to be abolished on 1st July, 1892, and reduced by a tenth part yearly until their extinction, will be collected, each economic year in the following form:

Merchandise product of and proceeding from Cuba and Porto Rico.

Time of reduction.	Brandy, per hectolitter.	Cocoa and chocolate, per 100 kilograms.	Coffee, per 100 kilograms.	Sugar superior to No. 14, Holland scale, per 100 kilograms.	Sugar inferior to No. 14, Holland scale, per 100 kilograms.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
From July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883	10 00	25 00	20 00	12 00	5 50
From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884	9 00	22 50	18 00	10 80	4 95
From July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885	8 00	20 00	16 00	9 60	4 40
From July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886	7 00	17 50	14 00	8 40	3 85
From July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1887	6 00	15 00	12 00	7 20	3 30
From July 1, 1887, to July 1, 1888	5 00	12 50	10 00	6 00	2 75
From July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1889	4 00	10 00	8 00	4 50	2 20
From July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1890	3 00	7 50	6 00	3 60	1 65
From July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891	2 00	5 00	4 00	2 40	1 10
From July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892	1 00	2 50	2 00	1 20	55
From July 1, 1892	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free

When the preceding articles are the product of and proceed from the Philippines, they shall only pay the fifth part of the duties fixed for those of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The attestation ("comprobacion") of the number of the sugars, both of "tren comun" and "centrifucados," shall be made in the customs by the mere comparison of the color of the samples taken at the time of clearance with the official standard No. 14 of the Holland scale.

Transitory or temporary duty.

Sugar of all kinds, the products of and proceeding from the Spanish provinces of Ultramar, will pay the transitory or temporary duty of 8 pesetas and 50 centimes per 100 kilograms fixed by article 14 of the law of budgets of 1878-'79.

There shall be also exacted the transitory or temporary duty provided for by article 18 of the law of budgets of 1876-'77 on cocoa, coffee, and brandy of the same provinces, in the following form:

Cocoa, per 100 kilograms, 16 pesetas; coffee, per 100 kilograms, 27 pesetas; and brandy, for each hectoliter, 3 pesetas, 75 centimes.

Municipal tax.

As provided in article 25 of the law of budgets of 1878-'79, with reference to article 43, that of July 11, 1877, there shall be collected as a municipal tax a sum equal to the transitory or temporary tax for sugar, cocoa, and coffee of the provinces of Ultramar.

DISPOSITION NINTH.

FREE PORTS.

Canary Islands.

The only ports of these islands which may trade with those of the Peninsula are those of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Orotava, Ciudad del Real de las Palmas Sta. Cruz de la Palma, Arrecife de Lanzarote, Puerto de Cabras, San Sebastian, and Valverde.

The following products of these islands will be admitted free of duty:

Oil of tartago ("tartago").
Almonds.
Lupines (altramuces).
French beans (alubias).
Mineral soda (barrilla).
Chestnuts (castanas).
Barley (cebada).
Onions (cebollas).
Rye (centeno).
Cochineal (cochinilla).
Sweetmeats (dulces).
Straw (for hats).
Fruits.
Peas (garbanzos).
Seeds (semillas).
Indian corn (maiz).
Dyes (orchilla).
Potatoes.
Fish (pescado).
Filtering stones (piedras de filtro).
Stones for paving (losetas).
Silk in cocoon or pod, raw and worked.
Wheat.
Wine.

Goods, fruits, and effects introduced into the Canary Islands, proceeding from the Peninsula, shall lose their nationality and be considered as foreign ones, if they are returned to the Peninsula as unsalable or for other causes.

Merchandise, the product of and proceeding from the Spanish provinces of Ultramar, which may touch at Canaries shall preserve its nationality on its introduction into the Peninsula, the said ports being considered as deposits, but it must be included in the certificates ("documentacion") determined by the customs regulations.

Ceuta, Melilla Alhucemas, Peñon de la Gomera, and Chafarinas Islands.

Goods, fruits, and effects, whatever may be their origin, proceeding from the above mentioned ports and introduced into the Peninsula and Balearic Islands, shall be considered as foreign, and will pay the duties of this tariff.

Fish, the product of and proceeding from the tunny fisheries ("almadrabas") of Ceuta, Melilla, and Chafarinas Islands, will be admitted free of duty, subject to the formalities established in the regulations.

Ammunitions of war and military effects, proceeding from all the free ports, when they come accompanied by the pass ("permit") or guide ("guia") of the corresponding commissary of war or chief of the military corps to which they may belong, will be admitted free of duty.

Disposition Tenth.

Commerce with Fernando Po and its dependencies.

Merchandise which may be the product of and which may proceed directly from the Spanish islands of Fernando Po and its dependencies, Annobon, Corisco, Elobey, and Cape of St. Juan, shall not pay any duty on their introduction into the Peninsula and Balearic Islands, as the trade will be considered as coasting trade.

All the products of the western coast of Africa brought to Fernando Po and its dependencies, and thence conducted directly to the Peninsula and Balearic Islands, shall pay three-fifths of the duties assigned in the tariff, always provided that they are accompanied by the documents required by the customs regulations.

Disposition Eleventh.

Direct importation.

It will be understood for tariff purposes that direct navigation shall be when ships which may have been loaded with merchandise in non-European ports may conduct the same to those of its destination in the Peninsula or Balearic Islands without touching at any foreign port during the voyage.

Merchandise shall enjoy the benefits of direct "procedencia" in the following cases:

1. When vessels loaded with the same may enter foreign ports, through stress of weather or to receive orders, without loading or unloading.
2. Whenever the vessels, through damage or an unavoidable sea accident, may be obliged to transship the merchandise to other vessels to be taken to its destination.
3. Products of the Philippine Islands which, being accompanied with the certificate of origin and of embarkation for the Peninsula, may have been transshipped during the voyage, but without unloading in any foreign port.
4. The same Philippine products with like certificates, although the vessels carrying the same may touch at other ports of India and China to complete their cargo.
5. Vessels which, carrying products of the provinces of Ultramar, may enter foreign ports of America to complete their cargo.

Notes.—The certificates of nationality of merchandise and of its shipment shall be made on the presentation of the invoices certified to by the customs of Ultramar.

Damaged merchandise through stress of weather, transshipments to other vessels in foreign ports, shall be justified by certificates of the respective Spanish consuls. The customs shall verify the fact of direct importation ("procedencia") by the examination of the documents of navigation.

Disposition Twelfth.

Trade with nations which have celebrated treaties with Spain.

In compliance with article 4 of the law of 6th July, 1882, the reduced duties which may result from the application of the first of the three reductions provided by the said law, and which are fixed in the second column of this tariff, shall only be applied to the merchandise which may be produced and proceed from nations which have treaties of commerce with Spain. These are—

Nations.	Date of treaty.	Date of termination.
Germany	Mar. 30, 1868	Oct. —, 1882
Denmark	Sept. 8, 1872	Oct. —, 1882
Greece	Aug. 21, 1875	Oct. —, 1882
Italy	Feb. 22, 1870	Oct. —, 1882
Netherlands and colonies	Nov. 18, 1871	Oct. —, 1882
Portugal	Dec. 20, 1872	Oct. —, 1882
Russia	Feb. 23, 1876	Oct. —, 1882
Sweden and Norway	Feb. 28, 1871	Oct. —, 1882
Switzerland	Aug. 27, 1869	Oct. —, 1882
Turkey	Mar. 13, 1862	Oct. —, 1882
Belgium	May 4, 1878	May 4, 1884
Austria-Hungary	June 3, 1880	Apr. 14, 1887
Anam	Feb. 27, 1880	Sept. 26, 1890
France and Algeria	Feb. 6, 1882	Feb. 1, 1892

China, United States of Colombia, Japan, Morocco, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Siam, and the Hawaiian Islands, in virtue of other treaties, will enjoy the treatment of the most favored nation.

The duties named in the first column of the tariff will be exacted on merchandise proceeding from other nations.

The duties of a nation which may have a treaty of commerce with Spain shall be applied without any condition to all merchandise which is not specially indicated in the tariff, and which may proceed directly from a nation having such treaty, provided always that on the verifications made of said merchandise when it is dispatched it is ascertained that it is not the product of a nation having such treaty.

For the merchandise marked with letter "C" in the margin of the tariff there shall be exacted from the importer, in order to prove the nationality of the same, a certificate of origin made out in conformity with the following rules:

RULE 1. The certificate of origin which the importer must present at the time of clearance shall consist of an official declaration made by the producer or manufacturer or person authorized by him, before the local authority of the place of production or of deposit, that the goods referred to in the certificate are from his manufactures or a product of his industry; the respective Spanish consuls shall legalize, without duties or expenses, the signatures of said authorities.

RULE 2. The certificate shall express the number, marks, numeration, and gross weight of the packages; and in regard to the merchandise therein contained, its material and class; with regard to threads ("hilados") and textiles it will be clearly expressed whether they are of cotton, hemp, or flax, wool or silk, or mixed with those materials.

RULE 3. Certificates of origin of the products of China and Japan, specially destined to Spain, shall be written in Spanish at the Spanish consulates in those empires, with the visé of the consul; and the vessels carrying the merchandise may transship it to other vessels without losing the benefits of the most-favored-nation clause, provided always that the transshipment is justified.

RULE 4. Merchandise of a country which may have a treaty of commerce with Spain, destined to Spain, accompanied by the corresponding certificate of origin, and which may pass in transit through another country having such a treaty, will not be required to justify the transit; but when the transit takes place through a nation having no treaty of commerce, it must be so stated by a special certificate issued by the consul of Spain or by the respective foreign customs officials.

RULE 5. The certificates may be written in Spanish or in French. When they are written in any other language, they will be translated into Spanish (as the merchant may select) by official interpreters, ship-brokers, interpreters, commercial brokers, boards of agriculture, industry, and commerce of the locality, or by the consuls of the nations having treaties of commerce with Spain to which the merchandise may belong.

RULE 6. When the merchants receive the certificates without the requisites above set forth they may return them before the clearance, in order that the formalities omitted may be supplied, making use in the mean time of the place of storage granted the customs regulations, with the understanding that on applying for the clearance of the merchandise accompanied by certificates of origin, this document shall be considered as definitely admitted.

RULE 7. If at the time of examination the corresponding certificates are not presented, and if presented they should not contain all the requisites, or they should not agree with all the merchandise referred to, they shall be null, and the duties fixed for nations which have no treaty of commerce with Spain shall be exacted.

RULE 8. The merchandise and effects in small quantities which travelers may bring in their baggage, proceeding from nations which have a treaty of commerce with Spain, will not require certificates of origin in order to enjoy the lowest duties established for said nations; but if on examination it is found that the effects and merchandise are the industrial product of countries having no treaty of commerce with Spain, the duties fixed in the first column of the tariff shall be exacted.

RULE 9. The minister of finances (hacienda) may at all times, when deemed proper, make exceptions in the requirements of a certificate of origin for merchandise marked letter "C" in the tariff.

DISPOSITION THIRTEENTH.

Premiums and drawbacks.

Exporters in the Peninsula of refined sugar shall have the option between the payment of a premium of 57 pesetas 39 centimes per each 100 kilograms of sugar which they may export, assigned by the law of 17th July, 1849, and the decree of 12th July, 1869, or the return (drawback) to them of the customs and consumption duties col-

lected as transitory and additional municipal charge; provided always that the regulations in regard to the same, in accordance with the law of 22d June, 1880, shall have been complied with.

In order that the return (drawback), in case it shou'd be preferred, may be authorized while its value may exceed the premium of 17 pesetas 39 centimes above mentioned, the exporters shall have to previously prove, through the means which the administration may have established or shall establish, that the refined sugar which is exported proceeds from sugar No. 14 inclusive, or inferior thereto, or from honey, the product of, and proceeding from, one or more of the Spanish provinces of Ultramar.

In no case and for no reason shall the premium and the return duties (drawbacks) be made at one and the same time.

A premium of 40 pesetas will be allowed to the constructors of national vessels for each ton (2.83 cubic meters) which the vessels constructed may measure, the formalities established having previously been complied with (law of 25th June, 1880).

The tariff duties which may have been paid by constructors or repairers of vessels and marine machinery, on materials of any kind imported from abroad for the construction, cleaning, and repairing of iron or wooden vessels, shall be returned; also for worked material necessary for armament, and for material necessary for the construction and repair of engines and boilers of steam naval vessels, whatever may be the system and force of such apparatus.

In order to return the duties, the weight and bulk of the materials or effects shall be appraised (as expressed in the tariff) by the weight or bulk of the work when finished, so that that part of the duties corresponding to the waste ("mermas") and remainder ("desechos") of said materials or effects resulting from the construction or transformation when applied to said works may be credited to the treasury (decree law 22d November, 1868).

In order to effect the return of the duties, the rules of instruction at present in force must be previously complied with.

DISPOSITION FOURTEENTH.

Prohibited articles of importation.

1. Arms of war,* projectiles, and ammunition, except by permission of the Government.
2. Reproduction of hydrographic charts published by the marine (navy department).
3. Catapults or culverins ("cerbatanas"), air-guns.
4. Books and printed matter in Spanish in cases prescribed by law of copyright.
5. Maps and charts by Spanish authors in conformity with the same law.
6. Missals, breviaries, and other liturgical books of the Roman Catholic Church.
7. Moorish ("ochavos") coin.
8. Pictures, figures, and all other objects offensive to morality.
9. Pharmaceutical preparations or secret remedies of unknown composition.
10. Rosaries and other religious objects from holy places, introduced for commerce and private use.
11. Tobacco, in the form and cases, specified in the rules of [government] monopoly "estanco."
12. Articles and objects, the entry of which may be prohibited by other ministries to avoid injury to the public health or damage to agriculture.

NOTE.—The importation at the present time of the following articles is prohibited:

1. Roots, shoots, graftings, all the residue of the vine, such as trunks, roots, leaves, and anything which may have served for its cultivation, although imported as wood or combustible, and all kinds of trees, shrubs, and live plants, with the exception of those dissected and properly prepared herbs.
2. Potatoes, their leaves, shoots, sprouts, and cuttings, and the sacks or packages ("envases") in which they may be brought from any part of America and Holland.
3. Lard in an untried state proceeding from the United States of America.

NOTICE.

1. The items of merchandise for which is exacted a certificate of origin (or its equivalent), in order to show that it is the product of a nation having a treaty of commerce with Spain, are marked with the letter *c*.
2. Items of the tariff whose present duties are extraordinary are marked with the letter *e*.
3. Items marked with an asterisk [*] pay duty according to weight.

* Pistols, revolvers, guns, and carbines which exceed 7 millimeters shall be considered as arms of war.

Tariff for the exaction of duties on foreign merchandise introduced into the Peninsula and Balearic Islands.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties for the nations.	
			Without treaty.	With treaty.
			Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*
	CLASS I.—*Stones, earthy matters, minerals, crystal wares, and productions of pottery ("productos ceramicos").*			
	GROUP 1.—Stones and earthy productions employed in construction, arts, and industry:			
1	Marbles, jaspers, and alabaster in the rough, or in dressed pieces, squared, and prepared for taking the form.	100 kilograms.	37	37
¢2	Marbles of all classes, cut into blocks, tables, or steps, of any dimensions, polished or not.	... do	3.75	3.10
¢3	Marbles worked up or chiseled, in all classes of objects, polished or not.	... do	8.00	7.35
*4	Other stones and earthy substances employed in buildings, arts, and industry.	....do	06	06
	GROUP 2.—Mineral coal:			
5	Mineral coals and coke (1)	Ton of 1,000 kilograms.	2.50	2.50
	GROUP 3.—Schist, bituminous matter ("betunes"), and their products:			
*6	Tar, pitch (breas), asphalt, bitumen, schist, and crude oils derived from the same.	100 kilograms.	41	41
	(1) NOTE.—The mineral coal and coke shall be cleared according to weight expressed in a certificate which the consul of Spain at the port of shipment will give to the captain of the ship bringing it, in which shall be set forth the quantity received on board, according to the charter-party and the bills of lading, the presentation of which shall be required for that purpose. In cases of doubt the customs may make the necessary comprobation. Article 29 of the law of budgets, of 11th July, 1877, fixed the duty on mineral coals at 2 pesetas 50 centimes.			
	(2) NOTE.—Crude oils derived from schists shall be understood to be those derived by the first distillation of the same, distinguishable by their yellowish color and density of 0.900 to 0.920 grades, or from 56½ to 57½ of the aerometer centesimal equivalent to 24.69 to 21.48 of Cartier grades.			
*7	Crude, natural, petroleums (3).			
	Law of budgets, 1878–'79:			
	Extraordinary duty	....do	8.34	8.34
	Transitory duty	....do	3.75	3.75
	(3) NOTE.—Crude, natural, petroleums are those which have a dark-greenish color, pronounced smell, devoid of clearness (transparencia), and contain essential oils which volatilize or dissolve at a temperature inferior to 60° centigrade, and leave by distillation 230° centigrade a residuum; samples shall be sent to the general direction of all the petroleum cleared.			
8	Petroleums and other mineral oils, refined (4), and benzine.	....do	5.50	3.80
	(4) NOTE.—All mineral oils which do not unite the properties set forth in the two anterior notes shall be considered as refined oils.			
	Law of budgets of 1878–'79:			
	Extraordinary duty	....do	17.25	17.25
	Transitory duty	....do	3.75	3.75
	GROUP 4.—Minerals:			
*9	Mineral ores	Ton of 1,000 kilograms.	0.25	0.25
	GROUP 5.—Glass and glassware:			
¢10	All sorts of glassware, common or ordinary (5)	100 kilograms.	8.00	6.50
	(5) NOTE.—Bottles, demijohns, and flasks, for holding oils, wines, drugs, perfumery, and chemical products, provided they are not raised or embossed, shall be considered as included in this item.			
¢¢11	Glass, and imitation glassware, although it be gilded or silvered inside (6).	....do	45.00	34.65
	(6) NOTE.—Bottles, glasses, cups, and other objects for table service, lighting, and ornaments, whether of crystal or white or colored glass, shall be included in this item.			
12	Window and sheet glass	....do	17.50	16.04

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties for the nations.	
			Without treaty.	With treaty.
	CLASS I—Continued.			
	GROUP 5—Continued.		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
e 13	Glass, silvered (as mirrors, looking-glasses, &c.), and glass for spectacles, watches, and clocks.	100 kilograms.	80.00	69.34
	GROUP 6.—Clay worked up ("loza," "porcelana"), &c.:			
* 14	Clay in tiles, bricks, and roof-tile ("tejas"), for construction of edifices, ovens, &c. (7).	....do	06	06
	(7) NOTE.—In the application of this item it must be borne in mind that it only includes bricks, floor and roof tiles, or clay in the rough, which are to be employed in the construction of walls, ovens, &c.			
15	Clay in tiles, large and small, for floorings, colored and varnished tiles and pipes (8).	....do	1.50	1.50
	(8) NOTE.—This includes tiles for floorings, mosaic, as well as the above-mentioned objects, which are used for buildings, varnished, painted, enameled, made with washed or sifted clay.			
e e 16	All sorts of table earthenware plates, cups ("loza de pedernal"), and of fine clay, such as water-bottles, &c. (9).	....do	37.50	26.58
	(9) NOTE.—The objects of fine clay included in this item are those for table use, such as flower-pots, ornaments, and kitchen service ("vajilla").			
e 17	Porcelain	....do	52.50	37.50
	CLASS II.—*Metals, and all manufactures in which metal enters as a principal element.*			
	GROUP 1.—Gold, silver, and platinum:			
18	Gold in ("alhajas") jewelry or ornaments (10), including those with precious stones or pearls, (12).	Hectogram ...	25.00	25.00
	(10) NOTE.—In the classification of jewelry or ornaments all small objects of luxury, valuable on account of workmanship and generally intended for ornament of persons of both sexes, will be included.			
	(12) NOTE.—In the dispatch of finished objects, including objects of jewelry ("joyeria") of gold, silver, or platinum, where mastic is used, a reasonable allowance will be made for the tare, owing to said mastic.			
19	Silver in jewelry or ornaments (see Note 10), including those with precious stones and pearls (see Note 12).	....do	3.50	3.50
e 18	Gold, silver, platinum worked into other objects (11), (see Note 12).	....do	2.60	2.60
	(11) NOTE.—In the classification of "vajilla" will be included utensils for domestic use, objects for church service, and in general all large pieces used for the ornamentation of apartments.			
	GROUP 2.—Iron and steel:			
	Cast iron:			
e 21	In ingots, and old castings	100 kilograms.	2.50	2.00
e 22	In pipes, of all classes	....do	4.70	3.50
e 23	In ordinary manufactures	....do	7.50	6.10
e 24	In fine manufactures, *i. e.*, those polished or furbished with coating of porcelain, or ornaments of other metals.	....do	17.50	11.80
e e 25	Forged iron and steel rails	....do	8.00	4.55
e e 26	Iron and steel sheets, from 6 millimeters inclusive, thickness and rivets.	.. do	9.00	6.70
e e 27	Iron and steel, in bars of any shape, in sheets up to 6 millimeters thickness, the axles, axle-trees, plates, and springs for carriages and tires or hoops ("flejes").	....do	13.00	8.65
e e 28	Iron and steel in large pieces, composed of bars and plates, with rivets, for the construction of buildings, &c.	....do	16.90	11.25
29	Iron wire	....do	8.00	6.55
e 30	Iron wire in nails and screws, although they may have brass heads.	....do	20.00	14.85
e e 31	Iron pipers	....do	13.00	8.50
32	Iron in metallic cloth (rough)	.. do	16.00	15.00
e 33	Iron in manufactures of all classes, not expressly tariffed, although they may have a coat of porcelain and a part of other metals and pipes covered with brass plate.	....do	24.00	19.84
e 34	Iron and steel *in useless objects*	....do	5.00	2.50

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of articles.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties for the nations. Without treaty.	With treaty.
	CLASS II—Continued.			
	GROUP 2—Continued.		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
c e 35	Tin, in sheets	100 kilograms.	20.00	13.85
e 36	Tin, worked ("labrado")	....do	62.50	50.95
37	Needles, pens, pieces for watches, and other similar objects of iron or steel.	Kilogram	3.00	3.00
38	Knives, carving-knives ("navajas"), and pen-knives, of iron or steel.	....do	1.00	1.00
39	Scissors, for sewing	....do	2.25	2.25
40	Swords ("armas blancas"), and pieces for the same	....do	2.05	2.05
e 41	Fire-arms and cannons, and other pieces for the same. (13) NOTE.—In order that pieces of fire-arms may pay according to this article, they must be finished and polished on the outside.	....do	5.00	4.60
	GROUP 3.—Copper and its alloys:			
42	Copper of first fusion and the old copper	100 kilograms.	12.50	11.75
c 43	Copper and brass, in bars and ingots, and old brass	....do	22.50	18.60
c 44	Copper and brass, in sheets, and nails and copper wire	....do	50.00	33.15
c e 45	Copper and brass, in tubes, large pieces, partially worked, such as the outside of "braseros," &c., and bottoms of boilers.	....do	70.00	46.20
c 46	Brass wire	....do	30.00	20.60
c 47	Metallic cloth, of copper or brass, unworked	....do	60.00	41.25
48	Bronze, unworked	....do	10.00	9.30
e 49	Copper, bronze, or brass (worked), and all alloys of common metal, in which copper forms part, in pieces of hardware, although they may be varnished.	....do	125.00	86.68
e 50	Said metals and alloys in gilt, silvered, or nickeled objects.	....do	250.00	216.70
	GROUP 4.—The other metals:			
51	Tin, in ingots	... do	12.50	10.55
52	Zinc, in ingots, blocks, or cakes ("tortas")	....do	6.00	5.00
e 53	Zinc, in sheets, nails and wire	....do	15.00	13.65
e 54	Zinc, in manufactured objects, although they may be varnished.	....do	26.00	23.75
	Duty which must be applied to nations which have a commercial treaty, so long as the treaty with France shall subsist.	....do	.....	23.69
*55	All the other metals and alloys not expressed in sheets, blocks, nails, tubes, &c.	....do	1.60	1.60
56	The same worked up ("obrados"), whether varnished or not.	....do	37.50	16.60
57	The same metals, and zinc, in gilt, silvered or nickeled objects.	....do	45.00	45.00
	CLASS III.—*Substances employed in pharmacy, perfumery, and chemical industries.*			
	GROUP 1.—Simple drugs:			
58	Oil of coco and of palms	....do	8.00	6.40
59	The other vegetable oils, except that of olive	....do	8.00	6.00
	Law of budgets of 1878-'79, extraordinary duty	... do	20.00	20.00
*60	Dyewoods and tannery bark	....do	.25	.20
e 61	Madder-root ("granza ó rubria")	....do	20.00	18.35
62	Ben, flax, and other oleaginous seeds	....do	1.00	.91
63	Other products of vegetal kingdom not expressed in other items.	....do	10.00	10.00
*64	Products of the animal kingdom employed in medicines.	....do	3.00	3.00
	GROUP 2.—Colors, dyes, and varnishes:			
65	Ochers and natural earths for painting	....do	.10	.10
66	Indigo (14) and cochineal (14) NOTE.—In accordance with the provisions of article 26, of law of budgets of 1878-'79, indigo proceeding direct from foreign countries which are not European, shall pay 3 pesetas less on each 100 kilograms than the duty named in this tariff.	....do	45.00	21.00
67	Dyeing extracts	....do	7.80	5.75
e 68	Grancina, and its mixture with ground madder	Kilogram	.75	.65
c 69	Varnishes	100 kilograms.	24.00	18.00
70	Colors, in powder or in lumps (15) NOTE.—The colors included in this item are those composed of a metallic base, which are used mixed with oil, turpentine, and which are generally indissoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, rarely crystallized,	....do	7.50	4.80

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties for the nations. Without treaty.	With treaty.
	CLASS III—Continued.			
	GROUP 2—Continued.			
	and almost always in powder or lumps, such as white lead, yellow ocher, vermilion, Prussian and Thénard blue, and English green.		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
71	Colors, prepared, and (dyes) tints	100 kilograms.	25.60	24.00
c 72	Colors derived from coal (hulla), and other artificial colors (16).	Kilogram	2.50	1.00
	(16) NOTE.—The colors included in this item are those called artificial, *i. e.*, organic products, in which mineral substances rarely enter; they are generally crystallized, dissoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, and employed in paints, dyeing, and stamping, with or without gold size, such as picric acid, "aldeida" green, English violet, rosaline, and its salts, naphtha, colors, &c.			
	GROUP 3.—Chemical and pharmaceutical products:			
73	Acid, muriatic or chloric	100 kilograms.	1.50	1.45
74	Acid, nitric	do	6.50	6.50
75	Acid, sulphuric	do	2.28	2.28
c 76	Alkaloids, and their salts	Kilogram	30.00	27.50
77	Alum	100 kilograms.	1.50	1.15
78	Sulphur	do	1.25	.65
79	Barilla, natural and artificial	100 kilograms.	1.00	.80
	(17) NOTE.—Barilla, natural and artificial, are understood to be carbonates of impure soda which contain carbon.			
80	Alkaline carbonates, caustic alkalies, and ammoniacal salts.	do	3.80	2.90
81	Chloride of lime	do	2.60	2.00
82	Chloride of potassium, sulphate of soda, chloride, carbonate, and sulphate of magnesia.	do	.50	.50
c 83	Chloride of sodium (common salt)	do	3.25	.54
84	Glues and albumine	do	12.00	12.00
85	Phosphorous	Kilogram	.70	.60
86	Nitrate of potass (saltpeter)	100 kilograms.	3.75	3.70
87	Nitrate of soda	do	1.00	.66
88	Oxide of lead	do	5.00	4.60
89	Sulphate and pyrolignite of iron	do	1.50	1.50
90	Pills, capsules, and the like (18)	Kilogram	2.00	1.85
	(18) NOTE.—The products or substances included in this item shall be examined by the pharmaceutical inspectors, who will sign the declarations with the customs officers in the following form: The goods cleared are those expressed in the declaration and are (or are not) admitted to importation by virtue of their formula having been published (state where), or their composition having been discovered through analysis made by.			
c 91	Pharmaceutical products not specified (see Note 18)	do	1.00	.90
92	Chemical products not specified	do	.10	.10
	GROUP 4.—Various:			
93	Starch	100 kilograms.	10.00	9.15
94	Fæcula, for industrial uses, dextrine and glucose	do	2.00	2.00
c 95	Soap, common	do	18.75	15.80
c 96	Paraffine, stearine, wax, and whale sperm, in the lump.	do	25.00	21.00
c c 97	Paraffine, stearine, wax, and whale sperm, in the lump, manufactured.	do	50.00	33.90
c 98	Perfumery and essences	Kilogram	2.00	1.73
c 99	Gunpowder, explosive mixtures and fuses "mechas," for mines.	do	.47	.47
	CLASS IV.—*Cotton, and its manufactures.*			
	GROUP 1.—Raw cotton:			
*100	Raw cotton, with or without seed (kepita) (19)	100 kilograms.	1.50	1.20
	(19) NOTE.—In accordance with the provisions of article 25 of the law of budgets of 1878–'79, raw cotton coming direct from foreign countries, not European, shall pay 1 peseta less on each 100 kilograms than the duty named in this tariff.			
	GROUP 2.—Spun cotton ("hilados"):			
c 101	Cotton, spun and twisted in one or two threads, white or colored, up to No. 35 inclusive (20).	Kilogram	1.25	.76
	Cotton from No. 36 and upwards	do	1.75	1.00
	(20) NOTE.—In order to ascertain the number according to the English system (the system adopted in this tariff) to which a piece of cotton belongs, any one num-			

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties for the nations.	
			Without treaty.	With treaty.
	CLASS IV—Continued.			
	GROUP 2—Continued.			
	ber of meters of cotton may be taken, which number will be multiplied by the invariable factor 59 (this being the number of centigrams which a meter of cloth of one thread No. 1 will weigh). The product will then be divided by the number of centigrams which the meters of cotton may weigh; the quotient, multiplied by the number of threads it may contain, will give the corresponding English number, to which 7 per cent. will be added if the cotton of more than one thread is only twisted, and 10 per cent. if twisted and colored.		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
c e 102	Cotton from No 36 and upwards (see Note 20)	Kilogram	1.75	1.00
e e 103	Cotton twisted in three or more threads, raw, white, or colored.	do	2.50	1.75
	GROUP 3.—Woven textiles:			
c e 104	Textiles closely woven, raw, white, or dyed, in pieces, or shawls, up to 25 threads, inclusive (21).	do	3.00	1.54
	(21) NOTE.—The number of threads will be determined by half of the total of threads contained in a square of 6 millimeters in the warp and weft of the cloth, the counting to be done with the instrument called "thread-counter."			
c e 105	Textiles from 26 threads and upwards (see Note 21)	do	2.70	1.74
c e 106	Textiles, printed, and those crossed and worked in the loom up to 25 threads, inclusive (see Note 21).	do	4.00	2.40
c e 107	Textiles from 26 threads and upwards (21), (see Note 21).	do	3.70	2.49
c e 108	Textiles, transparent, such as muslins, cambrics, lawns, organdies, and gauze of any class.	do	3.00	2.24
c e 109	("Acolchados y piqués"), quiltings piqué	do	4.50	2.10
c e 110	("Panas veludilloe"), corduroys, velveteens, and other double textures, for wearing apparel.	do	3.50	2.49
e 111	Tulles	do	5.00	4.18
e 112	Lace, of any class, except that of crochet ("puntillá")	do	6.25	5.40
e 113	Knitted fabrics of crochet, made by hand or in the loom.	do	3.00	2.35
c e 114	Knitted fabrics, in a piece (singlers), undershirt and drawers.	do	2.62	1.97
c e 115	Knitted fabrics, in stockings, socks, gloves, and other objects.	do	5.25	2.54
	CLASS V.—*Hemp, flax, aloe ("pita"), jute, and other vegetable fibers, and their manufactures.*			
	GROUP 1.—"Raw en rama":			
116	Hemp, raw and hackled	100 kilograms.	10.00	9.80
117	Flax, raw and hackled	do	2.70	2.70
118	Jute ("abaca"), aloe, and other vegetable fibers	do	1.05	1.05
	GROUP 2.—Spun:			
119	Hemp and flax spun into threads	do	27.50	27.20
120	Aloe, abaca, jute, and other vegetable fibers spun into threads.	do	7.80	7.75
c e 121	Threads, twisted, of two or more threads	do	122.50	111.80
e 122	Rope and cordage "jarcia y cordeleria" (22)	do	20.80	18.90
	(22) NOTE.—Threads of flax, hemp, or jute, twisted, of two or more threads, 10 meters of which weigh more than 5 grams, will be considered as pack-thread and will pay according to this item.			
	GROUP 3.—Woven textiles (23):			
	(23) NOTE.—Textures of flax which must pay according to the number of threads, only those of the warp in the space of 6 millimeters will be counted.			
c e 123	Textiles of hemp or flax, with or without mixtures of cotton, up to 10 threads, inclusive.	Kilogram	1.25	.87
c e 124	Same, from 11 to 24 threads, inclusive	do	2.50	2.15
c e 125	Same, from 25 threads upwards	do	4.25	3.85
c e 126	Same, crossed or worked up	do	2.00	1.83
127	Lace ("encages")	do	12.50	12.50
e 128	Hosiery (tejidos de punto)	do	5.00	4.58
e 129	Textiles, plain, of jute, abaca, aloe, or other vegetal fibers, whether mixed or not with cotton.	do	.45	.45
	Duty which must be applied to nations having treaty of commerce so long as the treaty with France may remain in force.	do	.45	.25

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duty for the nations.	
			Without treaty.	With treaty.
	CLASS V—Continued.			
	GROUP 3—Continued.		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
e 130	Textiles, crossed or worked up, of the same materials, whether mixed or not with cotton.	Kilogram.....	.90	.90
	CLASS VI.—*Wools, bristles, horsehair, and their manufactures.*			
	GROUP 1.—Raw:			
131	Bristles, horsehair, and hair.....	100 kilograms.	2.00	2.00
132	Wool, common, unclean (24).....	....do.....	28.00	24.30
	(24) NOTE.—Wool which, after being washed with sulphate of carbon, loses more than 10 per cent. of its weight, will be considered as unclean wool.			
133	Wool, common, washed.....	....do.....	56.00	48.60
134	Wool, common, unclean, of other classes, and long wool for worsteds (25).	....do.....	12.50	7.60
	(25) NOTE.—Wool more than 10 centimeters long shall be considered as long wool.			
135	Wool, common, clean.....	....do.....	25.00	15.20
136	Wool, combed or carded, and waste from carding....	....do.....	33.25	33.25
	GROUP 2.—Spun ("hilados"):			
137	Worsted, spun and twisted, crude, or with oil.....	Kilogram.....	1.85	1.10
138	Same, cleaned or bleached.....	....do.....	2.60	1.65
139	Worsted, dyed.....	....do.....	3.00	1.95
	GROUP 3.—Woven:			
e e 140	Carpetings, of pure wool, or mixed with other materials.	100 kilograms.	139.55	99.70
e 141	Feltings mixed with other materials.....	Kilogram.....	.75	.60
e e 142	Blanketings mixed with other materials (26).....	....do.....	2.25	1.78
	(26) NOTE.—Blankets called "plaids," or similar thereto, which pay according to the class of the textile of which they may be composed, are not inclued in this item.			
e e 143	Hosiery ("cejidos de punto"), whether mixed or not with cotton or other vegetal fibers.	....do.....	4.00	3.47
e e 144	Cloths, and all other fabrics of the cloth line, of pure wool, flock wool, hair, or mixed with these materials.	....do.....	8.00	4.32
	Duties which must be applied to nations having treaties of commerce so long as the treaty with France shall remain in force.	.. do.....	8.00	4.30
e e 145	The same cloths, when they have all the warp of cotton or other vegetal fibers, and the astrakans and plush of the same materials.	....do.....	8.00	2.60
e e 146	All the other textiles of pure wool, flock wool, hair, or mixtures of these materials.	....do.....	5.00	3.68
	Duty to be applied to nations having treaties of commerce so long as the treaty with France shall remain in force.	....do.....	5.00	3.50
e e 147	The same textiles, when all the warp is of cotton or of other vegetal fibers.	....do.....	5.00	2.17
148	Fabrics of bristles or horsehair, whether mixed or not with other vegetal fibers.	....do.....	2.50	2.00
	CLASS VII.			
	GROUP 1.—Spun:			
149	Silk, raw and spun but not twisted.....	....do.....	1.50	0.70
e 150	Silk, twisted.....	....do.....	6.25	3.80
*151	Silk, waste ("borra de seda"), combed or carded....	...do.....	0.15	0.15
152	Same, spun but not twisted.....	....do.....	0.50	0.30
e 153	Same, twisted.....	....do.....	4.50	1.85
	GROUP 2.—Woven:			
e 154	Silk, plain or striped.....	... do.....	17.50	14.40
	Duty to be applied to nations having treaties of commerce so long as the treaty with France shall remain in force.	....do.....	.....	10.00
e 155	Velvets and plushes.....	....do.....	26.25	21.90
	Duty to be applied to nations having treaties of commerce so long as the treaty with France shall remain in force.	....do.....	.....	12.00
e 156	Velveteens ("tejidos de filosedo") and those of floss, crude or mixed with silk.	... do.....	9.00	6.90
	Duty to be applied to nations having treaty of commerce so long as the treaty with France shall remain in force.	....do.....	.....	5.00

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duty for the nations.	
			Without treaty.	With treaty.
	CLASS VII—Continued.			
	GROUP 2—Continued.			
c157	Tulles, laces, edgings of silk, or floss silk	Kilogram	22.50	20.40
	Duty to be applied to nations having treaty of commerce so long as the treaty with France shall remain in force.	do		7.00
cs158	Silk textiles or floss silk	do	15.00	13.30
	Duty to be applied to nations having treaty of commerce while the treaty with France shall remain in force.	do		10.00
c159	Velvets and plushes of silk or floss silk with the whole warp or weft of cotton or other vegetal fibers.	do	12.60	8.00
c160	Other textiles of silk or floss silk with all the warp or weft of cotton or other vegetal fibers.	do	6.70	4.00
c161	Textiles of silk or floss silk with all the warp or weft of wool or hair.	do	7.50	5.00
	CLASS VIII.—*Paper and its applications.*			
	GROUP 1.—Printing and writing paper:			
162	Paper, unsized and half sized, for printing	100 kilograms	10.50	10.50
	Duty to be applied to nations having treaty of commerce so long as the treaty with Belgium shall remain in force.	do		10.50
c163	Paper, unsigned, for writing, lithographing, or stamping.	do	30.00	27.50
c164	Paper, cut, made by hand, and ruled	do	56.25	48.75
	GROUP 2.—Printed paper, engraved or photographed:			
c165	Books, bound or unbound, and others printed in Spanish (27) (28).	do	42.00	38.50
	(27) NOTE.—The bindings of books shall be appraised according to the item corresponding to their material. When the books are bound in rustic, or with pasteboard wrappers, they shall pay as printed matter on their total weight.			
	(28) NOTE.—The authors or editors of works printed abroad in the Spanish language are the only ones who, through the payment of duties, may import them into Spain fifteen days after the publication in the Gazette,' by the ministry of Fomento, of a bibliography of said works. This publication once made, authorizes all subsequent publications. Newspapers published abroad in the Spanish language do not require permission to introduce them into Spain.			
166	Books and other publications in a foreign language. (See Note 27.)	do	10.00	10.00
167	Engravings, maps, and plans	Kilogram	1.25	1.25
	GROUP 3.—Decorating paper:			
cs168	Paper, stamped with gold, silver, wool, or crystal	100 kilograms	200.00	130.00
cs169	Paper of other kinds	do	27.50	23.84
	GROUP 4.—Cardboard and various papers:			
c170	Paper, brown, ordinary for packing, &c	100 kilograms	12.50	10.85
171	Paper, other paper, not expressly tariffed	do	40.00	35.00
c172	Cardboard in sheets and boxes lined with ordinary paper, and objects of cardboard, &c., not finished (29).	do	8.00	6.95
	(29) NOTE.—Boxes of pasteboard lined with paper more or less ordinary, which serve for packing of handkerchiefs, shirt-bosoms, buttons, fabrics in pieces, and other similar articles, will pay according to this item.			
c173	Said objects finished and cardboard boxes ornamented or lined with fine paper or other materials.	Kilogram	1.50	1.35
	CLASS IX.—*Woods, and other vegetable materials employed in industry, and its manufactures.*			
	GROUP 1.—Woods:			
174	Staves	1,000 kilograms	15.00	15.00
	Duty to be applied to nations with treaty so long as the treaty with Austria-Hungary shall remain in force.	do		10.00
175	Wood, ordinary in boards, although they may be cut, planed, grooved, and tongued, for boxes or floors, planks, beams, rafters, masts, and wood for ship-building.	Cubic meter	2.75	2.60

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duty for the nations.	
			Without treaty.	With treaty.
	CLASS IX—Continued.			
	GROUP 1—Continued:		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
	Duty to be applied to nations with treaty so long as the treaty with Austria-Hungary shall remain in force.	Cubic meter		2.00
	Wood:			
*176	Fine, for cabinet ware, in boards, planks, in logs or pieces.	100 kilograms.	0.55	0.55
177	Fine, serrated or in planks	....do	4.48	4.48
¢178	Cooper's ware, fitted or unfitted	....do	10.00	9.15
	GROUP 2.—Furniture, &c. (30):			
	(30) NOTE.—The marble slabs of furniture shall be appraised by the second column of the tariff, provided they are presented separate from the objects to which they belong.			
	Wood:			
¢179	Ordinary, manufactured into any kind of objects, turned or not turned, painted and varnished, and the battens molded and varnished or prepared for gilding, and wooden curved furniture, although they may be painted or varnished.	....do	20.00	18.75
180	Fine, manufactured into furniture or other objects, turned, polished, carved, and varnished; those of ordinary wood inlaid with fine woods; those tapestried, except with silk or leather textiles and corners gilt.	....do	36.00	33.75
¢181	In the same objects gilt, edged with mother of pearl or other fine materials and metal moldings, and those tapestried with silk or leather.	....do	112.00	102.65
	GROUP 3.—Various:			
*182	Coal, wood, and other vegetable combustibles	Ton of 1,000 kilograms.	0.50	0.50
183	Cork	100 kilograms.	0.90	0.90
*184	Wooden hoops, twigs, and railings	....do	1.25	1.25
185	Rushes, esparto, vegetable hair, soft rushes, twigs, fine straw, palm and other analogous materials, unmanufactured.	....do	0.25	0.20
¢186	The same materials, manufactured	....do	30.24	30.24
	CLASS X.—*Animals and their remnants employed in industry.*			
	GROUP 1.—Animals:			
¢187	Horses (gelding) above the standard height	Each	128.30	128.30
188	Other horses and mares	....do	31.50	31.50
189	Mules	....do	19.60	19.60
190	Asses	....do	8.40	8.40
191	Cows, bulls, and calves	....do	13.80	13.80
192	Pigs	....do	8.45	8.45
193	Sheep and goats and animals not included	....do	1.40	1.40
	GROUP 2.—Furriers' and leather-dealers' wares:			
194	Skins and hides, untanned (31)	100 kilograms	12.60	10.15
	(31) NOTE.—In accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of the law of budgets of 1878-'79, skins and hides untanned coming direct from foreign countries not European shall pay 3 pesetas less on each 100 kilos than the duty assigned in this tariff.			
¢¢195	Leather, enameled, and calfskin, tanned, &c	Kilogram	5.00	3.25
	Duty to be applied to nations so long as the treaty with Belgium and France are in force.	....do		2.50
¢¢196	Leather, other, including sole leather	....do	2.00	1.85
	Duty to be applied to nations with treaty so long as treaty with France and Belgium are in force.	....do		1.25
197	Belt leather for machinery	....do	1.00	1.00
*198	Furs for caps and coats, or for ornament, in natural or dressed state.	....do	0.64	0.50
¢199	Furs in made-up objects	....do	9.00	8.25
¢¢200	Kid and leather gloves	....do	32.00	18.33
¢¢201	Shoe leather	....do	8.75	5.65
¢202	Harness and belt ware (32)	....do	3.75	2.15
¢203	Other articles of leather, or lined with same	....do	5.00	4.58
	(32) NOTE.—Saddles, bridles, reins, horse gear of all classes, and traveling objects—such as bags, portmanteaus, trunks, hat-boxes, and other articles composed of leather or skin—will be considered as articles of harness and belt ware.			

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duty for the nations.	
			Without treaty.	With treaty.
	CLASS X—Continued.			
	GROUP 3.—Feathers:		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
c 204	Feathers for ornament in natural and manufactured state.	Kilogram.....	10.00	9.15
c 205	Feathers—other feathers and those for dusting ("plumeros").	....do.....	2.00	1.85
	GROUP 4.—Other animal remains ("despojos"):			
206	Animal fats and greases.....	100 kilograms.	1.90	1.70
*207	Guano and other manures.....	....do.....	0.05	0.04
208	Entrails.....	....do.....	21.90	21.90
*209	Other animal remains not enumerated and not manufactured.	....do.....	0.50	0.50
	CLASS XI.—*Instruments, machinery, and apparatus employed in agriculture, industry, and traveling.*			
	GROUP 1.—Instruments:			
c c 210	Pianos (33).....	Each.....	250.00	174.14
	(33) NOTE.—Cases, including cords for pianos, shall pay the duties of the article to which they may belong, even when not accompanied by the other pieces which are necessary to constitute the musical instrument properly so called.			
211	Harmoniums and organs.....	....do.....	20.00	20.00
	Watches:			
212	Gold.....	....do.....	7.50	7.50
213	Silver and other metals.....	....do.....	2.00	1.80
c 214	Clocks with weights and alarm clocks.....	....do.....	1.20	1.10
c 215	Works for wall clocks or mantle-piece clocks not finished, with or without case and chronometers (34).	.....	5.00	4.70
	(34) NOTE.—Cases, pedestals, dials, and other accessories, shall pay duty as manufactured objects, according to the article to which the material belongs. Machinery for wall or table clock (in "desbaste") and pieces of brass for the same, shall pay according to item No. 49. The pieces (in "desbaste") are distinguishable by their being only roughly finished, by the want of escapements, by the minute hands not being adjusted, and by the last wheel being without cog. In cases where watch machinery shall come in pedestals, &c., and the importer should not wish to separate them for examination, one kilogram will be taken as the weight of the machinery, including the dial, and the remainder shall pay as indicated in the previous paragraphs.			
	GROUP 2.—Apparatus and machines:			
c c 216	Weighing machines.....	100 kilograms.	27.50	22.95
217	Agricultural machines (35).....	....do.....	1.00	0.95
	(35) NOTE.—The machines here referred to are those employed by the field laborer or agriculturist for preparing the land and gathering the fruits, and also those used to clean or improve the same without essentially varying its natural form. Landlords and tenants who are enjoying the benefits of the law of 3d of June, 1868, in the introduction of all classes of instruments ("aperos") or agricultural machines, the duty on which as assigned in the tariff is higher than that of Article No. 277, shall pay the duties of the same article (277), provided they shall justify by a certificate of the mayor of the locality that the articles are destined to be employed in establishments which enjoy the privilege of the said law.			
218	Motive machine.....	....do.....	2.50	2.40
	Duty to be applied to nations with treaty so long as the treaty with Belgium shall remain in force.	....do.....	.....	2.00
219	Machines of copper and their alloys and their pieces of the same metals (36).	....do.....	27.00	24.00
	(36) NOTE.—The machines and separate pieces of copper and their alloys with parts of other materials shall also pay duty as per this article, provided said metal shall exceed them in weight.			
220	Machines and separate pieces of material for industry (37).	....do.....	9.00	8.00
	(37) NOTE.—In order that the bags ("mangas") and filters of wool employed in manufacture may be assessed			

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duty for the nations.	
			Without treaty.	With treaty.
	CLASS XI—Continued.			
	GROUP 2—Continued.			
	by this article, a certificate stating the industry or factory to which they are destined will be required. For the classification of pieces of machinery the following rules shall be taken into account:			
	1st. A separate piece of machinery is understood to be any object not expressly included by name in any article of the tariff, which by its form and by the conditions in which it is presented for clearance in the customs (although it may not be entirely finished), is exclusively destined to, and may only be applied to forming part of a machine (in case it should arrive finished) should be assessed according to one of the articles of machinery of the tariff.			
	2d. The importer of a separate piece for machinery, if he deem it expedient, may have the option, on producing for clearance, to have it assessed according to the article corresponding to the material of which said piece is composed, instead of being assessed according to one of the articles of machinery.			
	3d. Pipes, bars, axles, screws, plates, sheets, boilers, bottoms, wire, and other articles expressly provided for in the tariff, must always be assessed according to the articles of the same in which they are limitedly included, although they come destined for machinery.			
	4th. The implements, tools, and utensils employed in arts and industries must not be considered as separate pieces of machinery so far as the customs tariff is concerned, and they must pay the duties of the articles corresponding to the materials of which they are composed.			
	GROUP 3.—Carriages:		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
*221	Coaches and berlins, 4 seats, &c., new, used, or repaired.	Each	1,000.00	801.80
**222	Berlins of 2 seats, &c., omnibus of more than 15 seats, and diligences new, used, or repaired.	....do	750.00	606.75
**223	Carriages of 2 or 4 wheels, &c., regardless of the number of seats, omnibusses up to 15 seats and carriages not expressed in the previous classes, new, used, or repaired.	....do	312.50	270.90
*224	Railway and tramway carriages, and the pieces of wood finished for the same.	100 kilograms.	37.90	37.90
*225	Other vehicles for railways, and pieces of wood finished for the same.	....do	10.85	10.85
*226	Carts and hand-carts.....	....do	10.00	8.65
	GROUP 4.—Navigation (38). (39):			
	(38) NOTE.—The duties on navigation are fixed by the law of June 25, 1880. Anchors, grapnels, cables, chains, barometers, chronometers, binnacles, temporary or stationary telescopes, cooperage (piperia), rigging tackle, cordage (jarcia), sails, masts, yards, booms, &c., necessary for the maneuvers and safety of the vessel, according to her class, are comprised in the duties named in articles No. 227 to 230; the spare stock of the last three articles in proportion to the requirements of navigation will also be admitted free whatever other duty. Carpetings, glass, earthenware, lamps, and every kind of effects ("enseres"), furniture, and other articles of commodity or luxury exclusively destined to cabin service, to private use, and to the defense of the vessel, and in quantities in proportion to the destination of the same, will also be comprised in the duties named in the article of the above-mentioned tariff. When the objects referred to in this note do not meet the requirement indicated, they shall pay the duties fixed in the respective articles of the tariff.			
	(39) NOTE.—Duties on steam vessels shall be levied on the total number of tons which may result from measurement, and no separate duty shall be levied on machinery which shall be considered as an integral part of the vessel. As a basis for the assessment of ships introduced from abroad, the copy of the certificate of measurement (arqueo) may be used provisionally, which, in accordance with article 28 of the regulation of the 2d December, 1874, and the royal order of 12th January, 1876, has to be delivered to the collector of customs, with the visé of the respective captain of the port.			

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duty for the nations. Without treaty.	With treaty.
	CLASS XI—Continued.			
	GROUP 4—Continued. The parties interested must present to the customs a certificate of the captain of the port showing that the certificate of measurement has been approved by the inspector, in accordance with articles 29 and 32 of said regulations; and it is to be understood that the customs will not consider the clearance and payment of the corresponding duties as finally settled until this formality has been complied with; this will be stated in the respective declaration or document. National ships which have been lengthened (or whose tonnage has been increased) in foreign dock-yards must, on their return, pay duty on the increased tonnage. Ships repaired abroad must, on their return to a port in Spain, pay duty on the materials employed for the purpose.			
	Ships:		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
c 227	Wooden, &c., up to 50 tons measurement	Ton of measurement.	40.00	40.00
228	Wooden, &c., from 51 to 301 tons measurement	....do	26.00	26.00
229	Wooden, from 301 tons upward	....do	14.00	14.00
230	Iron and steel boats, &c., and those of a mixed construction of any tonnage.	....do	12.50	12.50
	CLASS XII.—*Alimentary substances.*			
	GROUP 1.—Meat and fish:			
c 231	Live and dead birds and game	Kilogram	0.31	0.25
232	Meat, salt and jerked	100 kilograms.	2.80	2.80
233	Pork meat and lard, pork (salted) included	....do	15.00	15.00
234	Meat of other classes	....do	5.70	5.70
c 235	Butter	....do	56.00	52.50
c c 236	Codfish and stock fish ("pez palo")	....do	17.50	12.70
	Law of July 21, 1876, transitory duty	....do	3.00	3.00
	Law of July 21, 1877, municipal charge	....do	3.00	3.00
237	Fresh fish or fish with the salt indispensable for its preservation.	....do	1.50	1.50
c 238	Fish, salted, smoked, and pickled	....do	12.00	11.00
239	Shell-fish ("mariscos")	....do	3.00	3.00
	GROUP 2.—Grain and vegetables:			
	Rice:			
c c 240	In hull	....do	4.00	3.40
c c 241	Without hull	....do	8.00	6.80
242	Wheat	....do	4.32	4.20
	Law of budgets 1876-'77, transitory duty	....do	1.50	1.50
243	Wheat flour	....do	6.48	6.00
	Law of budgets 1876-'77, transitory duty	....do	2.25	2.25
244	Cereals, other	....do	3.20	3.20
245	Flour of same	....do	4.80	4.50
246	Vegetables, dried	....do	3.20	3.10
	GROUP 3.—Garden stuffs and fruits:			
247	Garden stuff	....do	1.25	1.20
248	Fruits	....do	2.50	2.50
	GROUP 4.—Colonials:			
c c 249	Sugar	....do	32.25	25.25
	Law of budgets of 1878-'79, transitory duty	....do	13.50	13.50
	Law of budgets 1878-'79, municipal tax	....do	13.50	13.50
c 250	Cocoa (caracas) and its kinds (40)	....do	91.00	66.85
	(40) NOTE.—In accordance with the provisions of the law of budgets of 1878-'79, cacao coming direct from foreign places other than European will pay three pesetas less than the duty assessed in this tariff.			
	Law of budgets 1876-'77, transitory duty	....do	16.00	16.00
	Law of budgets 1877-'78, municipal charge	....do	16.00	16.00
c 251	Cocoa—Guayaquil and its kinds (40)	....do	56.00	48.75
	Law of budgets 1876-'77, transitory duty	....do	16.00	16.00
	Law of budgets 1877-'78, municipal charge	....do	16.00	16.00
c 252	Coffee	....do	50.00	44.00
	Law of budgets 1876-'77, transitory duty	....do	27.00	27.00
	Law of budgets 1878-'79, municipal tax	....do	27.00	27.00
c 253	Ceylon cinnamon and its like	....do	125.00	86.15
	Law of budgets of 1876-'77, transitory duty	....do	80.80	80.80
	Law of budgets 1877-'78, municipal tax	....do	80.80	80.80
c 254	Cinnamon of other classes	....do	60.00	23.85

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duty for the nations.	
			Without treaty.	With treaty.
	CLASS XII—Continued.			
	GROUP 4—Continued.		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
	Law of budgets 1876-'77, transitory duty	100 kilograms.	22.40	22.40
	Law of budgets 1877-'78, municipal tax	....do	22.40	22.40
c 255	Cloves	....do	70.00	53.15
	Law of budgets of 1876-'77, transitory duty	....do	22.40	22.40
c 256	Pepper	... do	31.00	22.75
	Law of budgets 1876-'77, transitory duty	... do	22.40	22.40
	Law of budgets 1877-'78, municipal tax	....do	22.40	22.40
c 257	Tea	Kilogram	1.50	0.69
	Law of budgets 1876-'77, transitory duty	....do	0.80	0.80
	Law of budgets 1877-'78, municipal tax	... do	0.80	0.80
	GROUP 5.—Oils and drinks:			
c 258	Olive oil	100 kilograms.	30.00	26.00
c c 259	Brandy ("aguardiente")	Hectoliter	20.00	17.35
	Law of budgets 1876-'77, transitory duty	... do	3.75	3.75
c c 260	Liquors	Liter	1.00	0.76
c 261	Beer and cider	Hectoliter	12.50	9.75
c 262	Wines, sparkling	....do	150.00	75.85
	Duty to be applied to nations with treaty so long as the treaty with France shall remain in force.	... do		5.00
c 263	Wines of other classes	....do	50.00	21.67
	Duty to be applied to nations with treaty so long as the treaty shall remain in force.	....do		2.00
	GROUP 6.—Forages and seeds:			
264	Seeds not expressed, and tares	100 kilograms.	1.60	1.50
265	Forages, and bran	....do	0.50	0.45
	GROUP 7.—Various:			
266	Preserves, sausage-meats, mustard, and sauces	Kilogram	1.00	0.90
c 267	Chocolate	....do	1.00	0.65
c 268	Sweetmeats	....do	1.00	0.85
269	Eggs	100 kilograms.	5.00	5.00
c c 270	Macaroni, vermicelli, for soup, alimentary substances, bread, and biscuits.	....do	14.00	11.35
c 271	Cheese	Kilogram	0.36	0.35
272	Honey (41)	100 kilograms.	5.60	5.25
	(41) NOTE.—By this article will be appraised honey and molasses, which is the glutinous residuum of a brownish red, more or less dark, of a sweetish taste, but a little sour, the remainder of the crystallization of sugar; weight from 1,374 to 1,427 grams the liter, and marks from 40° to 41° at 15 centigrades, Beaumé.			
	CLASS XIII.—*Various.*			
273	Finery and ornaments of all classes, except of gold or silver.	Kilogram	10.00	9.17
	Duty to be applied to nations with treaty so long as the treaty shall remain in force.	... do		6.00
274	Amber, horn, jet, whalebone, tortoise shell, coral, meerschaum, ivory, mother-of-pearl, and paste, in the rough or cut, although in strips or plates.	....do	0.05	0.05
275	Amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, and mother-of-pearl, worked up.	....do	12.50	6.85
276	Horn, whalebone, meerschaum, bone, and paste in imitation of the materials expressed in the preceding article, worked up.	....do	2.50	2.50
277	Canes and sticks for umbrellas and parasols (42)	Per hundred	25.00	15.00
	(42) NOTE.—Sword canes shall pay the duties fixed for fencing blades as well as those fixed for canes without blade.			
c 278	Buttons of all classes, except those of gold or silver	Kilogram	2.00	0.95
	Duty to be applied to nations with treaty so long as the treaty with France shall remain in force.	....do		0.50
c c 279	Cartridges without projectiles or ball for permitted fire-arms.	100 kilograms	75.00	45.85
c c 280	Cartridges with projectile or ball for permitted fire-arms.	....do	60.00	22.90
c c 281	Caps (percussion) or capsules for permitted fire-arms	....do	175.00	146.65
c 282	Boxes (fancy) of fine wood, leather, those lined with silk, and other ones of the kind, with or without fittings, for writing, sewing, toilet, perfumery, cordials, and vianda.	Kilogram	6.00	5.50

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties for the nations.	
			Without treaty.	With treaty.
	CLASS XIII—Continued.		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
c 283	Cases of ordinary wood, card-board, wickers, and the like, with or without fittings for same use.	Kilogram	3.00	2.75
284	India rubber and gutta-percha unmanufactured	100 kilograms.	5.10	5.10
285	India rubber and gutta-percha in sheets, threads, and pipes.	do	0.75	0.75
286	India rubber and gutta-percha manufactured in any form and objects.	Kilogram	1.85	1.50
c 287	Oil-cloths, oil-skins, tarpaulin, &c., for floors and for wrapping.	100 kilograms.	32.50	21.65
c 288	Oil-cloths—oil-skins, tarpaulin, &c., of the other classes.	Kilogram	1.00	0.65
c 289	Games and toys, except those of tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold or silver.	do	1.50	1.30
c 290	Wicks for lamps and candles	do	1.64	0.73
291	Umbrellas and parasols lined with textures of silk	Each	2.50	2.30
	Duty to be applied to nations with treaty so long as the treaty with France shall subsist.	do		1.25
292	Umbrellas and parasols lined with other textures	do	1.50	1.25
	Duty to be applied to nations with treaty so long as the treaty with France shall remain in force.	Kilogram		0.75
293	Ornaments of silk (43)	do	12.50	7.50
	(43) NOTE.—Ornaments of silk containing more than 40 per cent. of its total weight of said material shall be assessed as silk goods.			
c 294	Ornaments of wool (43)	Kilogram	4.50	2.50
	(44) NOTE.—Ornaments containing more than 40 per cent. of its total weight of wool, or of wool and silk, shall be assessed as woolen goods.			
c 295	Ornaments—all other classes	do	4.50	2.00
c 296	Oil paintings	Each	1.00	0.90
c 297	Hats and caps of straw	Kilogram	15.00	12.50
c 298	Hats trimmed (45) and made up of other material	Each	2.00	1.83
	(45) NOTE.—In the clearance of felt hats, those having more work done by hand than is indispensable to give it shape shall be considered trimmed and made up.			
c 299	Hats and caps untrimmed	do	1.00	0.92
300	Hats and caps, of all classes and material—millinery	Kilogram	7.50	6.87
	Elastic—fabrics with mixture of other materials	do	3.00	2.75
	TARIFF OF EXPORTATION.			
1	Cork, in the rough, from the province of Gerona	100 kilograms.	5.00	4.90
2	Old rags, of linen, cotton, or hemp, and used effects of the same materials.	do	4.00	4.00
3	Sulphurets of lead ("galenas") (47)		1.25	1.25
	(46) NOTE.—Shall be understood as silver lead and litharges those containing more than 30 grams of silver per each 100 kilograms of lead.			
	(47) NOTE.—For the clearance of these minerals and metals, and to justify their importation to countries having a treaty of commerce, the rules in force regarding the matter shall be enforced so long as the treaty of commerce with France shall remain in force, when they are exported to nations with treaty.	100 kilograms.	1.25	Free.
4	Argentiferous leads (see notes 46–47)	do	1.00	0.96
	So long as the commercial treaty with France is in force, when exported to countries with treaty.	do		Free.
5	Argentiferous litharges (see notes 46 and 47)	do	1.50	1.45
	So long as the commercial treaty with France is in force, when exported to countries having commercial treaty.	do		Free.
	All other articles		Free.	Free.

The vice-president of the board of tariffs and valuations:

SALVADOR DE ALBACETE.

MADRID, *July* 23, 1882.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve these tariffs.
The minister of finances:

JUAN FRANCISCO CAMACHO.

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duty for the nations.	
			Without treaty.	With treaty.
	TARIFF No. 1.—*For the payment in specie of duties corresponding to the material cleared by railway companies comprehended in article 34 of the budget of law for* 1877–'78.			
	ARTICLES.		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
1	Rails of iron and steel	100 kilograms	2.30	1.80
2	Fish-plates (placas de union)	do	2.20	1.80
3	Screws, tenter hooks, &c	do	3.08	2.75
4	Iron crossings, points, &c	do	2.00	1.75
5	Shunts of iron and steel and loose pieces for the same	do	4.50	3.95
6	Tires of iron and steel for locomotives and tenders	do	3.16	2.85
7	Iron and steel wheels for locomotives and tenders, with the exception of tires and axles.	do	2.15	2.15
8	Iron and steel tires for carriages and wagons	do	2.55	2.55
9	Iron and steel wheels for the same, with the exception of the tires and axles.	do	1.50	1.50
10	Axles of iron and steel for locomotives and tenders	do	4.75	4.75
11	Same for carriages and wagons	do	2.95	2.95
12	Cushions of cast iron	do	1.60	1.60
13	Springs of steel for locomotives, tenders, coaches, and wagons.	do	4.50	4.50
14	Iron frames for trucks	do	5.50	5.45
15	Iron buffers for coaches and wagons	do	5.00	4.65
16	Ties of iron for the same	do	3.80	3.75
17	Pieces of iron for bridges	do	3.00	3.00
18	Iron turntables (platforms)	do	3.30	3.30
19	Carriages, first class, for travelers (1)	do	13.00	13.00
	(1) NOTE.—Mixed carriages shall pay according to the articles corresponding to the superior class.			
20	Carriages, second class, for travelers (see note 1)	do	10.00	10.00
21	Carriages, third class, for travelers (see note 1)	do	8.00	8.00
22	Wagons of all classes	do	5.00	5.00
23	Copper tubes	do	27.50	27.25
24	Spiral springs of steel	do	9.60	5.75
	TARIFF No. 2.—*For payment in specie of duties corresponding to material cleared by railway companies comprehended in article* 19 *of the law of budgets for* 1876–'77.			
	ARTICLES.			
1	Rails of iron and steel	100 kilograms	1.15	0.90
2	Fish-plates	do	1.10	0.90
3	Screws, tenter-hooks, &c	do	1.54	1.35
4	Iron crossings, points, &c	do	1.00	0.85
5	Shunts of iron and steel complete, and loose pieces for the same.	do	2.25	1.95
6	Tires of iron and steel for locomotives and tenders	do	1.60	1.45
7	Iron and steel wheels, with the exception of the tires and axles.	do	1.10	1.10
8	Iron and steel tires for carriages and wagons	do	1.30	1.30
9	Iron and steel wheels for carriages and wagons, with the exception of the tires and axles.	do	0.75	0.75
10	Iron and steel axles for locomotives and tenders	do	2.35	2.35
11	Same for carriages and wagons	do	1.50	1.50
12	Cushions of cast iron	do	0.80	0.80
13	Springs of steel for locomotives, tenders, carriages, and wagons.	do	2.25	2.25
14	Iron frames for wagons	do	2.75	2.70
15	Iron buffers for carriages and wagons	do	2.50	2.35
16	Ties of iron for the same	do	1.90	1.85
17	Pieces of iron for bridges	do	1.50	1.50
18	Turntables of iron, platform	do	1.65	1.65
19	Carriages, traveling, first class	do	6.50	6.50
	(1) NOTE.—Mixed carriages will pay according to the article corresponding to the superior class.			
20	Carriages, traveling, second class (see note 1)	do	5.00	5.00
21	Carriages, traveling, third class (see note 1)	do	4.00	4.00
22	Wagons of all classes	do	2.50	2.50
23	Copper tubes	do	13.75	13.60
24	Spiral springs of steel	do	4.80	2.85
25	Brass tubes for locomotives	do	10.00	10.00
26	Copper, in pieces, for engines	do	12.50	12.50
27	Iron pieces worked up, of immediate application to engines, carriages, and buildings.	do	3.90	3.90
28	Wrought iron, in tubes, for steam boilers	do	1.60	1.60

Tariff of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands—Continued.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duty for the nations.	
			Without treaty.	With treaty.
	ARTICLES—Continued.		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
29	Weighing machines	... do	5.00	5.00
30	Wire for telegraphs	... do	2.10	2.10
31	Poles for telegraphs	Cubic meter	2.50	2.50
32	Supports for the same	100 kilograms.	5.00	5.00
33	Apparatus for transmission and reception for the same	... do	1.00	1.00
34	Crossings of wood	Cubic meter	2.50	2.50
35	Lamps for engines and coaches, and hand lamps	100 kilograms.	4.00	4.00
36	Water tanks	....do	1.70	1.70
37	Disks for signals	....do	3.00	3.00
38	Tubes for carrying water to the tanks, and for letting it out	....do	0.80	0.80
39	Common implements for the road	....do	3.25	3.25
40	Clocks, to be placed on the fronts of railway stations	....do	6.25	6.25

Tariff of duties of regalia on tobaccoes on their introduction into the kingdom, approved by order of the regency of the kingdom October 18, 1870.

Number of article.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties of regalia.
			Pesetas.
1	Snuff, product of and proceeding from Cuba and Porto Rico	Kilogram.	8.50
2	Powdered tobacco, of and proceeding from Cuba and Porto Rico	....do	18.25
3	Cigars, in boxes, including for payment the duty on the weight of these, of and from Cuba and Porto Rico.	....do	9.75
4	Cigars, loose, of and from Cuba and Porto Rico	....do	13.00
5	Cigarettes (cigarrillos) of paper and loose tobacco ("picadura"), and from Porto Rico, including for duty the weight of the paper and tin or lead sheet in which they come.	....do	8.50
6	Cigars, product of Cuba and Porto Rico, proceeding from foreign ports, including for payment the weight of the boxes containing them.	....do	15.00
7	Cigars, loose, from foreign countries	... do	18.25
8	Cigarettes and cut tobacco, product of Cuba and Porto Rico, proceeding from foreign ports, including for duty the weight of the paper and tin or lead sheet containing them.	....do	14.00
9	Snuff, of foreign production	....do	10.75
10	Foreign tobacco, made into cigars, cigarettes, cut ("orbrun"), whatever be the place from whence they come.	....do	16.25
11	(Tusas), small cigar covered with cornhusks	....do	21.50
12	Cigars, product of and proceeding from the Philippine Islands	... do	9.75
13	Cigarettes and cut tobacco, product of and proceeding from the Philippine Islands.	....do	6.50
	Excess of register	....do	2.50
	NOTICE 1.—The country of which the tobacco is a production, and the direct port from which it proceeds, must be established according to the tariff and customs regulations. 2d. The clearance payment of duty, and the incidents which may occur on the introduction of tobacco, shall be subject to the same regulations.		

CUSTOMS DUTIES OF SPAIN.

REPORT BY CONSUL MARSTON, OF MALAGA.

As there seems to be a general movement being made by European Governments against the excessive duties upon imports into Spanish ports, I have the honor to report to the Department of State upon the subject of duties collected at Malaga upon articles imported into Spain from the United States, as well as upon some articles upon which heavy duties are exacted, but which are almost wholly supplied by England and other European markets.

I am informed that a direct effort is being made by England to negotiate a commercial treaty with Spain, with a view of reducing these heavy duties upon English productions, and while there are exorbitant duties charged upon goods produced in England, the United States suffers equally upon certain classes of goods imported into Spain, notably in petroleum, provisions, and canned goods, as well as on many classes of goods which are produced and manufactured by us, the importation of which is prevented by the excessive duties imposed.

There is also besides customs duties an "octroi" (or consumers') duty, as it is called, which is a tax imposed and collected before the goods can be delivered. This "octroi" duty is enormously high, and of which no mention is made in the published customs tariff of Spain.

I will include in this report the following articles with duties, customs, octroi, &c., imposed upon each, viz:

Petroleum (refined and benzine).—One box of petroleum contains two cans weighing, oil included, 32 kilograms. The invoice price of the box is about 32 reals vellon. The Spanish duties are: customs, at 22 reals vellon per 100 kilograms, are 7.04 reals vellon; transitory, at 15 reals vellon per 100 kilograms, are 4.80 reals vellon; extraordinary (imposed by order July 31, 1880), are 22.08 reals vellon; total customs duty are 33.92 reals vellon, equal to 106 per cent.! To this must be added octroi dues at 28.48 reals vellon, which makes a total of 195 per cent.

Hams and dry salted meat.—The customs duty is, comparatively speaking, not very heavy, say 0.23 reals vellon per kilogram, but the octroi is 1.60 reals vellon per kilogram, or seven times the amount of customs duty.

Salmon, lobster, and soups in tins.—A one pound tin weighs 0.550 kilogram; price 36.25 reals vellon per dozen. The customs duty on the dozen, at 4 reals vellon per kilogram, is 26.40 reals vellon, or 70 per cent. Add to this the octroi, 8.32 reals vellon, and it becomes 95¾ per cent. on the original cost!

Preserved provisions, pickles, sauces, &c., pay customs duty 4 reals vellon per kilogram; the tins, jars, or bottles in which they are packed are included in the weight and no tare is allowed. On pickles especially this is exorbitant. One bottle of pickles weighs a few grams more than a kilogram, and its cost, at $2 per dozen, is 3.33 reals vellon, and it pays for customs duty 4 reals vellon or 120 per cent. on the cost. There is also an octroi duty to be added to the foregoing of 1.44 reals vellon, or 43 per cent., which makes a total duty of 163 per cent. on the cost of the goods!

Jams, jellies, and preserves pay 4 reals vellon the kilogram, tins or jars included. One pot of jam weighs 0.360 kilogram; the dozen costs about $1.56 or 31.25 reals vellon, and the customs duty amounts to 25.44 reals vellon, being 81 per cent. Add to this 13 20 reals vellon for octroi dues and the article stands charged with 123½ per cent. on the cost price!

Hardware (of iron and steel) *and tin plates* pays from 0.30 reals vellon to 20 reals vellon the kilogram. Although Spain is a country possessing untold mineral wealth, the high cost of fuel has always been a serious impediment to most of her ores being profitably smelted here. Spain is consequently dependent upon foreign countries, chiefly England, for her supplies of hardware and for agricultural implements and machinery, and I consider that with proper encouragement the United States could supply with advantage to both countries whatever may be required in this branch of trade. The iron works, foundries, &c., now existing are so few and insignificant, that any refusal on the part of this country to lower the duties on foreign metal manufactures on the ground of pro-

tection due to native industry would certainly, to say the least, be out of place.

Apart from the various articles produced or extensively manufactured in Spain upon which high protection duties are levied, such as cotton and woolen goods, bar iron, &c., there are an infinity of articles which are taxed in the Spanish customs tariff with exorbitant duty, notwithstanding many of them are neither produced nor manufactured to any important extent in Spain, and upon which a reduction of duty might be made, to the advantage of both the United States and Spain, upon the proper representation of facts.

Copper, brass, or gun metal articles pay 5 reals vellon per kilogram, and if plated or lacquered 10 reals vellon per kilogram.

Coals.—The duty on this article was formerly 5 reals vellon per ton of 1,000 kilograms. About three years ago the duty was doubled, and it now pays 10 reals vellon. This increase in duty was made to appease the clamor of the proprietors of the Spanish mines, and the Government also promised that Spanish coals alone should be used on board their ships of war, but the article is so dear and so inferior in quality that a short time ago the Spanish navy recommended burning English coals. The duty amounts to 25 per cent. on the prime cost of the article.

Glassware.—Wine bottles of common green glass pay 0.32 reals vellon per kilogram. One gross costs 80 reals vellon, and weighs 106 kilograms; the duty is therefore 34 reals vellon or about 43 per cent. on the cost; but bottles of common white blown glass are charged with the same duty as the finest cut flint glass, which amounts to 1.80 reals vellon per kilogram.

Sugar pays customs duty per kilogram, 1.29 reals vellon; municipal duty per kilogram, 54 reals vellon; transitory duty per kilogram, 54 reals vellon; total customs duty, 2.37 reals vellon. One cwt. or 50.79 kilograms costs, say, 142.40 reals vellon; one kilogram is worth 2.80 reals vellon, and with 2.37 reals vellon upon this amount for duty, is equal to 84 per cent.

Tea pays custom duty, per kilogram, 6 reals vellon; municipal duty, per kilogram, 3.20 reals vellon; transitory duty, per kilogram, 3.20 reals vellon; total customs duty, per kilogram, 12.40 reals vellon.

On low-priced teas this duty is enormously high.

Coffee pays customs duty, per kilogram, 2 reals vellon; municipal duty, per kilogram, 1.08 reals vellon; transitory duty, per kilogram, 1.08 reals vellon; total customs duty, per kilogram, 4.16 reals vellon.

The duties on coffee amount to about 39 per cent. on cost.

Candles of all kinds pay for customs duty 2 reals vellon per kilogram, being about 23 per cent. But they are also charged with an octroi duty of 3.40 reals vellon per kilogram.

One pound paraffine candles costs about 4.20 reals vellon, and pays duty (octroi) 1.70 reals vellon or 39 per cent.

Biscuit pays customs duty at 4 reals vellon per kilogram, including the tin, and if shipped loose in a cask the same rate of duty is charged on the cask. This is an enormous charge, and it renders all but impossible the importation of the low-priced English biscuits, which are the kind most used. For instance, a No. 2 tin of English "lunch" biscuits weighs 1.350 kilograms, and costs about 4.60 reals vellon; the customs duty is 5.40 reals vellon or 117 per cent.; to this must be added an octroi duty of 2.84 reals vellon or 62 per cent., making a total of 179 per cent.!

Boots and shoes pay 35 reals vellon per kilogram, being about 25 per cent. on cost.

Brushes of all kinds are charged duty according to the materials of

which the handles are made; if of wood they pay 4.48 reals vellon; if of bone 10 reals vellon, and if of ivory or of tortoise shell 50 reals vellon per kilogram.

Toys, of whatever material other than gold, silver, tortoise shell, ivory, or mother of pearl, pay duty 6 reals vellon per kilogram; two dozen toys weighing 16 kilograms, and costing 120 reals vellon, are charged with 96 reals vellon for duty, being 80 per cent.!

Pharmaceutical and chemical products pay from 0.06 reals vellon to 120 reals vellon per kilogram. Calcined or citrated magnesia pays 4 reals vellon per kilogram or 37 per cent. The bottles are included in the weight and no tare is allowed.

Colors derived from coal and other artificial colors pay 10 reals vellon per kilogram.

Perfumery pays a duty of 8 reals vellon per kilogram. Two packets of Windsor soap weigh about one kilogram, and cost 14 reals vellon; the duty therefore is equal to 57 per cent. The same duty is levied on lower-priced scented soaps, but of good quality, such as glycerine in bars, it amounts to 113 to 140 per cent. on the cost price!

Spirits, cognac, gin, &c., pay duties, viz: customs, 80 reals vellon per hectoliter; customs (on barrel) 40 reals vellon per 100 kilograms; transitory, 15 reals vellon per hectoliter; octroi, 26 reals vellon per hectoliter.

Wines, French, not sparkling, in bottles of 0.70 liter, weighing 0.777 kilograms each bottle. Customs on wine 24 reals vellon per hectoliter; customs on bottles 32 reals vellon per 100 kilograms; octroi, 25 reals vellon per hectoliter.

Wines, French, sparkling, pay duties same as above, calculating each bottle to hold 0.80 liter, and to weigh 1 kilogram.

Wines, not French and not sparkling, as follows, viz: Customs, import, on wine 2 reals vellon per liter; customs, import, on casks 40 reals vellon per 100 kilograms; octroi added, 25 reals vellon per hectoliter.

Wines, not French, sparkling.—Customs on wines 6 reals vellon per liter; customs on bottles 32 reals vellon per 100 kilograms; octroi added 25 reals vellon per hectoliter.

Woolens.—Woolen cloths pay 32 reals vellon per kilogram; blanketing, 10 reals vellon per kilogram; carpeting, 7 reals vellon per kilogram. Rugs are charged as skins (article 187 of tariff); the dozen cost, say, 740 reals vellon, and weigh 24 kilograms. They pay duty at 36 reals vellon per kilogram, 864 reals vellon, equal to 117 per cent. on cost price!

Wearing apparel, woolen, pays 32 reals vellon per kilogram; and one-half extra when made up.

I have given above a complete list of import duties imposed by the Spanish Government on certain classes of goods, but I would refer more particularly to what is called *transitory* and *municipal* duties, as well as to the *octroi* already referred to, all combined proving a great barrier to an active export of manufactured goods from the United States.

A short time since, in order to apparently yield to the many applications of other Governments for a reduction of the Spanish duties, they agreed to discontinue what was then known as the "*surcharge*" duty, but in its stead they applied others which are represented in this letter, but the existence of which are realized only on the arrival of the merchandise at the port of destination.

H. C. MARSTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malaga, Spain, ——— —, ——.

EXPORT DUTIES OF SPAIN.

REPORT BY CONSUL OPPENHEIM.

I have received on the 19th instant a circular letter from the State Department dated February 15, 1883; said circular calls for a table or schedule of all export duties levied in Spain, and in pursuance to its directions I herewith inclose a statement containing the information required.

Statement showing duties levied upon exports from Spain to foreign countries.

Articles.	Duty when exported to—	
	Countries having no commercial treaty with Spain.	Countries having a commercial treaty with Spain.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*
1. Corkwood, when it is the product of the province of Gerona, per 100 kilograms	5.00	4.90
2. Rags, of linen, cotton, or hemp, also old clothing or other articles made of these materials, per 100 kilograms	4.00	4.00
3. Galena, do	1.25	1.25
Whilst the convention with France is in force, when exported to countries having a commercial treaty with Spain, per 100 kilograms	.....	Free.
4. Argentiferous lead, do	1.00	0.98
Whilst the convention with France is in force, when exported to countries having a commercial treaty with Spain, per 100 kilograms	.....	Free.
5. Argentiferous litharge, do	1.50	1.45
Whilst the convention with France is in force, when exported to countries having a commercial treaty with Spain, per 100 kilograms.	.....	Free.

NOTE.—Argentiferous lead and argentiferous litharge are only subject to above duties if they contain more than thirty grams of silver in every hundred kilograms; otherwise they are free.

ERNEST L. OPPENHEIM,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cadiz, March 21, 1883.

PORTUGAL.

EXPORT DUTIES IN PORTUGAL.

REPORT BY MINISTER FRANCIS.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department circular, dated February 15, 1883, requesting a "table or schedule of all export duties levied in Portugal," &c.

I inclose herewith the schedule requested. It will be observed that the export duties of Portugal are light. In the year 1880, the latest detailed returns being for that year, there was collected on account of export duty on cattle and other living animals $40,222; cork-wood, $41,918; wine, $60,807; vegetable productions, $25,693. Other articles named in the schedule paid smaller amounts.

The customs returns for the year 1881 and 1882 (ending December 31) present the following aggregates:

* Importations:	
1881	$38,675,332
1882	39,297,860
† Export values:	
1881	22,252,030
1882	26,725,261
Importations:	
1881	11,635,659
1882	12,793,092
Export duties:	
1881	461,701
1882	525,545

It will be seen that there was a considerable increase of values, and augmentation of duties collected, in 1882 over the preceding year.

The value of wine exported from Portugal in 1882 is set down at $10,177,148, being about 40 per cent. in value of the entire exportations of the country. The exportation of wine to France has largely increased since the appearance of the phylloxera in the vineyards of the Bordeaux district. The importation of Portuguese wine to France in 1876 was 61,000 hectoliters. During the first nine months of 1881, as reported by the Portuguese consul at Bordeaux, it was 171,292 hectoliters. It is alleged that this wine is prepared or "doctored" for that purpose, and sent into the markets of the world as the genuine French article. It is suggested that wine purchased secretly from manufacturers or dealers in Portugal would assure a purer article at prices considerably less than the cost of the French preparation from the same wine.

The value of cork-wood exported from Portugal in 1881 was $2,164,152, of which $502,764 worth was shipped to the United States, England only leading us in the purchase of this article. The cork-wood exportations of 1882 were of the value of $2,631,820.

The other largest exports for the year 1882 were cattle and other living animals, $2,944,751; ores, chiefly copper, $1,695,280; vegetable productions, $1,949,985; and fish $469,800.

JOHN M. FRANCIS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lisbon, March 24, 1883.

Table of duties levied on merchandise exported from the Portuguese Kingdom.

On foreign merchandise which has been deposited in the custom-house, 1½ per cent. ad valorem.

On merchandise of Portuguese origin, with the exception of such articles as are mentioned in the following table, 1 to 1½ per cent.

Grain (cereals of all kinds), free.
Corks, manufactured ready for use, free.
Product of national mines, free.

		Reis.
Oxen	per head..	1$500
Swine	do....	300
Sheep and goats	do....	50
Oysters	per cubic meter..	360
Hides, for tanning	per kilogram..	30

* For consumption.
† National produce of continent and adjacent islands.

		Reis.
Bark, for tanning	per kilogram	2
Cork, vigin and scraps	per 15 kilograms	5
Cork, rough or in shreds	do	30
Cork	do	100
Rags	per kilogram	30
Broken glass	do	25
Gold coin in bars, and unmanufactured	do	5$000
Silver coin in bars, and unmanufactured	do	500
Wine*	per decaliter	7
Beer, cider, and hydromel	do	7
Angelica, brandy, and all distilled liquors	do	14
Vinegar	do	3½

CHANGES IN PORTUGUESE TARIFF.

Under date of October 21, Consul Du Pont-Syle, of Funchal, transmits a report concerning some recent changes in the Portuguese tariff affecting the imports into the colony of Madeira. The change applies to tariff on packages (coverings), and, as will be seen by the list hereto appended, increases the duty on many articles of import from the United States, the principal ones being wheat, corn, flour, and kerosene:

Classification.	Exterior coverings.		Interior coverings.	
	Rate.	Duty.	Rate.	Duty.
		Per cent.		*Reis.*
1. Twilled cotton bags, containing cereals and legumes.	Ad valorem	50	Each	240
2. Twilled cotton bags, containing other articles.	do	10	do	240
3. Plain cotton bags, containing cereals and legumes.	do	50	do	140
4. Plain cotton bags, containing other articles.	do	10	do	60
5. Flax bags, containing cereals and legumes	do	50	do	60
6. Flax bags, containing other articles	do	10	do	30
7. Bales of flax material	do	10	do	30
8. Vessels and boxes of wood	do	10	Ad valorem	25 per cent.
		Reis.		*Reis.*
9. Vessels and boxes of tin	Kilograms	120	Kilograms	120
10. Vessels and boxes of zinc or cast iron	do	30	do	30
11. Vessels and boxes of wrought iron	do	80	do	80
12. Vessels and boxes of copper and brass	do	200	do	200
13. Vessels of blown or cast glass (except as in No. 14).	do	100	do	100
14. Vessels of common glass, black, green, or yellow.	do	5	do	5
15. Crockery	do	2	do	2
16. Crockery, fine	do	75	do	75
17. Fine clay vessels	do	100	do	100
18. China vessels	do	200	do	200
19. Trunks and portmanteaus, except those with baggage.	Ad valorem	25 per cent.	Ad valorem	25 per cent.

* Wine pays an additional duty, as follows: On every 534 liters exported by land, 2 per cent. ad valorem on an assumed value of 30 mil-reis; on every 534 liters exported by sea, 2 per cent. ad valorem on an assumed value of 40 mil-reis, and 100 mil-reis on those which have passed the octroi barriers of Porto. Wine produced in Madeira, shipped to Portuguese ports, pays 1,800 reis on every 390 liters, and on that shipped to foreign countries, 4,800 reis on every 390 liters.

ITALY.

GENERAL TARIFF OF ITALY.

REPORT OF CONSUL ORAIN, OF MILAN.

I inclose herewith a schedule of Italian import and export duties now in force.

The duties entitled "general" are those of the Italian general tariff; those designated "conventional" are prescribed by the treaty of commerce between Italy and Austria-Hungary, and are applicable to merchandise from all countries which by treaty with Italy have "the treatment of the most favored nations."

The following is a *résumé* of the several acts by which this schedule of duties was established:

At the expiration of the special customs treaties which had existed between Italy and France, Austria, and Switzerland, the Italian Parliament, by the law of May 30, 1878, enacted the general tariff. By the treaty of commerce concluded between Italy and Austria-Hungary, December 27, 1878, many import duties were modified and some export duties abolished. The last-mentioned duties were also abolished in the general tariff by the law of January 31, 1879, by which the said treaty was approved. The same law also abolished the import duty on dried chicory, and gave power to the Executive to reform the general tariff as to hemp, flax, and jute, which was done by the royal decree of January 31, 1879.

By the law of July 25, 1879, the general tariff was modified as to sugars, confectionery, preserves, chocolate, coffee, pepper, and cinnamon, and on citrons and limes, though preserved in salt water.

By the act of July 19, 1880, the import duties on mineral and rosin oils were increased, and by a law of July 23, 1881, the export duties on cattle, sheep, goats, swine, fresh meat, poultry, and cheese were abolished.

The labor of compiling the schedule has been considerable, inasmuch as no reprint in the Italian text contains the modifications introduced by Italian legislation since 1879. I inclose the latest Government reprint, in which it will be observed I have noted these modifications.

I deem it important to direct attention to certain internal taxes on manufactures, termed "sopratasse," which are extended to the same articles when imported, as follows:

By a law of September 25, 1870, a tax of 4 francs per hectoliter is imposed on "aerated waters."

By act of June 3, 1874, amended July 19, 1880, the heavy tax of 60 centimes per degree and per hectoliter is imposed on alcohol in casks or barrels, and for alcohol in bottles the tax is 42 centimes per liter.

By the same law of June 3, 1874, a tax of 9.60 lire per hectoliter is imposed on beer, with the option, however, to the importer to pay 60 centimes per degree and per hectoliter instead.

The law of June 3, 1874, amended by that of July 26, 1874, establishes a "sopratassa" of 30 lire the quintal on chicory.

By the law of May 30, 1878, the 10 per cent. war duty, 5 per cent. forwarding dues, and statistic rights were abolished.

As the conventional tariff negotiated by the commissioners of France and Italy has as yet been ratified by neither nation, and as its fate is altogether uncertain, I have not thought it useful to consider it.

I transmit to the Department by book post (on account of their size and weight) the following printed documents, viz: Law of May 30, 1878, embodying the "tariffa generale;" law of January 31, 1879, embodying and giving execution to the treaty of commerce and navigation of December 27, 1878, between Italy and Austria-Hungary; royal decree of January 31, 1879; law of July 25, 1879; and law of July 19, 1880.

DUNHAM J. CRAIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Milan, March 11, 1882.

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY I.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
1	Waters, mineral, natural, artificial, or aerated Waters, mineral, natural, or artificial, are those intended only for medicinal use.	Quintal	3.00	0.50	
2	Wines:				
	In casks or barrels	Hectoliter	15.00	5.77	
	In bottles	Per 100	30.00	18.00	
	Bottles containing fermented beverages pay as if containing a liter, although containing a less quantity of liquid; bottles containing more than a liter and not more than two pay at rate of two bottles, and this rule applies to bottles of greater capacity. It makes no difference if the vessels have a form other than that of bottles (demijohns, &c.), or if they are made of clay or material other than glass.				
3	Common vinegar:				
	In casks or barrels	Hectoliter	10.00		
	In bottles	Per 100	25.00		
4	Beer:				
	In casks or barrels	Hectoliter	15.00	2.00	
	In bottles	Per 100	15.00	2.00	
5	Spirits:				
	Pure, in casks or barrels	Hectoliter	25.00	12.00	
	Sweetened or aromatized, comprising rum, brandy, &c., in casks or barrels.	....do	50.00	25.00	
	In bottles of any kind exceeding one-half a liter, but not over a liter.	Per 100	50.00	25.00	
	Of whatever kind, in bottles of half a liter or less.	....do	30.00	18.00	
6	Ether or chloroform	Quintal	*4.00		
7	Oils (usual qualities):				
	Olive oil	....do	6.00	3.00	
	Not named	....do	6.00	6.00	
8	Mineral and resinous oils, except those of turpentine:				
	The duty on mineral oils must be paid without deduction of any tare, either of interior or exterior cases.				
	Crude, in casks, barrels, or cases	Quintal	27.00		
	Rectified, in casks or barrels	....do	33.00		
	Rectified, in stagnoni or bottles	....do	36.00		
	Crude, in stagnoni or bottles	....do	29.00		
9	Oils, volatile or essences:				
	The duty on volatile oils or essences must be paid without deduction of weight of the immediate recipients or vessels containing them.				
	Rose	Kilogram	40.00		
	Orange and its varieties	....do	1.50		
	Not named	....do	1.50		

* Besides this tax, the duty of importation and manufacture must be paid for two liters of spirits for every kilogram of ether or chloroform.

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY II.—*Colonials, groceries, and tobacco.*		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
10	Coffee	Quintal	100.00		
11	Chicory and other substances substituted for coffee:				
	Dried	do	Free.		
	Ground, or also only roasted	do	20.00	5 00	
12	Molasses	do	10.00		
	Molasses, unrefined, intended for manufacture of shoemakers' wax or other similar uses, pays 1 franc the quintal, according to rules established by the minister of finance.				
13	Sugar:				
	Refined, in loaf or crushed	do	66.25		
	Unrefined	do	53.00		
	All sugars are deemed refined which are purer than sample No. 20 Holland.				
14	Sweetmeats and preserves, with sugar or honey.	do	70.00		
15	Tea biscuits	do	25.00		
16	Sirups:				
	For beverages	do	50.00		
	Sirups containing medicinal substances are classed as medical compounds.				
	Ficola	do	20.00		
17	Cocoa	do	80.00		
18	Chocolate	do	85.00		
19	Cinnamon	do	120.00		
20	Cloves	do	120.00		
21	Pepper or pimento	do	70.00		
22	Tea	do	350.00		
23	Vaniglia	do	300.00		
24	Saffron	do	300.00		
25	Nutmegs:				
	With shell	do	50.00		
	Without shell	do	250.00		
26	Mustard:				
	In seed	do	Free.		
	Liquid in powder, or prepared	do	11.00		
27	Spices not mentioned	do	27.50		
28	Tobacco:				
	In leaf or fiber	do	Prohibited.		
	Havana, in cigars	Kilogram	30.00		
	All cigars made of tobacco of Cuba, of Varinas, of Porto Rico, of Java, Manila, Colombia, and other similar qualities are considered Havana.		20.00		
	Manufactured, in whatever other quality	do			
	CATEGORY III.—*Chemical products, drugs, rosin, and perfumes.*				
29	Acids:				
	Arsenic	Quintal	2.00		
	Boracic	do	Free.		2.20
	Gallic, tannic, and acetic				
	Impure	Quintal	Free.		
	Hydrochloric	do	1.00		
	Nitric	do	1.00		
	Sulphuric	do	0.50		
	Tartaric	do	8.00		
	Not named	do	10.00		
30	Ammonia, potash, and caustic soda, pure	do	5.00		
31	Soda, caustic, impure	do	0.50		
32	Alkaloids:				
	Salts of quinine	Kilogram	5.00		
	Not named, and their salts	do	5.00		
33	Oxide of iron, of lead, pewter, and zinc	Quintal	2.00		
34	Acid of alum, of iron, of lead, and of copper	do	1.00		
35	Carbonates:				
	Baryta	do	2.00		
	Magnesia	do	15.00		
	Lead	do	5.00	5.00	
	Soda and potash	do	0.50		

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports. General.	Duties on imports. Conventional.	Duties on exports.
	CATEGORY III.—*Chemical products, drugs, rosin, and perfumes*—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
36	Magnesia, calcined or caustic	Quintal	20.00		
37	Chlorides:				
	Of lime, potash, and soda	do	1.00		
	Of potash	do	1.00		
38	Nitrates:				
	Of silver	Kilogram	5.00		
	Of refined soda and potash	Quintal	3.00		
	Of soda, crude	do	Free.		
39	Borax, or borax of soda	do	0.50		
40	Sea salt or rock salt	Ton	Prohibited.		0.22
41	Sulphates:				
	Of alum, potash, and other alums	Quintal	0.50		
	Of baryta	do	1.00		
	Of iron and manganese	do	2.00		
	Of copper, zinc, and both iron and copper	do	2.00		
	Of magnesia	do	1.50		
	Of soda and potash	do	0.50		
42	Tartrate (bitartrate of potash), deposits in barrels, or dregs of wine.	do	Free.		2.20
43	Sulphur of mercury (cinnabar or vermilion)	do	100.00	25.00	
44	Matches:				
	Of wood	do	11.00	Free.	
	Of stearine, wax, and the like	do	11.00		
45	Chemical products not named	do	4.00		
46	Gunpowder and other explosives	do	150.00		
47	Explosive capsules and empty cartouches	do	150.00		
48	Licorice roots	do	Free.		
49	Herbs, flowers, leaves, lichens, roots, not called, and medicinal.	do	2.00	2.00	
50	Cassia and natural tamarinds	do	7.00		
51	Manna	do	10.00		
52	Camphor:				
	Crude	do	2.00		
	Refined	do	15.00		
53	Barks:				
	Fresh, or dry, of lemons, oranges, and their varieties.	do	Free.		
	Of cinchona		Free.		
54	Juices:				
	Of oranges		Free.		
	Of limes and lemons, crude		Free.		
	Of limes and lemons, concentrated		Free.		
	Of aloes and other medicinal vegetables not named.	Quintal	10.00		
55	Medicinal articles, not named	do	10.00		
56	Medicaments compounded, not named (without deducting weight of vessels containing them). Classed as medicaments compounded are medicinal drugs mixed together or mixed with pulp, juices, extracts, or moistened or dissolved with sirups, mucilages, spirits, &c.; also those mixtures in form of powders, dry pastes, either soft or liquid; also artificial balsams.	do	120.00		
57	Gums, rosins, and gummy substances:				
	Indigenous, raw	do	3.00	1.00	
	All other kinds	do	3.00		
58	Soaps:				
	Common	do	6.00	6.00	
	Perfumed	do	30.00	12.00	
59	Sealing-wax	do	30.00	30.00	
60	Perfumery (without deducting weight of vessels containing it).	do	60.00		
	CATEGORY IV.—*Coloring substances and materials for dyeing and tanning.*				
61	Woods, barks, leaves, lichens, flowers, herbs, and fruits, for dyeing and tanning:				
	Not ground	do	Free.	Free.	0.27
	Ground	do	2.00		0.55
	Gambier	do	1.00		

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY IV.—*Coloring substances and materials for dyeing and tanning*—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
62	Indigo, cochineal, and kermes	Quintal	7.00		
63	Prussiate of potash, yellow and red	....do	8.00		
64	Colors derived from tar or from other bituminous substances:				
	In a dry state	....do	15.00		
	In paste or liquid	....do	10.00		
65	Coloring extracts of wood, and all other dyeing stuffs.	....do	12.50		
66	Colors, in cakes, in powder, or in any other form.	....do	12.00		
67	Varnish:				
	In spirits	....do	30.00		
	In whatever form	....do	12.00		
68	Pencils:				
	Without cover	....do	50.00	10.00	
	With cover	....do	50.00	33.00	
69	Ink, of every kind	....do	15.00		
70	Blacking:				
	For shoes	....do	6.00		
	Of bone and calcined bones	....do	0.50		
	Not named	....do	5.00		
	CATEGORY V.*				
71	Hemp, linen, jute, and other fibrous vegetables, excluding cotton:				
	Raw	....do	Free.	Free.	
	Carded	....do	Free.	Free.	
72	Cordage and ropes, including tarred	....do	3.00	3.00	
	Small cord and pack-thread are comprised as cordage, but if of a size less than 2 millimeters, they pass as hemp thread, according to their respective quality.				
73	Nets	....do	4.00	4.00	
74	Yarns:				
	Of flax and of hemp, in crude state, washed or bleached.	....do	11.50	11.50	
	Of jute, crude	....do	10.00		
	Of jute, washed or bleached	....do	11.50		
75	Yarn of flax, hemp, and jute:				
	Dyed	....do	17.10	17.10	
76	Twisted, crude, washed, or bleached	....do	23.10	23.10	
77	Twisted, dyed	....do	34.65	34.65	
78	Textures of raw jute	....do	20.00		
	The least tax that tissues of jute can pay is that of 20 lire, as the special tax for packing stuffs is not extended to it.				
79	Tissues of jute of whatever kind. Same as linen and hemp textures, according to quality.				
	To these tissues, mixed, as well as those of the sixth and seventh categories, is applicable the duty of the material which dominates in weight over the other, and in case the weight is equal, the duty of the most taxed material.				
80	Textures of flax and hemp together, not having more than 5 threads in the warp in the space of 5 millimeters:				
	Raw or bleached, exclusive of that for packing.	....do	23.10	23.10	
	For packing, girths, and tubes	....do	12.00	12.00	
	Dyed, or manufactured with died yarn	....do	38.00	38.00	
	Tissues, raw or bleached, with few and narrow lines, colored, designed to be used in hospitals and similar pious places, for military furniture, or for bags or other packing purposes, are taxed like other tissues of hemp, flax, cotton, &c., raw or bleached, according to quality.				
81	Textures of flax and hemp together which have over 5 threads in work in the space of 5 millimeters.				
	Raw, bleached or mixed with white	....do	57.75	57.75	
	Tinted or made with colored thread	....do	90.00	90.00	

* The conventional duties never apply to jute.

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY V—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
82	Textures of flax and hemp stamped (printed) Also, for the worked or damasked tissues of this category, as well as those of cotton, the duty is paid according as they are raw, bleached, dyed, or printed, and according to the number of threads of the yarn. Yarn composed of more than one thread is counted for 2 or more according to their number. If in cotton tissues the threads cannot be counted either in the woof or warp (catena), count is made of the threads in one only, and the number is doubled if the threads of both are of the same size or composed of the same number of threads. When in tissues of flax, hemp, or cotton it is impossible to count the threads, the duty applicable to them is that of knitted goods.	Quintal	115.00	115.00	
83	Tissues of flax and hemp embroidered There are some worked tissues which at first sight might be thought embroidered. But it is easy to distinguish them, because in the first the work is most regular in the most minute parts, and if the woof is withdrawn it unravels, while in the second embroidered by hand or in the loom there is always something wanting in the regularity, and the embroidery prevents unraveling.	do	300.00	250.00	
84	Stuffs of flax or hemp waxed (oil cloths):				
	For pavements and tarred and oiled stuffs	do	25.00	20.00	
	Of any other kind	do	50.00	40.00	
85	Trimmings of flax and hemp and knit goods	do	110.00	110.00	
86	Buttons and ribbons of flax and hemp Ribbons and galloons are distinguished from trimmings being worked with the shuttle, or made of warp and woof; while trimmings, cords, and the like, are made by braiding, twisting, spinning, &c.	do	130.00	100.00	
87	Laces and tulles	Kilogram	30.00		
88	Sewed articles	Quintal	(*)	(*)	
	CATEGORY VI.				
89	Cottons:				
	In bales or in mass	do	Free		
	Carded (wadding)	do	6.00		
90	Cotton yarns, single, gray:				
	Which do not measure more than 10,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	18.00		
	Which measure from 10,000 to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	22.09		
	More than 20,000 and up to 30,000 meters the half kilogram.	do	26.00		
	More than 30,000 and up to 40,000 meters the half kilogram.	do	32.00		
	More than 40,000 and up to 50,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	39.00		
	More than 50,000 and up to 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	48.00		
	More than 60,000 meters for each half kilogram.	do	60.00		
91	Yarns, bleached:				
	Measuring not more than 10,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	21.60		
	Measuring from 10,000 up to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	26.40		
	From 20,000 to 30,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	31.20		
	From 30,000 to 40,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	38.40		
	From 40,000 to 50,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	46.80		

* Like the tissues of which they are composed, with 10 per cent. additional.

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY VI—Continued.				
	Yarns, bleached—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
	From 50,000 to 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	Quintal	57.60		
	More than 60,000 meters for each half kilogram.	....do	72.00		
92	Dyed yarns, single:				
	Measuring 10,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	43.00		
	Measuring from 10,000 to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	47.00		
	Measuring from 20,000 to 30,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	51.00		
	Measuring from 30,000 to 40,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	57.00		
	Measuring from 40,000 to 50,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	64.00		
	Measuring from 50,000 to 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	73.00		
	More than 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	85.00		
93	Yarns, twisted, unbleached:				
	Measuring 10,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	23.40		
	Measuring from 10,000 to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	28.60		
	Measuring from 20,000 to 30,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	33.80		
	Measuring from 30,000 to 40,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	41.60		
	Measuring from 40,000 to 50,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	50.70		
	Measuring from 50,000 to 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	62.40		
	Measuring more than 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	78.00		
93	Yarns, bleached, twisted:				
	Measuring not over 10,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	28.08		
	Measuring from 10,000 to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	34.32		
	Measuring from 20,000 to 30,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	40.56		
	Measuring from 30,000 to 40,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	49.92		
	Measuring from 40,000 to 50,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	60.84		
	Measuring from 50,000 to 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	74.88		
	Over 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	93.60		
	Yarns, dyed, twisted:				
	Which measure not over 10,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	55.90		
	Measuring from 10,000 to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	61.10		
	Measuring from 20,000 to 30,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	66.30		
	Measuring from 30,000 to 40,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	74.10		
	Measuring from 40,000 to 50,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	83.20		
	Measuring from 50,000 to 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	94.90		
	Measuring over 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	110 50		
	In twisted thread, the classification is established by multiplying the length by the number of threads. For example, thread twisted of three threads, having a length of 5,000 meters to the half kilogram, is considered as having 15,000 meters of length to the half kilogram, and is classed as twisted thread, measuring from 10,000 to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram, with a duty of 28.60 lire, 34.32 lire, or 61.10 lire to the quintal, according as it is raw, bleached, or dyed.				

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY VI—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
94	Warps, single, unbleached:				
	Measuring not over 10,000 meters for every half kilogram.	Quintal	20.70		
	Measuring from 10,000 to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	25.30		
	Measuring from 20,000 to 30,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	29.90		
	Measuring from 30,000 to 40,000 meters to the half kilogram.	... do	36.80		
	Measuring from 40,000 to 50,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	44.85		
	Measuring from 50,000 to 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	55.20		
	Measuring more than 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	69.00		
	Warps, single, bleached:				
	Measuring not over 10,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	24.84		
	Measuring from 10,000 to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	30.36		
	Measuring from 20,000 to 30,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	35.88		
	Measuring from 30,000 to 40,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	44.16		
	Measuring from 40,000 to 50,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	53.82		
	Measuring from 50,000 to 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	66.24		
	Measuring over 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	82.80		
	Warps, single, dyed:				
	Measuring not over 10,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	49.45		
	Measuring from 10,000 to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	54.05		
	Measuring from 20,000 to 30,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	58.65		
	Measuring from 30,000 to 40,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	65.55		
	Measuring from 40,000 to 50,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	73.60		
	Measuring from 50,000 to 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	83.95		
	Measuring over 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	97.75		
	Warps, twisted, unbleached:				
	Measuring not over 10,000 meters for every half kilogram.	....do	26.91		
	Measuring from 10,000 to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	32.89		
	Measuring from 20,000 to 30,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	38.87		
	Measuring from 30,000 to 40,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	47.84		
	Measuring from 40,000 to 50,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	58.30		
	Measuring from 50,000 to 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	71.76		
	Measuring more than 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	89.70		
	Warps, twisted, bleached:				
	Measuring not over 10,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	32.29		
	Measuring from 10,000 to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	39.47		
	Measuring from 20,000 to 30,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	46.64		
	Measuring from 30,000 to 40,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	57.41		
	Measuring from 40,000 to 50,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	69.97		
	Measuring from 50,000 to 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	....do	86.11		

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY VI—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
	Warps, twisted, bleached—Continued.				
	Measuring from over 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	Quintal	107.64		
	Warps, twisted, dyed:				
	Measuring not over 10,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	64.28		
	Measuring from 10,000 to 20,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	70.26		
	Measuring from 20,000 to 30,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	76.24		
	Measuring from 30,000 to 40,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	85.21		
	Measuring from 40,000 to 50,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	95.68		
	Measuring from 50,000 to 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	109.13		
	Measuring over 60,000 meters to the half kilogram.	do	127.07		
95	Tissues unbleached, weighing 13 kilograms or more to the 100 square meters, which have in a square of 5 millimeters of woof and warp on each side:				
	Twenty-seven elementary threads or less.	do	57.00		
	More than twenty-seven threads	do	64.00		
	To fix the weight in relation to the measure, it is not necessary to open and measure them one by one. The equal pieces are placed together, and one is selected for opening. As the folds are of equal length, multiplying the length of one fold by the number of folds gives the length of the whole piece. This obtained, and multiplying the length by the width, we have the number of square meters. The whole width being ascertained, it is easy to find the weight of 100 square meters in order to apply the duty.				
95	To establish the number of threads in a square of 5 millimeters one must count and add together the threads of the warp and those of the woof.				
	Tissues unbleached, of the weight of 7 kilograms or more, but less than 13 kilograms to the 100 square meters, which have in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters:				
	27 elementary threads or less	do	66.00		
	More than 27 threads	do	75.00		
	Tissues, raw, weighing less than 7 kilograms to the 100 square meters, which have in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters:				
96	27 elementary threads or less	do	80.00		
	More than 27 threads	do	100.00		
	Tissues, bleached, weighing 13 kilograms and more to the 100 square meters, which have in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters:				
	27 elementary threads or less	do	68.40		
	More than 27 threads	do	76.80		
	Tissues, bleached, weighing 7 kilograms or more, but less than 13 kilograms to the 100 square meters, which have in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters:				
	27 elementary threads or less	do	79.20		
	More than 27 threads	do	90.00		
	Tissues, bleached, weighing less than 7 kilograms to the 100 square meters, which have in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters:				
	27 elementary threads or less	do	96.00		
	More than 27 threads	do	120.00		

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY VI—Continued.				
97	Raw tissues, but having a mixture of white, are considered bleached.				
	Tissues, dyed, weighing 13 kilograms or more, to the 100 square meters, which have in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters:		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
	27 elementary threads or less	Quintal	92.00		
	More than 27 threads	do	99.00		
	Tissues, dyed, weighing 7 kilograms or more, but less than 13 kilograms to the 100 square meters, which have in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters:				
	27 elementary threads or less	do	101.00		
	More than 27 threads	do	110.00		
	Tissues, dyed, weighing less than 7 kilograms to the 100 square meters, which have in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters:				
	27 elementary threads or less	do	115.00		
	More than 27 threads	do	135.00		
	Tissues, stamped (printed), weighing 13 kilograms or more to the 100 square meters, which have in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters:				
	27 elementary threads or less	do	138.40		
	More than 27 threads	do	146.80		
	Tissues, printed, weighing 7 kilograms or more, but less than 13 to the 100 square meters, which have in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters:				
	27 elementary threads or less	do	149.20		
	More than 27 threads	do	160.00		
	Tissues, printed, weighing less than 7 kilograms to the 100 square meters, which have in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters:				
	27 elementary threads or less	do	166.00		
	More than 27 threads	do	190.00		
99	Tissues embroidered (see note to No. 83)	do	300.00		
100	Tulles, gauzes, and mualins	do	300.00		
101	Tissues, oiled:				
	For floors and tarred tissues	do	25.00		
	All other kinds	do	50.00		
102	Buttons, knitted goods, braids, coverlids	do	100.00		
103	Bibbons, galloons (see note to No. 86)	do	90.00		
104	Laces	do	300.00		
105	Velvets:				
	Raw	do	120.00		
	Bleached	do	140.00		
	Dyed	do	155.00		
106	Sewed articles	do	(*)		
	When sewed articles cannot be classified on the basis of weight according to the superfices and according to the number of threads which are in a square of 5 millimeters they are subject to the class the highest taxed. (See note to No. 88.)				
	CATEGORY VII.—*Wool and hair.*				
107	Wool, natural, washed, carded, dyed; waste or refuse wool.	do	Free		
108	Horse hair:				
	Raw, dyed, and all other kinds	do	Free		
	Twisted cords and rough articles of horse-hair.	do	8.00		
109	Yarn of wool or hair, single:				
	Raw or unbleached	do	50.00		
	Simple, dyed	do	75.00		
	Twisted, raw, or unbleached	do	65.00		
	Twisted, dyed	do	97.50		
110	Mattresses of all kinds	do	15.00		

* Like the tissues of which they are composed and 10 per cent. additional.

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY VII—*Wool and hair*—Continued.				
111	Tissues of wool:				
	In this category the duty is according to that material which dominates in weight. But in those in which wool dominates is applied the lesser duties of the letters *b* and *d* if the threads of the warp are of cotton.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
	Carded	Quintal	165.00	150.00	
	Carded, with warp composed entirely of cotton yarn.	do	110.00	100.00	
	Carded	do	200.00		
	Combed with warp composed entirely of cotton thread.	do	155.00		
	Embroidered	do	400.00	(*)	
112	Felts:				
	For hats	do	18.00		
	Tarred, pressed for soles, &c	do	7.00		
113	Tissues of hair:				
	For sieves	do	30.00	30.00	
	All other kinds	do	165.00		
114	Braids, knitted goods	do	200.00		
115	Ribbons and galloons	do	220.00		
116	Buttons	do	220.00		
117	Laces and tulles	do	300.00		
118	Covers made of waste strips of woolen cloth	do	60.00		
119	Carpets made of strips of waste woolen cloth	do	60.00		
120	Covers and carpets of wool	do	110.00	(†)	
	Covers and carpets of wool mixed with waste woolen or hair materials when it is not possible to ascertain which predominates, the wool or other material will pay like covers or carpets of wool. Covers not separated the one from the other, but in one piece, are always considered such if they have colored lines or other marks which indicate the place of separation and the end intended for the head.				
121	Sewed articles	do	(‡)	(‡)	
	Sewed articles composed of tissues subject to different duties, and when it cannot be determined which predominates, pay as if made entirely of the tissues most taxed. (See No. 88.)				
	CATEGORY VIII.—*Silk.*				
122	Eggs of the silk worm	Kilogram	Free		
123	Cocoons	Quintal	do		
	By these are intended those either with or without the butterfly, but having the silk entire, and those from which the silk properly called has been taken are considered as *cascami* of raw silk.				
124	Silk:				
	Drawn single, doubled or twisted, raw	do	do		38.50
	Drawn single, doubled or twisted, dyed	Kilogram	1.00		
	For sewing	do	3.00		
125	Waste silk:				
	Raw	Quintal	Free		8.80
	Carded	do	50.00		8.80
	Spun	do	50.00		
	Dyed	do	100.00		
126	Velvets of silk	Kilogram	8.00		
127	Tissues:				
	Of black silk	do	5.00		
	Of silk not named	do	6.00		
	Of silk waste	do	5.00		

*In applying the treaty, shawls and small shawls of black wool coarsely embroidered with silk on one side only, also garnished with silk fringe, will be treated according to the quality of the tissues without regard to the embroidery or fringe.

†Under the treaty, ordinary covers called "schiavinne" bleached all white, or with a simple colored line, will be admitted up to 400 quintals per year at the duty of 21.50 lire the 100 kilograms, always provided that their origin is shown to be from Austria-Hungary by certificate of a competent authority.

‡Like the tissues of which they are composed and 10 per cent. additional.

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY VIII—*Silk*—Continued.				
	Tissues—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
	Of silk or waste silk mixed with other material in which silk or waste silk of any kind or color exceeds 12 per cent. and not over 50 per cent.	....do	3.00		
128	Tissues, ordinary, of waste silk called "stoppolini," mixed or not mixed with other material.	....do	2.00		
	Galloons, ribbons, covers, knit-work, braids of silk, and silk waste pay according to the respective tissues.				
129	Laces and tulles of silk:				
	Unworked	....do	12.00		
	Worked	....do	18.00		
130	Laces, galloons, and tulles of silk, or of silk waste, mixed with gold or silver, real or false.	....do	15.00		
131	Buttons:				
	Covered with silk	....do	4.00		
	Covered with silk or silk waste, mixed with other material, to be considered such it suffices to have the right side covered with silk or silk waste. It makes no exception if cotton, wool, or other material is visible on the other side.	....do	2.00		
132	Articles sewed. (See note No. 88)	....do	(*)		
	CATEGORY IX.				
133	Charcoal	Ton	Free	Free	
134	Wood for fuel	....do	....do	....do	
135	Wood:				
	For ebonists, unsawed	Quintal	2.00		
	For ebonists, sawed	....do	4.00	4.00	
	In boards or squares inlaid for floors	....do	6.00	4.00	
	Common, upland, sawed, split, or only hewed or squared with the ax.	Square meter	1.00	Free	
	In small boards for boxes, sieves, and the like, also in hoops of any length.	Quintal	1.00	...do	
136	Casks, new or old, with iron or wooden hoops.	Hectoliter (capacity).	0.20		
137	Furniture:				
	Of wood, common, curved, not upholstered	Quintals	20.00	7.50	
	Other common wood, not upholstered	....do	20.00	13.00	
	Common wood, upholstered	....do	40.00		
	Of wood for ebonists, veneered or inlaid, also upholstered.	.. do	60.00		
138	Oars and poles	....do	Free	Free	
139	Roots for brushes	....do	....do		
140	Cork wood:				
	Unworked	...do	....do		
	Worked	....do	15.00		
141	Utensils and various works of common wood:				
	Not polished or painted	....do	8.00	Free	
	Other kinds	....do	8.00	8.00	
142	Wooden goods, including toys	....do	55.00	40.00	
143	Carts, common	Each	22.00		
144	Carriages, common road:				
	Of two wheels	....do	33.00	33.00	
	Of four wheels and four springs	....do	110.00	110.00	
	Of four wheels and more than four springs	....do	330.00		
145	Ships, barks, and boats	Registered tonnage	Free		
146	Canes, reeds, and rushes	Quintal	...do		
147	Basketwork and mats:				
	Coarse	....do	5.50	Free	
	By these are understood baskets, and the like, made of strips of wood, rushes, or reeds, coarsely worked, to carry materials and merchandise, or for country use; also mats for floors and things made of rushes to encase goods, and mats made of canes as lath.				

* Like the tissues of which they are composed, with 10 per cent. additional.

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY IX—Continued.				
	Basketwork and mats—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
	Fine articles	Quintal	22.00		
	These comprise ladies' baskets, small mats, and all similar objects of domestic use, made of reeds, rushes, roots, and branches, whole or split, natural or dyed. All mats for floors are included, except those of rushes.				
48	Braided:				
	Of straw	do	Free		
	Of bark, &c., for fine hats	do	do		
	Of bark, &c, for ordinary hats	do	do		
	Of bark, &c., for ropes and other articles	do	do		
149	Ropes of esparto, linden, and the like	do	1.50		
150	Straw hats, except those trimmed for ladies	do	10.00		
	CATEGORY X.—*Paper and books.*				
151	Rags of all kinds	do	Free		8.80
152	Paste (pulp) of wood, straw, and similar substances	do	do	Free	
153	Paper:				
	White, or tinted paste, of all qualities	do	10.00	10.00	
	Colored, gilt or painted, or figured	do	25.00	25.00	
	Blotting paper and coarse paper for packing.	do	5.00	Free	
	By blotting paper is intended that known in commerce by the name of blotting paper, and not all kinds of paper without glue. By packing paper is meant that of colored pulp, rough and coarse.				
154	Geographical maps	do	3.00		
155	Playing cards	100 packs	20.00		
156	Things printed, lithographs, and placards	Quintal	70.00		
157	Pasteboards:				
	These are made of several leaves, glued together, so that tearing them they can be separated.				
	Common	Quintal	8.00	do	
	By common is meant that which is made by pressure and not by glue.				
	Fine	do	8.00	8.00	
158	Printed books:				
	Not bound, or simply stitched	do	Free	Free	
	Bound in paper covers	do	12.60		
	Bound in leather or parchment	do	20.00		
	Bound in any other way, in velvet, ivory, &c., garnished with gold or silver	do	100.00		
159	Books not printed (ledgers):				
	Not bound, or bound in paper	do	10.00	10.00	
	Bound in leather or parchment	do	35.00	15.00	
	Bound in any other way	do	100.00	100.69	
160	Printed music	do	5.00		
161	Manuscripts	do	Free		
	CATEGORY XI.—*Skins or hides.*				
162	Skins or hides:				
	Raw, fresh, or dried, not suitable for fur	do	do	Free	
	These are such as have not been in any way tanned, but only dried, put in ashes, or salted to keep from spoiling. Such hides put in water become quickly good for tanning, and when tanned and worked serve shoemakers, saddlers, trunk-makers, glove-makers, and all who use skins without hair.				
	Raw, fresh, or dried for fur	do	5.00	5.00	2.20
	Raw skins for fur should be in the same condition as those indicated in the preceding note. Such skins are tanned with the hair and are used by furriers.				
	Tanned with hair, fine	do	60.00		
	Tanned with hair, common	do	30.00		

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY XI—*Skins or hides*—Continued.				
	Skins or hides—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
	Simply tanned without hair or taken from the vat and not finished.	Quintal	25.00		
	Hides simply tanned and not finished are those which have been only tanned, *i. e.*, in vats more or less time with tanning matter, and which being taken out and dried are put in the market without having been worked by the several operations of tanners. Such hides are not dried, are shriveled, and show on the surface the tanning material, and are not pliable and elastic like finished leather.				
	Morocco leather of any color	do	80.00		
	Morocco leathers are skins of any animal prepared without oil or other greasy materials, and which have on the right side minute points formed by crossing of lines.				
	Varnished leathers	do	100.00		
	Tanned without hair and finished, not named.	do	30.00		
	Tanned goat and lamb	do	20.00		
	Cut for legs and upper leather and strips for hats.	do	(*)		
163	The refuse of hides	do	Free		
164	Muffs of fur:				
	Fine	Per 100	600.00		
	Common	do	300.00		
165	Furriers' articles, not named:				
	Made with fine fur	Quintal	600.00		
	Made of common fur	do	300.00		
166	Harness:				
	Common	do	60.00		
	Ornamented	do	90.00		
167	Saddles	Per 100	900.00		
168	Saddlers' articles, not named	Quintal	60.00	50.00	
169	Gloves of any kind of leather; also, simply cut.	Per 100 pairs	20.00		
170	Boots and shoes:				
	Boots and shoes and buskins	do	110.00		
	All other kinds	do	70.00		
171	Valises	Each	2.00		
172	Articles of tanned skins without hair, not named.	Quintal	70.50		
	CATEGORY XII.—*Minerals, metals, and articles made of them.*				
173	Metallic minerals:				
	Of iron	Ton	Free		.22
	Of lead, even argentiferous	do	do		2.20
	Copper	do	do		5.50
	Zinc	do	do		
	All other kinds	Quintal	do		
174	Scoria produced by the fusion of minerals and by the affinity of metals and metallic products.	do	do		
175	Scraps, scales, and filings of iron, cast iron, or steel.	do	do	Free	
	All works of iron, cast iron, or steel, and all pieces thereof, new or old, are considered scraps, which can only be utilized by fusion. Projectiles of artillery and rusty cannon not serviceable are considered as scraps without the necessity of breaking them up.				
176	Cast iron:				
	In pig	Ton	do	do	
	Worked in rough castings	Quintal	4.00	4.00	
	Worked in smooth castings, turned, treated with other metal, enameled, varnished; also, with ornaments of other metals.	do	5.00	5.00	

* Like the respective skins, with 10 per cent. additional.

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY XII.—*Minerals, metals, and articles made of them*—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
177	Raw, in pigs, and steel in ingots. Iron in pig is that which is not freed of dross and that cannot be used without first being subjected to hammering and reduced to real iron.	Quintal	2.00	2.00	
178	Iron and steel, not tempered: In numbers 178 and 179 are comprehended iron and steel simply rolled or hammered. Any additional work after rolling and hammering causes iron to pass to the condition of second manufacture, and steel to stere otherwise worked. Iron rolled or hammered for construction of wagons, bridges, machinery, and for buildings, when not perforated or otherwise worked, is classed under numbers 178 and 179. Iron at T or double T re-enters under number 178*a* when not worked in the same manner.				
	a. Rolled or hammered (laminato o battuto) rods of more than 5 millimeters of or diameter, and bars of all dimensions.	....do	4.62	4.62	
	b. In rods (including wire) 5 millimeters less in diameter or of side. The article *b* comprehends rectangular, square, hexagonal, octagonal, and the like when they have a side of 5 millimeters or less.	....do	8.00	8.00	
	c. In plates 4 millimeters thick and above.	....do	4.62	4.62	
	d. In plates less than 4 millimeters thick, and also in pipes. By plates are meant sheets and plates over 20 centimeters wide, and also of a less width, if not 3 meters long. Sheets and plates 20 centimeters wide or less, 3 meters or more in length, pay like iron and steel rolled or hammered, or in rods or wire, lettered *a*, *b*, of this number, according to thickness.	....do	8.00	8.00	
179	Iron and steel forged into axletrees, anchors, anvils, or other coarse works.	....do	7.00	7.00	
180	Iron and steel in rails for railways. Those are admitted as rails which are in sections similar to those adopted by the public railways.	....do	8.00	8.00	
181	Iron of second fabrication (works in iron):				
	Plain	....do	11.80	11.80	
	Fitted up with other metals	....do	14.00	14.00	
182	Tin plate (sheets of iron covered with tin, zinc, or lead):				
	Not worked	....do	10.75	10.75	
	Worked, also fitted up with other metals	....do	16.00	16.00	
183	Steel:				
	Tempered, in bars, rods, plates, and steel wire.	....do	10.00		
	In springs of all kinds	....do	15.00	15.00	
	Otherwise wrought	....do	25.00	25.00	
184	Knives for the arts and trades, and knives with common wooden handles, not ornamented.	....do	16.00		
185	Utensils and instruments for arts, trades, and agriculture, of iron, steel, or iron and steel:				
	Sickles and small sickles	....do	14.00	10.00	
	Not named	....do	14.00	12.00	
186	Copper, brass, and bronze:				
	In pigs, cakes, and scraps	....do	4.00		
	In rods, sheets, and pipes	....do	10.00		
	In wire of less than 5 millimeters of thickness.	....do	15.00		
	Hammered, in coarse work	....do	15.00		
	In other work	....do	25.00		
	In rods or wire, gilt or galvanized	....do	100.00		
	Gilt or galvanized, wound on cord or fibrous substance.	....do	100.00		
	Gilt or silvered, in other work	....do	120.00		

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY XII.—*Minerals, metals, and articles made of them*—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
187	Metallic tissues:				
	Of iron and steel	Quintal	20.00		
	Of brass and copper	do	20.00		
188	Nickel and its alloys with copper and zinc:				
	In pigs, cakes, and scraps	do	4.00	4.00	
	In sheets, rods, and iron	do	10.00	10.00	
	In other work	do	100.00	60.00	
189	Lead and its alloys with antimony:				
	In pigs and cakes	do	0.50		
	Hammered in sheets or in pipes	do	3.00		
	In type	do	5.00		
	In other work; also in balls and shot	do	5.00		
190	Pewter and its alloys with lead and antimony:				
	In pigs, rods, and scraps	do	4.00		
	Hammered in sheets of any kind	do	15.00		
	In all other work	do	20.00		
191	Zinc:				
	In pig or scrap	do	1.00		
	Rolled or sheets	do	4.00		
	In other work, without gilt	do	12.00		
	In other work, with gilt	do	58.00		
192	Antimony and arsenic in a metallic state	do	1.00		
193	Mercury	do	10.00		
194	Metals not named and alloys not named:				
	In raw state	do	5.00		
	In all kinds of work	do	100.00		
195	Guns:				
	Finished	Per 100	600.00		
	In pieces	Quintal	200.00		
196	Pistols and revolvers:				
	Finished	Per 100	350.00		
	In pieces	Quintal	700.00		
197	Sabers and swords:				
	Mounted	Per 100	200.00		
198	Engines, steam:				
	With or without boilers, and hydraulic motion.	Quintal	8.00	6.00	
	Locomotive (including tender) and for vessels with or without boilers.	do	10.00	8.00	
	Not named, and detached parts of machines.	do	8.00	6.00	
199	Gasometers and their appurtenances	do	8.00		
200	Apparatus of copper and other metals to heat, refine, distill, &c.	do	10.00	10.00	
201	Boilers, detached, of iron and steel plates, with or without boilers, tubes, or heaters.	do	10.00	8.00	
202	Carding apparatus	do	80.00		
	Cards are classed among machines not named. Cards and their furniture are taxed separately with their respective duty, though presented together in the custom-house.				
203	Wagons for railways:				
	For baggage and merchandise	do	9.00	7.00	
	For passengers	do	15.00	13.00	
204	Gold:				
	Crude, in bars, in dust, in scraps	Kilogram	Free		
	Rolled in sheets, in tinsel, and drawn through a wire plate.	do	10.00		
	Wound on silk	do	10.00		
	Hammered in leaves (without deducting weight of paper).	do	10.00		
	Money of	do	Free		
205	Silver:				
	Crude, in rods, dust, or scrap	do	Free		
	Rolled in sheets, tinsel, or drawn through wire plate.	do	10.00		
	Wound on silk	do	10.00		
	Hammered in leaves	do	5.00		
	Money of	do	Free		

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY XII.—*Minerals, metals, and articles made of them*—Continued.				
207	Jewelry:				
	By jewelry is meant objects of luxury, small, precious by work and material, and intended for personal ornament.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
	Of gold	Hectogram	14.00		
	Of silver or gilt	Kilogram	10.00		
208	Watches and clocks:				
	Pocket watches in gold cases	Each	3.00		
	Watches in cases of any other metal	do	1.00		
	Clocks	do	5.00		
	Stands and glass covers and similar adjuncts, though presented with the clock, must be taxed separately, according to the respective article in the tariff.				
209	Barrel organs and music boxes	do	2.00		
210	Watch and clock movements:				
	Of watches	do	0.25		
	Of house clocks	Quintal	50.00		
	For towers and churches	do	20.00		
211	Watch and clock furniture	do	50.00		
212	Stones, earth, pottery, glass and crystal, precious stones worked:				
	Rubies, emeralds, diamonds, &c	Hectogram	14.00		
	Agates, opals, onyx, &c	Kilogram	9.00		
213	Marble, rough	Ton	Free		
214	Alabaster, rough	Quintal	Free		
215	Marble and alabaster of any quality:				
	In slabs 16 centimeters thick and more	do	0.50		
	In statuary	do	Free		
	Otherwise worked	do	0.75		
216	Stone for building, rough, sawed, sculptured or polished, comprising statues.	Ton	Free	Free	
217	Colored earth (clay) pitchers, jars, &c	Quintal	4.00		
218	Stones, earth, and minerals, not metallic; chalk, lime, and cement.	Ton	Free		
219	Brick (tiles, bricks, flat tiles, crude squares for flooring, terra-cotta pipes).		Free	Free	
220	Sulphur, raw, or refined flower of sulphur	Quintal	Free		1.10
221	Bituminous solids	do	0.50		
222	Coal, mineral, natural, or carbonized (coke)	Ton	Free		
223	do	Quintal	do		
224	Works of common clay:				
	Squares for floors, enameled or polished	do	1.10		
	Not named (crucibles, jars, stoves, &c.)	do	2.20	1.50	
	Included in these are utensils and pottery of common clay without enameling, or only covered with one metallic coating of brown, yellow, green, or red.				
225	Majolica work:				
	Common, or of colored paste with opaque varnish.	do	9.00		
	Fine or white paste	do	13.00		
	Gilt or otherwise decorated	do	20.00		
226	Works in porcelain:				
	White	do	18.00	12.00	
	Gilt or otherwise decorated	do	35.00		
	Products of the ceramic art, decorated with holders or pedestals or other furniture of metal, are classified like merchandise according to their respective quality, save the exceptions in the explanatory index.				
227	Plates of crystal and glass:				
	Not polished (except common ones for windows).	do	8.00	8.75	
	Common, for windows	do	8.00		
206	Silversmith wares:				
	Gold	Hectogram	14.00		
	Silver, even gilt	Kilogram	9.00		

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY XII.—*Minerals, metals, and articles made of them*—Continued.				
	Plates of crystal and glass—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
	Polished and not leaded	Quintal	25.00	20.00	.....
	Plates or panes polished or smoothed are distinguished from those not polished or crude in that they first present a uniform surface, while the common ones for windows are always uneven; and the others not polished have an uneven surface, and generally contain scattered sand on the side which has touched the metal in which it was molded.				
228	Looking-glasses, framed and unframed, polished and quicksilvered (without deducting weight of the immediate case holding the same).	....do	50.00	35.00	.....
229	Works of glass and crystal:				
	Vases, tubes, and similar vessels having cuts to indicate the divisions in millimeters or degrees are considered as belonging to the class of optical instruments, of calculation, &c.				
	Simply blown or molded, not colored, ground, or cut	....do	12.00	*a* 7.00	.....
	Colored or ground	....do	18.00	11.00	
230	Common bottles	Per 100	3.00	.....	
231	Demijohns	Quintal	3.00	.....	
232	Broken glass	....do	Free	.....	
233	Glass crystals enameled in all kinds, cut as gems, or in pieces for chandeliers, and the like, &c.	....do	50.00	30.00	
234	Glassing and enameling in cakes, in rods, or in powder.	....do	3.00	.....	.....
	CATEGORY XIV.—*Cereals, flour, paste, and vegetable products not comprised in other categories.*				
235	Wheat and grain	Ton	14.00	.....	.....
236	Grain (other than oats)	....do	11.50	.....	.....
237	Oats	....do	11.50	.....	.....
238	Chestnuts	....do	Free	.....	.....
239	Potatoes	....do	do	.....	.....
240	Rice, with husk or without	....do	do	.....	.....
241	Flour	Quintal	2.77	.....	.....
242	Bran	....do	0.86	.....	.....
243	Paste of wheat	....do	5.50	.....	.....
244	Sea bread and biscuits	....do	5.50	.....	.....
245	Refuse material (fecule)	....do	Free	.....	.....
246	Starch	....do	4.50	3.00	.....
247	Oranges and lemons, also in salt water	....do	4.00	.....	.....
248	Citrons and limes, also in salt water	....do	Free	.....	.....
249	Fresh grapes	....do	7.50	Free	.....
250	Fresh fruits not named	....do	1.00	Free	.....
251	Dates	....do	12.00	.....	.....
252	Carob fruit	....do	1.75	.....	.....
253	Pistachio nuts, with or without hull	....do	8.00	.....	.....
254	Dried fruits:				
	Almonds without shell	....do	Free	.....	.....
	Almonds with shell	....do	Free	.....	.....
	Nuts and small nuts	....do	Free	.....	.....
	Oily nuts not named	....do	Free	.....	.....
	Figs	....do	10.00	.....	.....
	Raisins	....do	10.00	.....	.....
	Not named	....do	10.00	2.00	.....
255	Fruits, legumes, and vegetables:				
	In vinegar, in salt, and in oil	....do	12.00	.....	.....
	In spirits of wine	....do	40.00	.....	.....
256	Mushrooms and truffles	....do	10.00	.....	.....
257	Hops	....do	1.00	.....	.....
258	Seeds of various kinds	....do	Free	.....	1.10
259	Palm and cocoa oil	....do	1.00	.....	.....
260	Cakes of nuts and other material	....do	Free	Free	.....

(*a*) Works comprised in this article have the conventional duty, though they have edges, bottom, or stoppers ground or polished.

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY XIV.—*Cereals, flour, paste, and vegetable products not comprised in other categories*—Continued.				
261	Vegetable products:		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
	Legumes and vegetables	Quintal	Free		
	Not named	do	Free		
	CATEGORY XV.—*Animals, products, and remains of animals not comprised in other categories.*				
262	Horses	Each	20.00	Free	
263	Mules	do	6.00		
264	Asses	do	1.50		
265	Oxen and bulls, known as such when they have no longer milk teeth:				
	Of less than 250 kilograms	do	18.00	15.00	
	Of greater weight	do	18.00	15.00	
266	Cows, known as such after losing their milk teeth:				
	Less than 150 kilograms of weight	do	7.50	7.50	
	Of larger weight	do	7.50	7.50	
267	Heifers and steers, known as such if they still have some milk teeth.	do	6.00	5.00	
268	Calves, are so considered when having all the milk teeth.	do	3.00	2.00	
269	Sheep and goats	do	0.20	0.20	
270	Swine:				
	Weighing 20 kilograms or less	do	0.75		
	Weighing more than 20 kilograms	do	2.50		
271	Meat:				
	Fresh, and of fowls	Quintal	5.00		
	Animals, slaughtered but entire, excepting game, pay same duty as fresh meat when cut up.				
	Salted, smoked, or otherwise prepared	do	25.00	a20.00	
	Cooked	do	5.00		
272	Extract of meat	do	40.00		
273	Game	do	15.00		
274	Leeches	do	Free		
275	Intestines:				
	Fresh	do	Free		
	Salted	do	4.00		
276	Fish:				
	Fresh, of any kind	do	Free	Free	
	Dried or smoked	do	5.00	(b)	
	Put down in salt	do	6.00		
	Put down in oil	do	10.00		
	Preserved in boxes	do	10.00		
277	Caviar and other eggs of fish, preserved	do	30.00		
278	Milk	do	Free		
279	Extract of milk	do	15.00		
280	Butter:				
	Fresh	do	10.00	5.00	
	Salted	do	15.00		
281	Cheese	do	15.00	c8.00	
282	Eggs of fowls	do	Free		
283	Fat of all kinds	do	1.00		
284	Stearic acid	do	10.00		
285	Stearic candles	do	15.00		
286	Bees in hives	do	Free		
287	Honey of all kinds	do	10.00	5.00	
288	Wax:				
	Yellow, not worked	do	15.00		
	Yellow, worked	do	20.00		
	White, unworked	do	30.00		
	White, worked	do	40.00		
	Waste of wax candles	do	10.00		

(a) By the treaty there is allowed an importation of 4,000 quintals per year of dried and salted mutton called "castradina," at a duty of 5 lire per 100 kilograms, on condition of producing certificates of origin.

(b) By the treaty are admitted free of duty sardines, anchovies, and the like, packed in salt or in salt water.

(c) The cheese known as "brindza," made of goat and sheep milk, can be imported from Austria-Hungary up to 800 quintals per year on producing proper certificates of origin.

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY XV—*Animals, products, and remains of animals not comprised in other categories*—Continued.				
289	Glue:		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
	Strong	Quintal	4.00		
	Fish	do	10.00		
290	Feathers:				
	For ornaments, not worked	Kilogram	3.00		
	For ornaments, worked	do	35.00		
	For beds	do	Free		
291	Hair:				
	Not worked	do	3.00		
	Worked	do	10.00		
292	Sponges:				
	Common	do	20.00	15.00	
	Fine	do	100.00		
293	Corals:				
	Unworked	do	Free		
	Worked, not ornamented in gold	do	10.00		
294	Ivory, mother of pearl, tortoise, unworked	do	10.00		
295	Horns, bones, and the like, unworked	Ton	Free		
296	Compost or manure	do	Free		
	CATEGORY XVI.				
297	Mercery (Mercerie): Objects classed in the explanatory index (Repertorio) as mercerie, without indicating the kinds, pass as fine mercery when made in whole or in part of gilt paper painted or colored; of ivory, mother of pearl, or tortoise; of mosaic or of lava, and when they are garnished with beads, small pearls, and other like things of glass, or of crystal, or of silk, amber (true or false), of Russian leather, or, lastly, when at all gilt or silvered. However, if these objects are set in precious metals they pass as silverware or jewelry. Objects classed by said index as common mercery, when formed exclusively of wood, pass as mercery of wood.				
	Common, except those of wood and wooden toys.	Quintal	66.00	60.00	
	Fine	do	140.00	120.00	
	Ordinary fans	do	90.00		
	Fine fans	do	150.00		
298	Musical instruments:				
	Organs for churches	do	12.00		
	Portable organs	Each	5.00		
	Those with keys and bellows and pipes outside, large or small, intended as furniture for rooms, pay the same as vertical pianos.				
	Pianos, upright or horizontal	do	80.00	80.00	
	Pianos, grand	do	150.00	80.00	
	Harmoniums, or fisarmoniche	do	20.00		
	Not named	do	2.00	1.00	
299	Instruments, optical, of calculation, of precision, of observation, chemical, medical, or surgical.	Quintal	30.00		
300	India-rubber and gutta-percha:				
	Raw, solid or liquid	do	Free		
	Worked in braids, ribbons, and elastic tissues.	do	115.50	115.50	
	In other works comprising objects of dress and footware.	do	32.00	32.00	
301	Caps	Per 100	100.00		
302	Hats:				
	Of pure silk or mixed with other material, except those garnished for ladies.	do	150.00		
	Of any other material except straw, and except those garnished for ladies.	do	100.00	a50.00	
	Of any quality, garnished for ladies	do	500.00		

a The conventional duty of 50 lire is applied only to felt hats. Those of ordinary felt, not garnished, for use of peasants, when from the Trent, enter Italy at the reduced duty of 15 centimes each on production of proper certificates of origin.

Schedule of Italian duties on imports and exports—Continued.

Number and letter.	Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.		Duties on exports.
			General.	Conventional.	
	CATEGORY XVI—Continued.		*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*	*Ital. lire.*
303	Artificial flowers	Kilogram	10.00	.....	.....
04	Materials for artificial flowers	....do	5.00	.....	.....
	By these are meant those things evidently intended to represent parts of flowers, as leaves, calix, petal, and the like.				
305	Frame-work for articles of fashion	....do	1.00	.....	.....
306	Umbrellas:				
	These are classed exclusively with regard to their covering, and not with regard to their lining.				
	Of silk	Per 100	120.00	.....	.....
	Of any other material	....do	60.00	.....	.....
307	Materials for umbrellas	Quintal	30.00	.....	.....
308	Paint brushes with or without handles	....do	15.00	.....	.....
309	Objects of collection	....do	Free	.....	1 pr. ct.
	By these are meant objects not commercial, having a curious or scientific interest; samples of objects of natural history, like rare animals, living, stuffed, or otherwise preserved; empty shells, except mother of pearl; samples of minerals, except precious stones; dried trees or herbs, &c.; antiques, old armor; antique furniture, mosaics and works of lava detached, of all dimensions, and all that belongs to numismatics, like medals, cameos, and stones anciently cut. In objects of collections are not comprised objects of art anterior to the 19th century in marble, stone, or any other material, nor paintings, miniatures, designs on cloth, wood, walls, copper, paper, &c., the exportation of which is disciplined by special laws.				

SPECIAL TARIFF OF ITALY WITH FRANCE.

REPORT BY CONSUL CRAIN, OF MILAN.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a list of duties on articles of French origin or manufacture imported into Italy as established by the treaty of commerce concluded between Italy and France November 3, 1881, and put in force the 16th ultimo.

The duties on articles exported from Italy to France, prescribed by the fourth article of the treaty, are also contained in this list, though they do not differ from the Italian export duties previously existing.

In my dispatch No. 46, of the 11th of March last, I inclosed to the Department a schedule embracing the duties on imports into Italy both under the Italian general tariff and the treaty concluded between Italy and Austria-Hungary December 27, 1878.*

That schedule, together with the list herewith inclosed, comprehends the whole *régime* of Italian import and export duties.

DUNHAM J. CRAIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Milan, June 26, 1882.

Italian duties on imports of French origin or manufacture under the treaty between France and Italy in force on and after May 16, 1882.

Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.
		Ital. lire.
CATEGORY I.—*Spirits, beverages, and oils.*		
Waters, mineral, natural or artificial, and aërated waters	100 kilograms	0. 50
Wines in casks, of all kinds (casks excluded)	Hectoliter	4. 00
Same in bottles	do	4. 00
Spirits:		
Not sweetened or aromatized, comprising rum, aqua vitæ in casks (casks included).	do	12. 00
Sweetened or aromatized, in casks	do	25. 00
Of all kinds, in bottles of a capacity exceeding a half liter but not more than a liter.	The 100	25. 00
Of every kind, in bottles, of a capacity of one-half liter or less	do	18. 00
Oils, firm:		
Of olive	100 kilograms	3. 00
Not named	do	6. 00
CATEGORY III.—*Chemical products, medicinal compounds, rosins, and perfumery.*		
Empty boxes for above articles	do	60. 00
Medicines compounded, not named, accepted by a faculty of medicine (without tare for the immediate covers).	do	12. 00
Gums and rosins, indigenous, crude	do	1. 00
Soaps:		
Common	do	6. 00
Perfumed	do	12 00
Sealing wax	do	30. 00
Perfumery:		
With base of alcohol (without tare for the immediate cover, and not comprising the internal taxes).	do	37. 50
Not having alcohol as a base	do	12. 00

* Published in Commercial Relations for 1879, vol. 2, p. 825.

Italian duties on imports of French origin, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.
CATEGORY IV.—*Coloring materials for dyeing and tanning.*		
Coloring matter derived from tar or from other bituminous substances:		*Ital. lire.*
In a dry state	100 kilograms	15.00
In paste or liquid	do	10.00
Coloring extracts from wood for dyeing, and other dyeing materials of all kinds.	do	12.50
Extracts from chestnut and other tannic juices, liquid or solid extracts from vegetables.		Free.
Coloring materials in cakes or in powder	100 kilograms	12.00
Shoe-blacking	do	5.00
CATEGORY V.—*Hemp, flax, jute, and other fibrous vegetables (exclusive of cotton).*		
Cordage, cables, also tarred	do	8.00
Twine	do	4.00
Thread:		
Of flax, single crude, washed or whitened	do	11.53
Of hemp, single, tinted	do	17.10
Of hemp, twisted, crude, washed or bleached	do	23.10
Of hemp, twisted, tinted	do	34.65
Tissues:		
Of flax and hemp, not having over five threads of warp within a space of 5 millimeters, crude or white, not comprising the packing cloth.	do	23.10
Of packing cloth, girths, and tubing	do	12.00
Tinted or made of tinted thread	do	38.00
Of flax and of hemp, having in the warp more than five threads in the space of 5 millimeters, crude, bleached or mixed with white.	do	57.75
Tinted or manufactured of tinted threads	do	90.00
Of flax or hemp, printed	do	115.00
Of flax or hemp, embroidered	do	250.00
Of flax, waxed for floors, and stuffs tarred and oiled	do	20.00
Of all other kinds	do	40.00
Knitted goods and braids of flax and of hemp	do	110.00
Buttons and ribbons of flax and hemp	do	100.00
Laces and tulles of flax and hemp	Per kilogram	30.00
Sewed articles (10 per cent. in addition to duty on tissues of which they are made.)		
CATEGORY VI.—*Cottons.*		
Tissues, cotton:		
Of cotton, crude, which weigh 13 kilograms or more every 100 meters square, and present in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters to the side, 27 elementary threads or less.	100 kilograms	57.00
More than 27 threads	do	64.00
Crude, which weigh 7 kilograms or more but less than 13 every 100 meters square, and present with woof and warp, in a square of 5 millimeters the side, 27 elementary threads or less.	do	68.00
More than 27 threads	do	75.00
Crude, which weigh less than 7 kilograms every 100 meters square, and present in woof and warp, in a square of 5 millimeters the side, 27 elementary threads or less.	do	80.00
More than 27 threads	do	100.00
Bleached (duties as on tissues crude and 20 per cent. in addition).		
Colored or tinted (duties as on tissues crude, with 35 francs in addition for every 100 kilograms).		
Printed (duties as on tissues, bleached, plus 70 francs per 100 kilograms).		
Waxed for floors and tissues tarred	do	25.00
All other kinds	do	50.00
Buttons, knit goods, braids, and cotton covers	do	100.00
Galloons and cotton ribbons	do	90.00
Cotton velvet:		
Crude	do	120.00
White	do	140.00
Tinted	do	155.00
Sewed articles (duties of the article of which they are composed, plus 10 per cent.).		
CATEGORY VII.—*Wool, hair, and leather.*		
Wool in mass, natural, washed, combed, tinted; waste of wool		Free.
Hair crude or tinted, and skins of all kinds		Free.
Hair curled, cords, and coarse work in hair	100 kilograms	8.00
Thread:		
Of wool or of leather, simple crude or white	do	50.00
Tinted	do	75.00
Of wool twisted, crude or white	do	60.00
Of wool twisted, colored	do	90.00

Italian duties on imports of French origin, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.
		Ital. lire.
CATEGORY VII.—*Wool, hair, and leather*—Continued.		
Mattresses of all kinds	100 kilograms	15.00
Tissues:		
Of carded wool	do	110.00
Of wool, carded, with warp composed entirely of cotton	do	93.50
Of wool, combed	do	170.00
Combed, with warp entirely composed of cotton thread	do	130.00
Embroidered	do	400.00
Felt, for hats	do	18.00
Felt, tarred, compressed, for soles, &c	do	7.00
Tissues:		
Of hair, for upholstering	do	30.00
Of every other kind	do	165.00
Knitted and braids	do	200.00
Galloons and ribbons	do	220.00
Buttons*	do	220.00 / 110.00
Laces and tulles	do	300.00
Covers of waste wool, of bands or strips, or selvage of cloth	do	60.00
Carpets of waste wool, of bands or strips, and of selvage of cloth	do	60.00
Covers and carpets of wool	do	110.00
Sewed articles (duties of the tissues of which they are made, plus 10 per cent. of those duties).		
CATEGORY VIII.		
Silk-worm eggs		Free.
Cocoons		Free.
Silk:		
Raw or worked, not tinted		Free.
Raw or worked, tinted		Free.
Sewing silk		Free.
Waste of silk:		
Combed	100 kilograms	10.00
Raw	do	Free.
Spun	do	50.00
Tinted	do	100.00
Velvet of silk	Per kilogram	6.50
Tissues:		
Of silk, black and lustrous	do	4.00
Of silk, not named	do	4.75
Of waste silk	do	4.00
Of waste silk, or silk mixed with other materials in which silk waste enters in the proportion of from 12 to 50 per cent.	do	2.50
Ordinary, of waste of silk, or of hand-spun waste of silk (barallo) mixed or not with other materials.	do	2.00
Laces and tulles of silk	do	8.00
Laces and tulles of silk, worked	do	12.00
Tulles and galloons of silk or silk waste, with gold or silver, fine or false	do	10.00
Buttons covered with stuffs of silk or silk waste:		
If the stuff is plain	do	1.00
Same if worked	do	4.00
Same if mixed with other material and plain	do	1.00
Same if mixed with other material and worked	do	2.00
Articles sewed (duty of the article of which composed, with 10 per cent. of additional of that duty).		
CATEGORY IX.—*Wood and straw.*		
Furniture, not upholstered:		
In wood, curved, also varnished, with or without cane	Quintal	7.50
Other in common wood	do	13.00
Furniture of ordinary wood, upholstered	do	40.00
Furniture of ebony, veneered or inlaid or upholstered	do	40.00
Utensils and other works in common wood:		
Not polished nor colored	do	Free.
Others	do	8.00
Road-carts, common wagons:		
For roads, common	Each	22.00
Of 2 wheels	do	33.00
Of 4 wheels and 4 springs	do	110.00
Of more than 4 springs	do	330.00
Braids:		
Of straw		Free.
Of bark, of broom, &c., for fine hats		Free.
For ordinary hats		Free.
For cords and other works		Free.
Hats with straw, not with garniture (comprising hats of palm, chip, &c.).	Per 100	10.00

*Those buttons only pay 220 lire whose tissue is covered with ornaments. All other buttons of stuffs pay as fine mercery, *i. e.*, fancy goods.

Italian duties on imports of French origin, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.
		Ital. lire.
CATEGORY X.—*Paper and books.*		
Paper, colored, gilt, or painted, finished	Per 100	20.00
Geographical maps	100 kilograms	Free.
Prints, lithographs	do	50.00
Books:		
Printed, sewed, or simply bound	do	Free.
Bound in pasteboard	do	12.00
Bound in leather or parchment	do	20.00
In whatever other manner bound	do	100.00
Music, printed	do	5.00
CATEGORY XI.—*Leather or skins.*		
Skins:		
Morocco'd, in all colors	do	75.00
Varnished	do	75.00
Varnished or morocco'd, cut in legs, soles, or strips for hats	do	75.00
Muffs of skins:		
Fine	Per 100	600.00
Common	do	300.00
Gloves of skins of all kinds, also simply cut	Per 100 pairs	7.50
Boots and shoes and buskins	do	110.00
All other kinds	do	70.00
Valises	Each	2.00
Works in skins, tanned, without hair, not named	100 kilograms	50.00
CATEGORY XII.—*Minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof.*		
Cast iron:		
In pig	do	Free.
Worked, in pieces, crude	do	4.00
Pieces, molded, turned, &c	do	5.00
Iron, crude, and steel, in pig	do	2.00
Iron or steel, not tempered:		
Plated or beaten (rods of more than 5 millimeters in diameter and bars of any dimensions).	do	4.62
In rods (comprising wire of 5 millimeters at least of diameter or of width).	do	8.00
In plates of the thickness of 4 millimeters or more	do	4.63
Under 4 millimeters of thickness, and also in tubes	do	8.00
Iron and steel:		
Forged in anchors, axles of wagons, anvils, and other crude works	do	7.00
In railroad rails	do	3.00
Of second manufacture, iron works, simple	do	11.80
Garnished with other metals	do	14.00
Sheets of iron coated with tin, with zinc, or lead:		
Not worked	do	10.75
Worked, also garnished with other metals	do	16.00
Steel:		
Tempered, in springs of any kind	do	15.00
Otherwise worked	do	25.00
Knives for the arts and trades, and knives with wooden handles, common, not garnished.	do	16.00
Utensils and instruments for the arts and agriculture and trades of iron, steel, or iron and steel.	do	10.00
Sickles and small sickles	do	10.00
Not named	do	12.00
Copper, brass, and bronze:		
In pig, in cake, filings, and pieces	do	4.00
In plates, cross-bars, leaves, plates, or tubes	do	10.00
In wires of less than 5 millimeters of thickness	do	15.00
Drawn in network, in crude work	do	15.00
In other works	do	25.00
In rods, in gilt or silvered wire	do	100.00
Gilt or silvered, covered with thread or tissue	do	100.00
Gilt or silvered, in other works	do	120.00
Woven stuffs:		
In iron or steel	do	20.00
In brass or copper	do	20.00
Nickel, with its alloys with copper and zinc, in pieces, in cake, and scrap	do	4.00
Nickel:		
In leaves, cakes, and wire	do	10.00
In other works	do	60.00
Tin and its alloys with lead and antimony:		
In cake, in pieces, and scraps	do	4.00
Beaten in leaves of every kind	do	15.00
In other works	do	20.00
Mercury	do	10.00
Metals and metallic alloys not named:		
In crude state	do	5.00
In works of any kind	do	100.00

Italian duties on imports of French origin, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.
		Ital. lire.
CATEGORY XII.—*Minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof.*		
Machines, by steam:		
Stationary, with or without boilers, and hydraulic motors	100 kilograms	6.00
Locomotives for railways and others, and machinery for navigation, with or without boilers.	do	8.00
Not named and parts of machines	do	6.00
Gasometers and their accessories	do	8.00
Apparatuses of copper and other metals to heat, refine, to distill, &c.	do	10.00
Boilers, in iron or steel plates, with or without tubes	do	8.00
Freight railroad wagons	do	7.00
Passenger railroad carriages	do	13.00
Gold:		
Cylindered and polished and perforated	Per kilogram	10.00
Woven in silk	do	10.00
Beaten in sheets (without deducting weight of paper)	do	10.00
Silver:		
Cylindered, in sheet, and polished and perforated	do	10.00
Woven in silk	do	10.00
Beaten in sheets (without deducting weight of paper)	do	5.00
Jewelry and table plate:		
Of gold	Per hectogram	14.00
Of silver or gilt	Per kilogram	5.00
Jewelry:		
Of gold	Per hectogram	7.00
Of gold or gilt	Per kilogram	10.00
Time pieces:		
Watches in gold cases	Each	3.00
In cases of any other metal	do	1.00
Table clocks and wall clocks	do	5.00
Cylinder organs or music boxes	do	2.00
Movements of clocks or watches	do	0.25
Movements of table clocks and wall clocks	100 kilograms	50.00
Movements of clocks of towers or churches	do	20.00
Clock furniture	do	50.00
Coal and coke		Free.
Porcelain, earthenware, and glassware:		
Earthenware, common ware, in pitchers, glazed, or enameled	100 kilograms	1.10
Not named	do	1.50
Majolica, common, colored with dark varnish	do	8.00
Fine or white	do	12.00
Gilt or otherwise decorated	do	18.00
Of white porcelain	do	12.00
Of porcelain, gilt, or otherwise decorated	do	32.00
Plates of glass or crystal, not polished, of thickness of 4 millimeters or more.	do	3.75
For windows	do	8.00
Polished, without quicksilver	do	20.00
Looking-glasses in frames, and plates of looking-glasses, polished and silvered, without tare.	do	35.00
Works of glass and crystal, simply blown or melted, not colored nor ground nor cut.	do	7.00
Colored or ground	do	11.00
Bottles, common	Per 100	3.00
Demijohns	100 kilograms	3.00
Glasses and crystals enameled, cut in beads, or in pierced pieces	do	30.00
Glass in cake, or bars, or powder	do	5.00
Alimentary or vegetable products:		
Paste of wheat	do	5.50
Sea biscuits or bread	do	5.50
Waste provisions		Free.
Oranges, lemons, even if in salted water	100 kilograms	2.00
Citrons		Free.
Fresh fruits not named		Free.
Dates		Free.
Pistachio-nuts, with or without shells	100 kilograms	8.00
Dried fruits, almonds, with or without shells		Free.
Nuts or small nuts		Free.
Oil-nuts not named		Free.
Not named, except figs and grapes	100 kilograms	2.00
Fruits and vegetables, in vinegar, salt, or oil	do	8.00
In spirits of wine	do	40.00
Different seeds		Free.
Oil of palm or cocoanut		1.00
Cake of nuts or other material		Free.
Vegetable products and fresh vegetables		Free.
Not named		Free.
Fresh meats and poultry	100 kilograms	5.00
Salted, smoked, or otherwise prepared	do	20.00
Cooked	do	5.00
Extracts of meat and soup paste	do	40.00

Italian duties on imports of French origin, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Unit.	Duties on imports.
		Ital. lire.
Sardines and the like, salted or in oil, even in boxes	100 kilograms	10.00
Fats of all kinds	do	1.00
Stearic acid	do	8.00
Stearic candles	do	15.00
Glue, strong	do	4.00
Fish glue	do	10.00
Feathers and hats:		
Feathers for ornament, worked	Per kilogram	15.00
Hats, worked	do	10 00
Sponges, corals, and composts:		
Sponges, common	100 kilograms	15.00
Fine	do	100.00
Corals, crude or worked		Free.
Composts		Free.
Mercery, common, and fans:		
Mercery, common, except those of wood and wooden toys	100 kilograms	60.00
Fine	do	100.00
Fans, fine	do	150.00
Common	do	90.00
Musical instruments:		
Church organs	do	12.00
Portable organs	Each	5.00
Pianos, horizontal or vertical	do	60.00
Grand piano-fortes	do	75.00
Harmoniums and the like	do	20.00
Instruments not named	do	1.00
Caps and hats:		
Caps	Per 100	100.00
Hats of pure silk or mixed with other material, except garnished hats for ladies.	do	150.00
Hats of any other material except of straw, of felt, and those garnished for ladies.	do	100.00
Hats of felt	do	50.00
Hats of any quality garnished for ladies	do	500.00
*Objects of fashion:		
Artificial flowers	1 kilogram	6.00
Materials for artificial flowers	do	5.00
Frames for articles of fashion	do	1.00
Objects for collections		Free.

Italian export duties established by the treaty of commerce with France.

Boracic acid	100 kilograms	2.20
Marine and rock salt	Per ton	22.00
Tartar and dregs of wine	100 kilograms	2.20
Dyeing and tanning materials	do	27.00
Dyeing and tanning materials, ground	do	55.00
Silk, raw and worked	do	38.50
Waste of silk, raw or combed	do	8.80
Rags of all kinds	do	8.80
Skins, fresh and dry	Per 100	2.20
Minerals of iron	Per ton	22.00
Minerals of lead	do	2.20
Mineral of copper	do	5.50
Sulphur	100 kilograms	1.10
Seeds, various	do	1.10
Objects for collections	do	(*)

* The Italian Government reserves the right to establish an export duty on articles for collections.

TARIFF ON COTTON-SEED OIL.

Consul-General Richmond, of Rome, informs the Department that the law increasing the duty on imported cotton seed oil from 6 lire, the old tariff, to 20 lire per quintal, pure or mixed, and imposing a tax of 14 lire per quintal on cotton-seed oil manufactured in Italy went into effect on the 22d of April last. It was understood, however, at Rome that, in anticipation of the passage of this law, the importers of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and Venice had a six months' supply on hand when the new tariff took effect.

TAX UPON COTTON-SEED OIL IN ITALY.

REPORT BY CONSUL CRAIN, OF MILAN.

The law passed by the Italian Parliament imposing a duty of 14 lire per quintal on all imports of cotton-seed oil was designed, as is known, for the protection of the olive-oil industry of Italy. The advocates of the measure claimed that the admixture of cotton oil with olive oil, and its sale as olive oil, was a direct damage to one of the largest agricultural interests of the country.

The law in question went into operation on the 22d of April, 1881, and has brought results very different from those anticipated, as will be seen by the following:

The monthly imports of cotton-seed oil from March 1, 1881, to March 1, 1882, were as follows:

	Quintals.
March, 1881	66,228
April, 1881	94,378
May, 1881	98,614
June, 1881	98,614
July, 1881	98,627
August, 1881	98,627
September, 1881	98,632
October, 1881	98,632
November, 1881	98,639
December, 1881	98,740
January, 1882	None
February, 1882	110

During the same months the exportation from Italy of olive oil was as follows:

	Quintals.
March, 1881	201,485
April, 1881	265,503
May, 1881	316,655
June, 1881	370,005
July, 1882	400,121
August, 1881	449,411
September, 1881	504,253
October, 1881	563,828
November, 1881	627,970
December, 1881	677,990
January, 1882	52,059
February, 1882	102,511

These figures would indicate that the importations of cotton-seed oil subsequent to April, 1881, were made under contracts which ran to January 1, 1882, from which date all importations practically ceased.

They further show that the mixing of cotton oil with olive oil enabled the Italian dealers to find foreign markets for large and always increasing quantities of Italian olive oil; but that the exportation of olive oil almost entirely ceased with the stoppage of the supply of cotton oil.

Mr. A. Rossi, to whom I am indebted for these data, and who is one of the ablest of Italian writers on questions of political economy, does not hesitate to declare the law a blunder, in an article recently published in the "Sole," the leading commercial newspaper of this country. Its repeal may be expected.

DUNHAM J. CRAIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Milan, April 5, 1882.

TARIFF ON COTTON-SEED OIL.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL HOOKER, OF ROME

I have the honor to inform you that the Italian Chamber of Deputies have just approved a bill increasing the duty on cotton-seed oil, pure or mixed with other oils, from 6 to 20 lire per quintal. The same act also fixes a tax of 14 lire per quintal on cotton-seed oil made in Italy. The bill has been referred to the Senate for confirmation.

The Italian cabinet strongly supported this bill in the Chamber, and sought to show that it was necessary to raise the price at which cotton-seed oil may be obtained; claiming that the heavy adulteration of olive oil with cotton-seed for table use is injuring the home production of olive oil and discrediting it on foreign markets.

The new duty will seriously affect our trade in cotton-seed oil with Italy; the fine quality being chiefly imported from the United States. I may say that the manufacture of cotton-seed oil in Italy is of little or no importance.

As showing the growing importance of the American trade in cotton-seed oil with Italy, I may add that according to Italian statistics 140,000 quintals were imported from the United States and Canada during the five years, 1875 to 1879; during the year 1880 these imports ran up to 213,754 quintals.

J. C. HOOKER,
Vice-Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, March 8, 1881.

OUR NEW TARIFF AND ITALIAN EXPORTS.

REPORT BY CONSUL DUNCAN, OF NAPLES.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the act approved March 3, 1883, to modify the internal-revenue taxation and the duties on imports into the United States.

It may not be amiss for me, in this connection, to refer briefly to the effect this modification of the tariff will probably have upon exportations to the United States from this consular district as well as from elsewhere in Italy.

The duties on some of the more important articles shipped from here is either not changed at all or so lightly that exportation will not likely to be sensibly affected.

Gloves.—For instance, the duty on lambskin gloves, the most important article in value of exportation from Naples, remains at 50 per cent., as heretofore.

Fruit.—The duty on green fruit (oranges and lemons) is made specific instead of ad valorem—a decided improvement, and is perhaps slightly lowered, but likely not enough to make much change in the business.

Tartar or argols (partially refined) is reduced 33 per cent., that is, from 6 cents to 4 cents per pound, which will, no doubt, be favorable to an increase of business.

Licorice.—The same may be said of licorice in sticks, which is largely shipped from here, and which has been reduced 25 per cent.; but the duty remains 40 to 45 per cent. on the value here—certainly a pretty heavy duty.

Macaroni, one of the specialties of Naples, has been put on the free list, instead of having to pay 2 cents per pound, which, I do not doubt, will considerably increase the exportation.

Silk.—The reduction of duties on *silk*, in which North Italy is so largely interested, will doubtless be favorable to an increase of business.

Works of art.—But while the foregoing modifications of our tariff may be regarded as favorable to an increase of business, the same cannot be said as to the change of duty on *works of art* (paintings, statuary, &c.), in which Italy is perhaps almost more interested than any other country. The principle on which works of art for public institutions have been hitherto admitted free, and for individuals at the moderate duty of 10 per cent. was that the introduction of what tended to educate and elevate the public taste ought to be encouraged. As Italy is a country where Americans invest largely in works of art of all kinds, this action of Congress is, of course, not well received. Nor does it seem to be more favorably regarded by American artists residing in Italy for the purpose of study and the exercise of their profession than by Italians. A prominent American artist from Rome told me a few days ago that all but one of those resident there were opposed to any duty at all on objects of art, and considered that the best encouragement our Government could give to American artists was to promote by free admission whatever tended to cultivate and educate the popular taste for art. He said the artists contemplated taking steps to make their views on the subject known publicly before the meeting of the new Congress, next autumn. He added that in Italy every facility was afforded American artists for the prosecution of their studies, and that they felt highly indignant that our Congress should act so illiberal towards Italian artists in return. He said, too, that they were afraid the Italian Government might be induced to impose an export duty of 30 per cent. on all objects of art made by American artists in Italy, which, while it would only be a just retaliation, would have the effect of driving them all out of the country and excluding them from all the advantages of art study in Italy.

If this is the feeling among American artists, the very class Congress intended to benefit, and we see that it is the same in New York, Paris, and Munich, of course it is still stronger among Italian and other foreign artists, against whom the action was directed.

B. O. DUNCAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, April 28, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TARIFF.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL WEAVER, OF VIENNA.

Referring to my dispatch, No. 235, transmitting duplicate copies in the original text of the new general tariff law of Austria-Hungary, which was proclaimed on the 28th ultimo, and which went into operation 1st instant, I have now to inform you that a careful translation of the complete law and tariff has this day been forwarded to the Department by direct mail under separate cover for publication if deemed of sufficient importance.

As was pointed out in my dispatch, No. 209, the changes established by the new law are material, constituting, in many instances, an enormous increase of duties, partly as a protection to home industries, but more generally for increase of revenue.

The various changes can be seen by comparing the new tariff with the former one of June 27, 1878, published in our Commercial Relations for 1878, pp. 127–140. The rates of tare in the new law have likewise been modified in certain instances, but the changes are not deemed of sufficient importance to warrant a translation and publication different from that which appears on pp. 140–144 of Commercial Relations of 1878.

JAMES RILEY WEAVER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, June 17, 1882.

Law of May 25, 1882, *regarding the general customs tariff of the Austro-Hungarian customs district.*

With the consent of both houses of my Parliament, I decree as follows:

ARTICLE I. The provisions of this law are valid through the general customs and trade districts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but do not apply to the districts exempt from customs duties.

ART. II All goods imported are dutiable unless expressly declared free of duty, and are subject to those duties which are prescribed in the accompanying customs tariff on imports, according to the class to which the goods belong. Where it is not expressly stated otherwise in the tariff, articles of consumption are also to pay, according to legal regulations, the internal, state, province, or city tax and additional expenses.

For goods *in transitu* no duty is to be collected.

An export duty is only to be paid on such goods as are specified in the customs tariff on exports.

ART. III. Goods coming from countries which treat Austrian and Hungarian vessels or goods of Austrian and Hungarian origin with less favor than the vessels or goods of other nations, are subject on entering to an additional payment of 30 per cent., and if the tariff declares them to be free, then a special ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. will be levied upon them.

The Government has a right to make exceptions from this rule and either apply it to certain categories of goods, or classify the categories of goods under a higher or lower tariff.

ART. IV. An alphabetical list of goods to be published will determine the detailed arrangement of each article in the proper class of the customs tariff according to their letter and spirit. In cases of necessity the same may be revised and corrected.

Chemical products entering for the first time into commerce, or paying by virtue of

tariff number 331 a duty exceeding 15 per cent. ad valorem, may be classified under another tariff number, according to their composition and use or according to their value.

The publication of this list of goods and its supplement in the countries represented in the Reichsrath may, contrary to the law of June 10, 1869 (R. G. B., No. 133), be limited to an issue of the list of articles and its supplement in the Reichsgesetzblatt.

ART. V. Goods composed of different stuffs, not belonging to fancy articles, or otherwise specially provided for (tariff number 307–316) the parts composing belonging to different tariff classes, will be taxed according to the main material composing the goods, and in case this be doubtful, to that material which in the tariff pays a higher duty. Articles composed of materials variously taxed will, if the materials are not specially classified in the tariff, be taxed like that component which in the tariff pays a higher duty, provided the material is not represented in too insignificant quantities. More detailed instructions will follow.

ART. VI. The import and the transit of articles forming a monopoly of the state (salt, powder, tobacco, and manufactures of tobacco) can take place only by permit of the competent authority. The Government has a right to limit the transit of certain goods for reasons of public health or public safety. For the present the existing laws regulating this traffic remain in force.

ART. VII. In case of bad harvests at home, the Government has the right to abrogate temporarily the duties on all or certain kinds of grain and leguminous plants; on all or certain frontiers under protective control and restriction.

ART. VIII. From the payment of import duties are free:

1. Articles intended for the immediate use of the Emperor.

2. Articles intended for the immediate use of diplomatic persons accredited to the imperial and royal court, according to special orders.

3. Tobacco leaves for the Government manufactories; also, salt, gunpowder, and manufactures of tobacco for the Government stores, or purchased by inhabitants of the exempted customs districts from places of sale in the exempted customs districts.

4. Results of Government mining from the imperial and royal sale-factory at Trieste.

5. Military effects, such as uniforms, armor, weapons, munitions, army baggage (in which are included bed-fixtures, medical and hospital requisites), also horses in use between bodies of troops, or naval establishments in and out of the customs district; blasting materials and explosives for the military technical experiments of the army.

6. Official requisites sent by Government authorities from the exempted customs districts into the customs districts.

7. Effects of emigrants from foreign countries, and from the exempted customs districts into the customs districts; also machines and parts of machines; manufacturing implements and tools of the same, if these articles are intended for their own use and are adapted to their own circumstances and bear traces of continuous use.

The dower of persons who, on account of their marriage, move into the customs district, so far as they are adapted to their circumstances.

From this exemption from duties are excluded all articles of consumption, cattle, dry goods not made up, and raw stuffs.

8. Inheritances; furniture, house, table, and kitchen articles, clothing, underclothes, bed and table linen; implements in use; tools in use, &c., so far as they are for the inheritor's use and are adapted to his or her circumstances.

Articles enumerated under No. 7, paragraph 3, are excluded from the free entry.

9. Objects of art and science intended for collections of public, scientific, and art institutes, works of Austrian and Hungarian artists staying in foreign countries.

10. Anatomical preparations, skeletons, and corpses.

11. Antiquities, when there is no doubt that their value lies essentially in their age, and that they are adapted to no other purpose and use than for a collection.

12. Objects disposed of judicially.

13. Decorations and exhibition medals which have been conferred.

The formalities to be observed regarding No. 1, as well as the necessary proofs, to be furnished and conditions to be fulfilled respecting the rest will be made public at some future time. For the present the existing regulations continue in force.

ART. IX. Also to be entered free of duty:

1. Travelers' effects, as linen, clothing, bedding, traveling requisites, gold and silver service, and other valuables, mechanics' tools, as well as artists' implements and instruments, teamsters' and fishers' clothing and linen, books, food, medicine for use on the journey, tobacco, according to the prescribed amount (at present not more than 35 grams or 10 cigars), if intended for the personal use of the traveler, and in their nature and amount are adapted to his or her need, condition, and station.

Household furniture and articles for furnishing a house, which have been in use, belonging to travelers or persons in public service, may be entered free if they intend to reside more than one year in Austria-Hungary, and this intention is satisfactorily proved.

The same privilege may also be granted to the natives of the country who, after an absence of more than one year, return into the customs district.

2. Means of transport, as travelers' carriages, vehicles for the transportation of persons or property, sleighs and wheelbarrows, panniers, dossers, and similar contrivances for carrying loads, the necessary horses and beasts of burden, and vessels (including their inventoried property, if the vessels belong to foreigners, or if domestic vessels, have the same or similar inventoried property as when they sailed), provided that the carriages show plainly marks of use, and that the persons and goods transported, the place of destination, the direction, the means of transportation, and the nature of the transport show them to be only for the conveyance of persons or property, and that the journey is not undertaken for the purpose of entering vehicles free of duty.

3. Provisions for ships entering and clearing, including the beer for use on board of the vessels navigating the Danube.

4. Sample cards and patterns cut out, or samples which are only intended for use as such; but all samples of edibles or tobacco are excluded.

5. Covers and cases in which dutiable goods are packed, except in the following cases:

a. When they exceed the tare allowed to the goods.

b. If goods have cases and wrappers in which they are not usually packed, and which are worth more than the goods themselves.

6. All goods which weigh less than 25 grams, or when the duty is less than 2 kreuzers. In cases of abuse, this privilege may be withdrawn temporarily from persons or certain districts.

7. Goods which have been completely destroyed in the Government stores. In case they are only damaged, so far as their original use is concerned, as wine, which may be used for vinegar, the competent financial authorities may allow a proper reduction of duty. The exemption from paying duty or reduction may also be granted when the goods have already passed the post-office and have been damaged before they reached the person to whom they were addressed. More detailed regulations will be published.

ART. X. The following are also free from importation duties:

1. Articles necessary for building and equipping ships according to the law of March 30, 1873.

2. Goods and articles imported to be improved, repaired, or finished, may be entered in the customs district, provided that the re-export of the improved, repaired, or finished goods and articles shall take the place within a period of time set by the financial authorities, and that the identity between the imported and re-exported goods can be proved.

3. Goods and articles which are exported into the districts exempt from customs to be improved, repaired, or finished, and are reimported into the customs district from the exempted districts, improved, repaired, or finished, upon the conditions prescribed under 2.

4. Goods, articles of consumption excepted, which are exported from the customs district to foreign markets or fairs, or in cases of uncertain sale, which are brought back unsold.

The measures of control in relation to these privileges (1 to 4) will be regulated by ordinances.

Goods which were sent for sale to foreign countries, and, on account of unforseen hinderances, return unsold without having been offered for sale there, may be re-entered free by special permission of the competent financial authorities. If, however, it undoubtedly appears from manufacturers' marks or stamps attached, or in default of these from the outer appearance of the goods that they are a product of the Austro-Hungarian customs territory returned from abroad, with duly-authenticated identity, a re-entry free from duty may be granted even if the goods, while abroad, were in free circulation.

Articles intended for exhibition, as well as objects to be used in experiments in public institutes, or temporarily for the benefit of the public, may be entered free when declared on entering to be intended for re-export.

The measures for the control regarding transportation facilities will be published in due time.

ART. XI. On the frontier are free from duty: The agricultural traffic upon the estates intersected by the customs frontier; cattle and farming implements belonging thereto, as well as seed for agriculture; products of agriculture, and young cattle.

Cattle which go over to and return from pasture or work, including the products gained during pasture, such as butter, cheese, and the young cattle grown up in the meantime.

ART. XII. On bringing trustworthy proof of the existing facts, the chief authority may allow the importation of the following articles, free of duty, or at reduced rates:

1. Objects used for divine service in churches and temples of different religions, as well as the material for building and constructing such churches and temples.

2. Provisions, clothing, and building material sent to people who by fire or other destructive elements became sufferers and receive those goods as donations or as a means to rebuild their dwellings.

3. Old articles, bearing proof of having been worn, sent as gifts to poor people from abroad.

ART. XIII. The Government has the right of free importation of railway material for the construction of an international frontier railway depot agreed upon by a joint committee of railway companies.

a. For all materials necessary for the construction of the building and fitting up the frontier depot, as well as the branch lines between it and the customs frontier; for furniture, and other articles, so far as under the agreement it is incumbent upon the foreign authorities to furnish them.

b. For everything necessary for carrying on the business of the foreign railway; for the rolling-stock, implements, and materials necessary for the service of the foreign frontier offices, in sufficient quantity for the purpose.

c. For the movable effects, as well as the utensils of service of the officials and employés of the foreign railway stationed in the customs district, and other persons employed by the administration of the neighboring state.

ART. XIV. All duties contained in the tariff, including dues for weighing, seals, and stamps, must be paid in gold. Speçial orders will direct where payments in silver may be made.

The rate of exchange to be paid will be governed by the premium on gold during the month preceding, and will be made public from month to month, as well as the rate of the value in florins at which foreign and domestic gold coins will be accepted in payment for duties.

ART. XV. When fractions of a kreuzer result in calculating duties, those below half a kreuzer will be disregarded, and those of one-half kreuzer or more will be regarded as a whole kreuzer.

ART. XVI. Besides the rates to be paid by every article as given in the tariff opposite its respective number (stamp, octroi, and other duties), the following additional duties will be levied.

1. Charges for weighing, 5 kreuzers for 100 kilograms of the gross weight of those goods which are weighed by order of the authorities, or private parties.

For ascertaining the weight by calculation, for trial weighing, and for weighing with a private scale, as, for example, at the railway stations, no charge for weighing is to be made.

When the total weight of the goods amounts to less than 50 kilograms, 3 kreuzers must be paid for weighing.

In calculating the weighing-tax, weights under 50 kilograms will not be regarded; 50 kilograms and over are reckoned as 100 kilograms.

2. For every lead seal the tax is 2 kreuzers, and 1 kreuzer for every wax seal.

Goods in transit with bill of lading are exempt from paying seal money; nor is there any tax to be paid for putting the seal on the hatchway of a vessel, on railway cars, &c.

3. A tax of 10 kreuzers for the permit to enter foreign goods not dutiable.

When goods originally in transit are subsequently declared as goods for entry, the respective additional duties will be paid after the declaration is made. In internal and in control manipulations neither stamping nor sealing tax is to be paid.

4. Storage for goods in government warehouses is regulated according to local and other conditions, commonly not above 1.6 kreuzers for 100 kilograms of gross weight per day.

In cases of extraordinary accumulation of goods, the tax for storage may be raised to 2.4 kreuzers for 100 kilograms per day.

Regarding the remuneration for official services performed outside the office, the taxes for the conduct of goods, and the special water, harbor, and navigation taxes, the existing regulations remain in force.

Respecting the payment of fractional kreuzers, the provisions of Article XV will be in force.

ART. XVII. The fixing and altering of the tare in regard to the manner of packing and their different relative weights will be regulated by special law. In goods that pay not more than 3 florins for 100 kilograms, as well as in the immediate inclosures of liquids, no deduction of tare takes place, unless otherwise provided for. To liquids, however, the duty on which is calculated by the gross weight, when imported in vehicles of transportation by land or water, specially built for their transport and without any other inclosure, must be added the tare resulting from the net weight of the ordinary manner of packing.

ART. XVIII. This law, except the provisions of tariff class 21, will take effect June 1, 1882.

The law of June 27, 1878, respecting the general customs tariff of Austria-Hungary, as well as all the regulations in connection with it being in contradiction to the new

law (except regulations regarding tariff, *post*, 28*d*), will, on that day, cease to be in force.

The day on which the regulations respecting tariff class XXI will take effect will be made known by the law in reference to the increase of import duty and the levying of a tax on mineral oil.

ART. XIX. With the execution of this law are intrusted the ministers of finance and of commerce.

Schönbrunn, May 25, 1882.

FRANZ JOSEPH.

TAAFFE,
DUNAJEWSKI,
PINO.

General tariff of the customs district of Austria-Hungary.

SUMMARY.

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PART II.—EXPORTS.

	Fl
Rags and other refuse for the manufacture of paper	

[Unless where specifically mentioned otherwise, the rates throughout this tari for 100 kilograms.]

PART I.—IMPORTS.

I.—*Tropical fruit.*

[Per 100 kilograms.]

1. Cacao beans and shells	
NOTE.—When imported by sea	
2. Coffee:	
a. Raw	
NOTE.—When imported by sea	
b. Burnt	
3. Tea	1
NOTE.—When imported by sea	

II.—*Spices.*

4. Pepper (also long and Cayenne and white pepper, pepper dust), allspice (pimento), ginger	
5. Cinnamon of all kinds	
6. Anise seed (badian), cloves (also clove stems), clove flowers (mace), nutmegs in shells	
7. Nutmegs, without shells	
8. Cardamom, saffron, vanilla	1
NOTE.—Articles numbered 4–8, when imported by sea, are allowed a reduction of 5 florins per 100 kilograms.	

III.—*Southern fruit.*

9. Figs:	
a. Fresh	
b. Dried	
10. Grapes, dried; currants, raisins	
11. Lemons, oranges, citrons	
NOTE.—When counted 100 pieces	1
12. Lemons, oranges, and citrons laid in salt water; oranges, unripe, small; orange and lemon peel,	
13. Dates, pistachio nuts	
14. Almonds:	
a. Dried, with or without shell	
b. Unripe, in the shell	
15. Nuts of the *Pinus pinea*, unshelled; St. John's bread; chestnuts, lazeruoli, tomatoes; olives, fresh, dried, or salted	
16. Nuts of the *Pinus pinea*, shelled; pomegranates	

IV.—*Sugar.*

17. Raw sugar:	
a. Below the Dutch standard No. 19	
b. From the Dutch standard No. 19 and above	
18. Refined sugar	
19. Solutions of sugar, crushed sugar, starch sugar, grape sugar, in a solid state	
20. Sirup; starch sugar, grape sugar, in a fluid state; molasses	
NOTE TO CLASS IV.—The excise duty is included in the tariff.	

V.—*Tobacco.*

21. Tobacco, raw; *i. e.*, tobacco leaves, stems, ribs, and flowers, unmanufactured; corrosive tobacco liquid	*

* With special consent only.

		Florins.
22.	Tobacco, manufactured; *i. e.*, smoking tobacco in rolls, unrolled or stemmed; leaves or cut; carrot tobaccoor, stems for making snuff; tobacco, powdered; refuse; cigars; cigarettes; snuff; chewing-tobacco; also paper made from stems and ribs of tobacco leaves. (With special consent only)	52.50
	NOTE.—In case of special permit, there are aside from this to be paid in the following taxes for 1 kilogram net:	
	For cigars and cigarettes	11.00
	For other manufactures	8.40
	For raw tobacco	7.00
	Tobacco and manufactures therefrom must also be declared in conformity with the above subdivisions.	

VI.—*Grain and legumes; flour and products of flour; rice.*

	Grain:	
23.	Barley, oats, Indian corn, rye	0.25
24.	Wheat, spelt, half fruit, buckwheat, millet	0.50
	NOTE.—For the supply of Dalmatia and the islands in the Adriatic, the I. R. Government may, in unison with the Government of Hungary, permit the free importation of the following kinds of grain, *i. e.*, Indian corn, not exceeding 80,000 met. centners; wheat and millet, not exceeding annually 20,000 met. centners; to be entered in ports and under modifications mutually agreed upon:	
25.	Malt	0.60
	Legumes:	
26.	Beans, lupines, peas, lentils, vetches	0.50
27.	Flour and mill products (crushed, bruised, and peeled grains; barley, groats, oat-meal, wheat groats) made of grains and legumes	1.50
28.	Rice, peeled and unpeeled; broken rice	2.00
	NOTE 1.—Raw rice, wholly or partly in shells, for rice mills, to be cleaned and broken; rice for the manufacture of starch, pay one-half, and when imported by sea, one-fourth of the lowest tariff for shelled rice.	
	2. Products of rice-mills will be entered according to No. 27.	

VII.—*Vegetables, fruits, plants, and parts of plants.*

29.	Vegetables and fruit: Grapes, fresh, for the table; pine-apples	5.00
30.	Nuts and hazel-nuts, dry or shelled	2.50
31.	Fine vegetables, fresh	2.50
32.	Vegetables and fruit not otherwise provided for:	
	a. Fresh	Free.
	b. Dried or prepared (baked, cut into pieces, preserved, powdered, or otherwise reduced in size; salted or preserved in vinegar and packed in casks; jelly without sugar)	2.50
	NOTE.—Vegetables and fruit in cans, bottles, or otherwise hermetically sealed or prepared in another manner, as above described, will be treated as eatables under 92, respectively, No. 93.	
	Plants and parts of plants:	
33.	Oilseed	0.50
34.	Anise, coriander, caraway seed; fennel; clover-seed; mustard seed (also ground in casks); seeds not otherwise provided for; suchory root dried (not burnt)	0.50
35.	Living plants; fresh cut flowers and plants	1.50
36.	Plants and parts of plants not otherwise provided for, fresh; grain and legumes in straw or leaves; teasels; seagrass; bark; cane; straw; hay; litter	Free.
37.	Plants and parts of plants not otherwise provided for, dried or prepared (powdered, colored, or otherwise reduced in size)	2.50
38.	Hops; also lupulin	10.00

VIII.—*Cattle and draught animals.*

[Per head.]

39.	Oxen	10.00
40.	Bulls	4.00
41.	Cows	3.00
42.	Young cattle	2.00

Fl

43. Calves
44. Sheep and goats (also rams, wethers, and bucks)
45. Lambs and kids
46. Hogs
47. Pigs not weighing more than 10 kilograms
48. Horses and foals
NOTE.—Foals following the mother are free.
49. Mules and asses

IX.—*Other animals.*

[Per 100 kilograms.]

50. Game and fowls of all kinds:
a. Living
b. Dead
51. Fish, fresh; crabs and crawfish; snails, fresh
52. Shell-fish from the sea (*i. e.*, oysters, lobsters, crab-spiders), turtles, not prepared
53. Animals not otherwise provided for

X.—*Animal products.*

54. Milk
55. Birds' eggs
56. Beehives with honey and wax; beehives with living bees
57. Honey
58. Wax, white, yellow, and colored (also celluloid)
59. Sponges
60. Skins and hides, raw (green or dry, also salted or pickled, but not otherwise prepared)
61. Hair of all kinds, raw or prepared (*i. e.*, heckled, boiled, dyed, stained, or curled), bristles
62. Feathers not otherwise provided for (bed-feathers, quills), ornamented feathers, undressed
63. Bladders and intestines, fresh, salted, or dried; gold-beaters' skins; catguts
64. Animal products not otherwise provided for

XI.—*Grease.*

65. Butter, fresh, salted, melted, also artificial butter
66. Lard and goose-grease; bacon
67. Stearin acid, palmine acid
68. Paraffine, cerasine, spermaceti
69. Tallow from animals, raw, melted, also pressed
70. Palm oil and cocoanut oil in solid state; vegetable tallow
NOTE.—When imported by sea
71. Grease and greasy mixtures not otherwise provided for; blubber

XII.—*Oils, fat.*

72. Olive, poppy, sesame, earth-nut, beech-acorn, sun-flower, and cotton-oil, in casks, skins, and bladders
NOTE.—Olive oil under No. 72, rendered totally unfit for human consumption under official examination on entry by custom-houses specially designated
73. Rape seed and linseed and other fat oils, not otherwise provided for, in casks, skins, and bladders, except oil varnish (No. 334)
74. Oils, fat, in jugs or flasks 1

NOTE TO CLASS XII.

1. Oils of No. 72 and 73, when entered for the use of the people living near the frontier and contained in open jugs, tin cans, or bottles, or similar open vessels, will be treated like oil in open casks.
2. Oils, fat, in jugs, bottles, or similar vessels, weighing not less than 25 kilograms, will be treated like fat oils in casks.

XIII.—*Beverages.*

	Florins.
75. **Beer** and mead:	
a. In casks	3.00
b. In bottles and jugs	8.00
NOTE.—Consumption tax on manufacturer of beer included.	
76. **Distilled** spirituous liquors:	
a. Alcohol and brandy of all kinds, also adulterated	24.00
b. Liquors, essence of punch and other sweet spirituous cordials, arac, rum	40.00
NOTE.—Consumption tax included.	
77. **Wine** and substitutes for wine, also cider, wine must and fruit must:	
a. In casks or flasks	20.00
b. Sparkling wines	50.00
NOTE.—Wine mash and grapes to make wine	6.00
78. **Vinegar**:	
a. In casks	3.00
b. In bottles or jugs	8.00
79. **Mineral** waters, natural or manufactured:	
NOTE TO NOS. 75 and 78.—Beverages when entered for the use of the people living near the frontier and contained in open jugs, tin cans, flasks, or bottles, will be treated like beverages in casks.	

XIV.—*Eatables.*

80. **Bread**, ordinary, black as well as white, ship biscuits	1.50
81. **Sago** and substitutes for sago, tapioca, arrowroot	6.00
82. **Wafer** cakes (*i. e.*, vermicelli and similar farinaceous products not baked)	6.50
83. **Meat**, fresh or prepared (*i. e.*, salted, dried, smoked, pickled)	6.00
84. **Sausages**	20.00
85. **Cheese**	10.00
86. **Herrings**, salted or smoked	3.00
87. **Fish** not otherwise provided for, salted, smoked, dried	5.00
88. **Fish** prepared (pickled or preserved in oil, &c.) in casks	15.00
89. **Caviar**, and substitutes of caviar	50.00
90. **Substitutes** for coffee (also succory burnt)	15.00
91. **Cacao**, ground or in bulk, chocolate, substitutes for chocolate, and manufactures	50.00
92. **All** eatables contained in boxes, jugs, cans, and bottles hermetically sealed (except those enumerated under 89 and 91)	40.00
93. **Eatables** not otherwise provided for	40.00

XV.—*Wood, coal, and turf.*

94. **Firewood**, also bark, copsewood, basins, osiers, brushwood, tan bark, tan cakes	Free.
95. **Timber**, dressed or undressed, staves, saw-logs (except veneers):	
a. European	Free.
b. Not European	Free.
96. **Charcoal**, turf, lignite, coal, cokes, and all other hard artificial fuel made from these materials	Free.

XVI.—*Turners' and carvers' materials.*

97. **Chaircane**, raw, not split, canes, reeds, better quality	Free.
98. **Cocoa** and coquilla nuts and cocoanut shells; areka and stone nuts	Free.
99. **Horns**, horn ends and tips, claws, feet, hoofs; bones, split, stretched, or cut	Free.
100. **Amber** (also imitation); jet; ivory and other animal teeth; tortoiseshell; meerschaum; mother of pearl, and other muscle shells	Free.
The articles under 99 and 100, raw or only split, stretched, or cut.	
101. Whalebone, raw; corals, raw (also bored but not cleaned or ground)	Free.

XVII.—*Minerals.*

102. Stones, rough, or only cut or sawed; ore, also prepared	Free.
103. Clay and mineral stuffs:	
a. Raw	
b. Burned, washed, or ground	0.20
All these articles if not otherwise provided for.	

XVIII.—*Drugs and perfumery stuffs.*

	Florins.
104. Licorice juice, galangal	60.00
105. Ambergris, castoreum, musk, civet, canthridines, musk-seed grains, cubebs, opium, cacao butter, muskat balsam (muskat butter), camphor refined, jalap resin, bayswater	15.00
106. Lavender, orange flower, rose, and similar fragrant waters (without spirits of wine)	6.00
107. Oils, ethereal:	
a. Amber, hartshorn, India rubber, laurel, rosemary, and juniper oil.	6.00
b. Ethereal oils not otherwise provided for	25.00
108. Vinegars, grease, and oils, perfumed, in inclosures weighing not less than 5 kilograms	10.00

XIX.—*Dyeing and tanning stuffs.*

109. Dye woods:	
a. In blocks	Free.
b. Cut into pieces (rasped, ground, cut)	0.50
110. Barks, roots, leaves, flowers, fruits, gall-nuts, &c.; also cut, ground, or otherwise reduced in size for dyeing or tanning	Free.
111. Catechu (Japan clay), kino, kermes grain, lac dye, amotto	Free.
112. Extract from wood of chestnut tree, madder extract, garancine, and garancinette; litmus; lepin, crude, in bladders	1.50
113. Orchilla, persis; indigo; cochineal; extracts from tanning and dyeing materials not otherwise provided for	3.00
NOTE.—Indigo and cochineal when imported by sea	Free.

XX.—*Gum and resin.*

114. Tar of all kinds, except coal and slate tar	0.20
115. Resin, ordinary; colophony; pitch; ozocerit	0.50
116. Asphalt mastich and asphalt bitumen	1.00
117. Turpentine, oil of turpentine, pitch oil, resin oil, bird lime	1.50
118. Copal resin, Damar resin, shellac, gum arabic, gum gedda, gum Senegal, gamboge, gum tragacanth; gums, resins, natural balsams, and juices of plants not otherwise provided for; lemon juice	1.50

XXI.—*Mineral oils, also coal and slate tar.*

119. Crude illuminating oil, not capable of being used until refined:	
As heavy, the density of which at 12° of Reaumur does not exceed 83° of distilled water ....net..	1.10
b. Light, at and below .830 of distilled water ....net..	2.00
120. Crude, capable of being used for lighting without previous refinement, net	10.00
121. Refined or half refined:	
a. Heavy, with a density of over 870° ....net..	1.90
b. Light, at and below 870° ....net..	10.00
NOTE.—In 120 and 121 *b* consumer's tax is included.	
2. Crude mineral oil, not being capable of being used for lighting without previous refinement, of Roumanian origin, with a density of over 830°, at 12° Reaumur (No. 119 *a*), on entry over Roumanian frontier, and producing certificate of origin....net..	0.68
3. Refined mineral oils intended to be used in making solutions or extracts in industrial establishments, with a density of less than 770°, on compliance with the respective regulations and measures of control	Free

XXII.—*Cotton, yarn, and goods of the same, also mixed with linen, but without any wool or silk.*

122. Cotton, raw, carded, bleached, colored, milled, refuse	Free.
123. Cotton wadding	5.00
Cotton yarns:	
124. Single or double, raw:	
a. Up to No. 12, English	6.00
b. Above No. 12 up to No. 29, English	8.00
c. Above No. 29 up to No. 50, English	12.00
d. Above No. 50, English	16.00

	Florins.
125. **Single** or double, bleached or dyed:	
a. Up to No. 12, English	10.00
b. Above No. 12 up to No. 29, English	12.00
c. Above No. 29 up to No. 50, English	16.00
d. Above No. 50, English	20.00
126. **Three** or more twisted threads, raw, bleached, or dyed	24.00
127. **Yarns** adjusted for the retail trade	30.00
Cotton goods:	
128. **Ordinary**, smooth, *i. e.*, textures of yarn No. 50 and below, 38 threads to a square of 5 millimeters or less, smooth, also singly twilled:	
a. Raw	32.00
b. Bleached	40.00
c. Colored, Turkey red excepted	50.00
d. Woven in several colors, printed or colored Turkey red	60.00
129. **Ordinary**, figured, *i. e.*, textures of yarn No. 50 and below, 38 threads or less to a square of 5 millimeters, figured:	
a. Raw	40.00
b. Bleached, colored, except Turkey red	50.00
c. Woven in several colors, printed or colored Turkey red	70.00
130. **Ordinary**, coarse, *i. e.*, textures of yarn No. 50 and below, with more than 38 threads to a square of 5 millimeters:	
a. Raw	50.00
b. Bleached, colored, except Turkey red	60.00
c. Woven in several colors, printed or colored Turkey red	80.00
131. **Fine**, *i. e.*, textures of yarn above No. 50 up to No. 100, inclusive:	
a. Raw	70.00
b. Bleached, colored, woven in several colors or printed	100.00
132. **Finest**, *i. e.*, textures of yarn above No. 100; tulle (bobbinet, petinet, curtain stuffs, and furniture nettings); goods in connection with metallic threads	160.00
133. **Embroidered** woven goods, laces	200.00
134. **Velvets** and velvet-like fabrics (cut or uncut), ribbons, fringes, buttons, and knit goods	80.00
135. **Lamp-wicks**, girths, beltings, hose, trellis, nets and ropes, coarse, stiff nets	24.00

XXIII.—*Flax, hemp, jute, and other vegetable spinning material, yarns, and fabrics of the same, without admixture of cotton, wool, or silk.*

136. **Flax**, hemp, jute, and other vegetable spinning materials not otherwise provided for, raw, steeped, broken, hackled, bleached, and in refuse	Free.
Linen yarns:	
137. **Flax** and hemp yarns, yarns not otherwise provided for:	
a. Single, raw	1.50
b. Single, bleached, boiled in ashes, or colored	5.00
c. Twisted	12.00
d. Linen thread, prepared for retail trade, bleached, colored	30.00
NOTE.—Raw twisted hemp yarn for the manufacture of hose and the like, on producing a permit, and under the existing rules, regulations, and control	6.00
138. Jute yarns:	
a. Single, raw	1.50
b. Twisted, bleached, boiled in ashes, or colored	5.00
Linen goods:	
139. Gray canvas, *i. e.*, smooth, coarse, simple, twilled texture, without figures, made of hemp or flax, not having more than 5 warp threads to 5 millimeters; also bags made of the same	2.00
NOTE.—Marked bags, having been in use, made of gray canvas, are free.	
140. Linen goods, not figured, raw, up to 20 warp threads to 5 millimeters	12.00
141. Linen goods, not figured, bleached, colored, woven in several colors, printed:	
a. Up to 10 warp threads to 5 millimeters	20.00
b. From 11 to 20 warp threads to 5 millimeters	40.00
142. Linen goods, figured, up to 20 warp threads to 5 millimeters	40.00
143. Linen goods above 20 warp threads to 5 millimeters	80.00
144. Cambric, ganze, lacons, and other thin woven stuffs	120.00
145. Fabrics in connection with metallic threads	160.00

		Florins.
146.	Laces, edgings, embroidered woven goods	200.00
147.	Velvet-like fabrics (cut or uncut), fringes, buttons, ribbon, and knit goods	80.00
	Jute textures:	
148.	Bagging and packing stuffs of jute, raw, unbleached, neither colored nor figured, also, simply twilled, of not more than 5 warp threads to 5 millimeters, as well as ready-made bags made therefrom	6.00
	NOTE.—Marked bags made of jute, having been in use, are free.	
149.	Furniture stuffs and dress goods, tapestry, as well as all textures of jute, in connection with other vegetable spinning materials, including cotton, of which jute forms the principal component part, also similar jute textures embroidered or in connection with metallic threads	40.00
150.	Jute textures, not otherwise provided for; carpets, carriage rugs, and stair carpets of jute, and of other vegetable spinning materials not otherwise provided for; also bleached, colored, printed, or figured	12.60
151.	Ropemakers' goods:	
	a. Ropes, cables, cords, also bleached, tarred	3.00
	b. All other ropemakers' goods, also bleached, colored, tarred, sized, and varnished	12.00

XXIV.—*Wool, woolen yarn and woolen goods, also mixed with other spinning materials, except silk.*

152.	Wool, raw, washed, combed, colored, bleached, milled, and as refuse	Free.
153.	Wool and hair tablets, hat felts, and hat wadding	9.00
154.	Woolen yarns (of wool or animal hair) and Vicugna yarns:	
	a. Raw	8.00
	NOTE.—Weft yarn, raw, on entry by way of custom-houses specially designated	1.50
	b. Bleached, colored, printed, three or more twisted threads	12.00
	Woolen goods (of wool or animal hair):	
155.	Shaggy cloths, Halina cloths, pressed cloths, sieve, bottoms, ropes, cables made of horse-hair, trellis and tied nets, both uncolored, hat clippings, cloth cuttings	12.00
156.	Carpets:	
	a. Of dogs, calf or cows' hair, also with slight mixture of wool	12.00
	b. Others, also printed	40.00
157.	Girths	40.00
158.	Woolen goods not specially named:	
	a. Weighing over 500 grams per square meter	50.00
	b. Weighing 500 grams and less per square meter	80.00
	NOTE.—Entirely woven with cotton warp, of one color, not figured, dressed like cloth, weighing more than 300 grams per square meter	50.00
159.	Velvets and velvet-like fabrics (cut or uncut), fringes, buttons, ribbons, and knit goods (except those under 156 *b*)	80.00
160.	Light woolen woven goods	100.00
161.	Shawls and shawl-like textures, laces (lace shawls), embroidered woven goods, goods with metallic threads	150.00
162.	Felt and felt ware (except carpets):	
	a. Coarse felts of animals' hair, also cut out, tarred, or varnished	12.00
	b. Felts, others, and felt ware, both not printed	40.00
	c. Printed	80.00

XXV.—*Silk and silk goods, also mixed with other spinning material.*

163.	Cocoons, silk scraps, not spun	Free.
164.	Flocks of silk	12.00
165.	Silk (reeled), also twisted:	
	a. Raw	Free.
	b. Made white or colored, or in connection with other spinning materials	22.00
166.	Floss silk (silk scraps spun), also twisted:	
	a. Raw, or made white	Free.
	b. Colored, or in connection with other spinning material	22.00

		Florins.
167.	Sewing silk, button-hole silk, and the like, made white or colored; thread of all kinds prepared for retail trade	50.00
	NOTE.—Soft-carded yarn, raw, containing one thread of unreeled silk, will be treated like woolen yarn under No. 154 *a*.	
	Silk goods:	
168.	Blond lace, lace (lace handkerchiefs), silk goods, embroidered, or in connection with metallic threads	400.00
169.	Goods entirely made of silk, or floss silk	400.00
170.	Half silk goods, *i. e.*, all goods not enumerated under No. 168, containing other spinning materials aside from silk or floss silk	200.00
	NOTE.—(1). Very coarse textures of raw-silk waste, having the appearance of gray packing canvas, and intended for pressing clothes, dust rags, &c., also with single-colored threads	24.00
	(2.) Silk, spun together with yarn of other materials, without covering the same or without passing continuously through the whole length of the spinning thread, is not classified under textures made from such yarn.	

XXVI.—*Clothing, linen, and articles of dress, exclusive of such goods made of paper, leather, gutta-percha, and wax cloth.*

171.	Artificial flowers, finished, wholly or partly of woven or worsted goods; ornamental feathers, prepared, and fabrics made therefrom	170.00
172.	Parts of artificial flowers	70.00
	Hats and caps:	
173.	Gentlemen's hats of silk and stuffs of all kinds; also trimmed	130.00
174.	Gentlemen's hats of felt; also trimmed	90.00
	NOTE.—Felt prepared in hat form	50.00
175.	Hats not otherwise provided for	per piece
	a. Not trimmed	0.20
	b. Trimmed	0.40
	c. Ornamented	0.50
	NOTE.—Trimmed means only furnished with lining, braiding, and hat band.	
176.	Clothing, linen, dress goods not otherwise provided for, pay an additional duty of 40 per cent., according to the material which forms the principal component part.	
	NOTE.—(1.) On declaring clothing, linen, and dress goods, the principal part of which they are composed must be stated.	
	(2.) Other sewed articles, not otherwise provided for, will be treated according to No. 176.	
	(3.) Clothing and linen, cut out only, will be treated like the material of which they are composed.	

XXVII.—*Brush and sieve-makers' goods.*

177.	Common brushes and brooms made of bristles, rice straw, piassava, and other animal or vegetable stuffs; also mounted with wood or iron, not colored, without polish or varnish	4.00
178.	Wooden sieves, finished, with bottoms of wicker-work or iron wire, under No. 261 *a*; wooden-sieve bottoms	4.00
179.	Brush and sieve makers' goods not otherwise provided for; scrubbing and horse brushes in connection with woven or worsted stuffs, in so far as they do not come under the head of India-rubber, leather, bone, metal, or fancy goods	15.00

XXVIII.—*Straw and bast goods, also goods made of rushes, cocoanut fiber, grass, reed, chips, cane, roots, &c.*

180.	Chair cane:	
	a. Raw, split	0.50
	b. Stained, colored, varnished	5.00
181.	Carpets and mats (carriage rugs, &c.):	
	a. Not colored	3.00
	b. Colored	5.00
182.	Coarse goods for domestic use (*i. e.*, baskets, dishes, plates, &c.), also in connection with wood	5.00
183.	Braids, also rugs, not otherwise provided for, also in connection with other materials if not coming under No. 184, or under India-rubber, leather, metal, or fancy goods, with a higher tariff	15.00

		Florins.
184.	Braids, finest, *i. e.*, textures with silk or other spun yarn, with horse-hair or metallic threads drawn through or woven in, also in connection with other materials, if not coming under fancy goods....	50.00

XXIX.—*Paper and paper goods.*

185.	Paper material, bleached or unbleached:	
	a. Of rags (half material).....	Free.
	b. Of wood, straw, esparto, and similar fibers	0.50
186.	Gray blotting paper, coarse packing paper uncolored, common pasteboard, tar and stone pasteboard	1.00
187.	Wrapping paper, glazed or colored, varnished or tarred.....	3.00
188.	Glazed cardboard, gloss and leather pasteboard, slate paper and tablets from the same (unconnected with other material), pumice stone, glass, sand and emery paper, pumice stone and emery cloth...	3.00
189.	Paper, unsized, ordinary (coarse gray, half white and colored); all printing papers not sized	5.00
190.	Paper not otherwise provided for	5.00
191.	Lithographed, printed or ruled paper for mottoes, labels, bills of lading, billheads, &c., drawing paper, albumen paper, gelatine paper, parchment, copperplate paper, colored paper, painters' pasteboard.	7.00
192.	Gold and silver paper and paper with gold or silver patterns (genuine or imitation, also bronzed), pressed or perforated paper, stripes of the foregoing kinds of paper; paper and pasteboard covered with linen (also cotton and linen), wall paper.....	15.00
193.	Molders' work of stone pasteboard, asphalt, or similar materials:	
	a. Neither painted nor varnished, also in connection with wood or iron	2.00
	b. Others also in connection with other materials if not coming under No. 195 or under India-rubber, leather, metal, or fancy goods..	15.00
194.	Paper goods, *i. e.*, articles of paper or cardboard, paper pulp or ligneous fiber; also in connection with other materials, if not coming under No. 195 or under India-rubber, leather, metal, or fancy goods, hat-linings of paper, also covered with textures	15.00
195.	Fancy ornamental paper goods, fine cartoons, labels, vignettes in different colors (chromo-lithographs), toys, paper linen, book bindings covered with linen (also cotton and linen); also in connection with other materials, if not coming under leather or fancy goods with a higher tariff	30.00
196.	Playing cards	60.00
	NOTE.—Playing cards must moreover be stamped according to regulations in force, and must be declared according to number and condition of the games and the number of cards they contain.	

XXX.—*India-rubber and gutta-percha and articles made therefrom.*

197.	India-rubber and gutta-percha, raw and prepared	Free.
198.	India-rubber melted, India-rubber threads not spun over	1.50
199.	India-rubber hardened, in sheets, tubes, and bars, also polished, but without further manufacture.....	6.00
200.	Hose and beltings of all kinds of or with India-rubber, also with layers of tissue or of wire.....	12.00
201.	Shoes, also in connection with woven or worsted goods and other materials, unless coming under leather or fancy goods, with a higher tariff	30.00
202.	Children's toys	30.00
203.	Articles of soft India-rubber, except those enumerated under 200, 201, and 202	20.00
204.	Textures covered with India-rubber, dipped, coated, or fastened by means of layers of India-rubber	45.00
	NOTE.—Textures for covering carding benches in manufactories, or India-rubber printing cloth for cotton mills by special permit, according to regulations and control to be made public.....	3.00
205.	Clothing and other articles made from tissues enumerated under No. 204	50.00
206.	Elastic textures, knit goods, trimmings and articles made therefrom ...	70.00
	Shoe-lastings with India-rubber threads glued on.....	45.00

		Florins.
207.	Goods made of hardened India-rubber, the goods enumerated under 202, 203, 205, 206, and 207; also in connection with other materials, if not coming under a higher tariff, as leather, metal, or fancy goods	
	Goods made of gutta-percha will be treated like goods made of India-rubber.	
	XXXI.—*Wax cloth and wax silk.*	
208.	Wax cloth, coarse, *i. e.*, wax cloth for packing, not printed; asphalt linen	2.00
209.	Carriage covers of coarse textures, covered with or dipped in oil, tar, or compositions of oil	10.00
210.	Thick floor coverings of wax cloth, linoleum, camptulikon, and similar compositions	10.00
211.	Wax cloth not otherwise provided for, also wax muslin	20.00
212.	Wax silk	26.00
	XXXII.—*Leather and leather goods.*	
213.	Leather, ordinary, *i. e.*, not enumerated under Nos. 214 and 215, also cut; blackened, neat, and horse leather, also grained, in entire or in half skins	9.00
	NOTE.—Sheep and goat skins, tanned (neither white nor chamois dressed), also split, not colored	6.00
214.	Sole leather and sole leather refuse	18.00
215.	Leather, fine, *i. e.*, blackened leather, except the neat and horse hides enumerated under No. 213; glove leather, cordovan, morocco, Turkish leather, as well as all colored, japanned, and bronzed leather, also leather with pressed designs; parchment	18.00
216.	Leather goods, ordinary, *i. e.*, articles of ordinary leather (neither white nor chamois dressed), also of blackened or grained neat and horse leather or coarse wax cloth; harness and trunk-makers' manufactures made from haired skins of raw jute textures, gray packing canvas, raw ticking, drillings, canvas and other coarse raw-linen textures, also girths	25.00
217.	Leather goods, fine, *i. e.*, articles of white chamois dressed leather, parchment, or of fine leather enumerated under No. 215, of wax cloth or wax silk not otherwise provided for; harness and trunk makers' articles made of textures enumerated under No. 216, bleached, colored; also of carpet tissues	35.00
	The goods named under 216 and 217, also in connection with other materials, provided they do not come under India-rubber, metal, or fancy goods with higher tariff.	
218.	Shoes of all kinds, of or with leather; also in connection with woven or worsted goods and other materials, if not coming under fancy goods	35.00
219.	Gloves of leather (even if only cut out or in connection with woven or worsted goods)	50.00
	XXXIII.—*Furriers' goods.*	
220.	Furs, tanned on one side, not made up:	
	a. Of common skins	10.00
	b. Of fine skins	50.00
221.	Furs made up:	
	a. Of common skins	40.00
	b. Of fine skins	200.00
	NOTE.—Clothing, not of silk, and leather gloves covered, lined, or trimmed with fine fur, will be treated like fine fur goods made up.	
	XXXIV.—*Wood and bone ware.*	
222.	Ordinary wooden ware, *i. e.*, coarse, rough coopers', turners', and joiners' material of unstained wood, also plain wooden ware and wagon-makers' work; coarse machines (also lathes, mangles, mills, presses, spinning-wheels, and looms); coarse baskets (packing and market baskets, hampers and clothes baskets, kiddles, &c.); birch brooms; agricultural, garden, and kitchen tools:	
	a. Neither colored, stained, varnished, japanned or polished, nor in connection with other materials	1.00

		Florins.
	b. Raw, but with mountings or otherwise, connected with iron or other base metals	3.00
	c. Colored, stained, varnished, japanned, or polished, or with any combinations mentioned under No. 223*c*	3.00
223.	Wooden furniture and parts of furniture (as far as not enumerated under Nos. 222, 224, and 225):	
	a. Fine raw	3.00
	b. Colored, stained, varnished, japanned or polished, or in connection with bast, reeds, cane, straw, and wicker work, base metals, glass, stone slabs, or common leather	3.00
	c. Furniture, cushioned, without cover	15.00
	d. Furniture, cushioned, with cover	20.00
224.	Wooden-ware, fine, *i. e.*, fine turned and carved articles, wooden bronzes, gilt or silvered wooden-ware, or finely painted. All wooden ware not otherwise provided for, and goods made of the vegetable carving material	15.00
225.	Wooden ware, finely inlaid (buhlwork, intarsien), fine baskets, and wicker work	20.00
226.	Veneers, not inlaid, parquetry and parts of the same:	
	a. Raw	1.50
	b. Stained, colored, polished	3.00
227.	Veneers, inlaid	12.00
228.	Cork:	
	a. Sheets, slices, squares	1.50
	b. Stoppers, soles, and other articles of cork	12.00
229.	Wooden toys:	
	a. Coarse, simply planed, carved or turned, raw	1.00
	b. Other	20.00
230.	Boneware:	
	a. Whalebone, split	5.00
	b. Boneware not otherwise provided for	20.00
	The goods enumerated under Nos. 224, 225, 229*c*, and 230*c*; also in connection with other materials, if not coming under India-rubber, leather, metal, or fancy goods, with a higher tariff.	

XXXV.—*Glass and glassware.*

231.	Glass mass, enamel and glazing mass, ground glass (glass dust)	1.50
232.	Hollow glass, ordinary, *i. e.*, uncut, without design, neither polished nor pressed:	
	a. In its natural color, but not white	2.00
	b. White (transparent) ..... gross..	4.00
233.	Hollow glass in its natural color, or white (transparent), only with ground or polished stoppers, bottoms, and edges ..... gross..	4.00
234.	Hollow glass, white (transparent) cut, figured, pressed, fluted, etched; solid white glass not otherwise provided for	8.00
	Plate-glass:	
235.	Glass, for mirrors, raw, uncut; cast plates, rough, fluted, also tiles	1.50
236.	Window-glass, in its natural color (green, half or entirely white), neither cut nor figured ..... gross..	4.00
237.	Plate-glass of all kinds, cut, figured, dimmed, or overlaid; framed looking-glasses	12.00
238.	Optical glass, *i. e.*, flint, crown, zinc, and borax glass, rough, not ground for lenses, in pieces and tablets, or pressed into the form of lenses, also partly ground	1.50
239.	Crystals for watches, glasses for spectacles, and other optical glasses adjusted or ground	50.00
240.	Glass tubes, rods, and pipes, without regard to color (such as used for the manufacture of beads, artistic blowing, and the manufacture of buttons)	1.50
241.	Glass pendants, solid, for chandeliers, glass beads, glass buttons, glass enamel, glass drops, glass spinnings, also colored	2.00
242.	Glass, colored (except the articles enumerated under Nos. 240 and 241), painted, gilt, silvered; glass paste imitation gems without setting	12.00
243.	Glass and enameled goods not otherwise provided for or in connection with other materials, if not coming under India-rubber, leather, metal, or fancy goods with a higher tariff	15.00

XXXVI.—*Stoneware, i. e., work in stones and unburnt clay, cement and stone compositions.*

	Florins.
244. Stone-cutters' work (such as door and window frames, pillars and parts of pillars, gutters, pipes, troughs, &c., uncut, except those of alabaster and marble); touch, grind, and whet stones, without any connection; millstones, also with iron bands or metal casings; plates and lithographers' stones, cut, unpolished; playing-marbles, &c.; casts made of plaster or sulphur, of coins, cameos, &c	0.25
245. Prepared minerals, such as artificially colored clay and stone; cement, and goods made therefrom (not polished); slabs and plates cut, not polished; cleaning, grinding, and polishing substances in their natural state prepared for retail trade	0.50
246. Stoneware, ordinary, *i. e.*, articles of stone not otherwise provided for, also in connection with wood and iron, without varnish or polish	1.50
247. Stoneware, fine, *i. e.*, fancy articles (letter-weights, candlesticks, cups, inkstands, and similar fancy objects), statues, busts, figures of animals, and other plastic works, weighing 5 kilograms or less; articles in connection with other materials, if not coming under India-bubber, leather, metal, or fancy goods with a higher tariff	15.00
248. Stones, genuine (precious or half precious stones), and corals (genuine and imitation), prepared, *i. e.*, ground, cut, or otherwise worked upon; genuine pearls, all these articles not set, if not coming under fancy goods	24.00

XXXVII.—*Clay-ware.*

249. Tiles and bricks; building ornaments (also of terra-cotta); clay pipes:	
a. Unglazed	Free.
b. Glazed	0.50
250. Pipes and thick plates of common earthenware, chamotte	0.50
251. Gas retorts, crucibles, vessels for manufacturing purposes (of graphite, fire-proof clay, or common stoneware)	0.50
252. Ordinary crockery-ware, made of common or hardened clay or stoneware; black graphite pottery	0.50
253. Stoves, and parts of stoves; Dutch tiles for floors or walls	3.00
NOTE.—Articles of Nos. 249 to 252, in connection with wood or iron, without varnish or polish	2.00
254. Clay-ware, not otherwise provided for:	
a. Of one color, or white	5.00
b. Of two or more colors, edged, painted, printed, gilt, silvered	8.00
255. Porcelain:	
a. White	7.00
b. Colored, edged, painted, printed, gilt, silvered	15.00
256. Clay-ware in connection with other materials, if not coming under India-rubber, leather, metal, or fancy goods with a higher tariff	15.00

XXXVIII.—*Iron and hardware.*

57. Raw iron; iron and steel, old, broken, and in scraps for melting and forging	0.80
NOTE (1).—In consideration of circumstances of a local character, foundries using old and scrap iron may be permitted, with the consent of the Governments of both parts of the empire, to import old and scrap iron at the exceptional duty of 50 kreuzers for 100 kilograms, subject to a control of its appliance and the fixation of the maximum quantity.	
(2).—Iron filings and hammer scales	Free.
58. Loops; ingots	1.60
59. Iron and steel in bars, hammered or rolled:	
a. Not shaped	2.75
b. Shaped	3.50
260. Rails for railways	2.75
261. Sheet-iron and iron plates; wire:	
a. Of the thickness of 1 millimeter and more	4.00
b. Of the thickness of less than 1 millimeter	5.00
c. Varnished, coppered, tinned, or coated with zinc, lead or nickel; sheet-iron and plates polished	8.00
Iron-ware	

		Florins.
262.	Ordinary cast iron:	
	a. Pig-iron	2.00
	b. Scoured or coarsely painted; drilled, or only in few different places ground, twisted, or planed	4.00
	c. Ground, twisted, planed, coated with copper, tin, zinc, or lead, enameled, or finely painted	8.50
	The goods under *b* and *c*, also with the necessary cast iron or connecting wooden parts.	
263.	Common iron and steal goods made from malleable cast iron, cast steel, wrought iron, or steel, as far as they do not come under the following numbers:	
	a. Coarse, also brightened	4.00
	b. Coarsely painted, drilled, or ground in a few places, twisted, planed, with notches for the turning of a screw (also screw bolts and nuts)	5.00
	c. Ground, twisted, planed, or coated with copper, tin, zinc, lead or finely painted	8.50
	All these goods also in connection with wood or cast iron.	
264.	Wrought-iron pipes, also joints	5.00
265.	Wrought-iron boilers, also steam boilers; perforated or grooved black sheet-iron and plates; goods made of black sheet-iron	6.00
266.	Car-wheels, finished, also on axle-trees	6.00
267.	Nails and tacks, springs for steel vehicles, hay and dung forks, hatchets, shovels (rough, brightened, or ground in some few places), scythes, sickles, straw-knives; also in connection with wood	6.50
268.	Wire rope, wire brushes, wire-sieve bottoms, coarse wire-work (made of wire under No. 261*a*)	8.00
269.	Ordinary tools for cutting and drilling, *i. e.*, saws, plane and chisel irons, awls, gimlets, files, rasps, &c., cloth-makers' shears, coarse knives and scissors; all these for the use of mechanics and farmers (also machines); screws, locks; also ground, twisted, painted, coated with tin, zinc, copper, or lead, or in connection with wood	10.00
270.	Fine iron and steel ware:	
	a. Polished, japanned, enameled, coated with nickel (except the common enameled cast iron named under No. 262 *c*); *b.* Artificial and light ornamental castings; *c.* Wirework not otherwise provided for; pins, hooking and knitting kneedles, tacks, hooks, and eyes, buckles, fish-hooks, thimbles, and similar small articles; children's toys, skates, steel cords, scrapers of all kinds; sleys, weavers' cards, springs (watch and carriage springs excepted); *d.* Arms and parts of arms (fire-arms and gun-barrels excepted); cutlery, if not coming under 269 and 271; *e.* Furniture, cushioned, covered, or finely ornamented: *f.* Iron and steel goods in connection with other materials	15.00
271.	Fine cutlery, steel pens, wire spun over with thread, gun-barrels	30.00
272.	Guns; sewing needles	50.00
	The articles enumerated under Nos. 270, 271, and 272, if not coming under India-rubber, leather, metal, or fancy goods with a higher tariff.	

XXXIX.—*Base metals and goods made therefrom.*

273.	Lead and lead alloyages:	
	a. Raw, old, broken, and refuse	1.00
	b. Cast (boilers, pipes, sheets, bullets, shot, &c.), rolled, drawn out (lead wire), type, stereotype plates	4.50
274.	Zinc:	
	a. Raw, also old, broken and refuse	Free.
	b. In bars, blocks, and sheets	1.50
	c. In wires and pipes; coarse zinc, cast, without other preparation, also in connection with ordinary woodwork, and bars and sheets of iron; grooved and perforated plates and sheets	3.00
275.	Tin:	
	a. Raw, also old, broken, and refuse	Free.
	b. In bars, plates, sheets, wires, and pipes; coarse tin, cast, without other preparation, also in connection with ordinary woodwork and bars or plates of iron	4.00

		Florins.
276.	**Copper**, nickel, antimony, brass, packfong, tombac, and other metals and metal compositions, not otherwise provided for:	
	a. Raw, also old, broken, and refuse; quicksilver	Free.
	b. In rough castings (*i. e.*, in bells and pipes, each weighing more than 5 kilograms, and in other objects weighing more than 10 kilograms)	6.00
	c. Drawn, stretched (in bars, tablets, plates), sheets, and wire, more than 5 millimeter	8.00
	d. Sheets and wire, 5 millimeter and less in thickness; grooved and perforated plates and sheets	10.00
	e. Plated (silvered) wire, sheets, tablets of copper and brass; imitation Leon (cemented) wire	15.00
277.	**Tinware**, coarse (dishes, plates, boilers, and other vessels), not varnished and not connected with other materials	5.00
278.	**Metal-ware**, ordinary:	
	a. Rollers, boiler tubes, boilers, cooking and distilling apparatus, unjapanned, unpolished, also in connection with wood and iron	10.00
	b. Polished, varnished, japanned, nickel-coated, figured sheets and plates	12.00
279.	**Metal-ware**, fine, *i. e.*, all materials not embraced under other numbers, also in connection with other materials, if not coming under No. 280, or India rubber, leather, or fancy goods with a higher tariff; telegraph cable	15.00
280.	**Metal-ware**, finest, *i. e.*, fancy articles and other finely finished (*i. e.*, ornamented, pressed, embossed, or nickel-coated), goods of packfong (German silver, alfenide and similar nickel compositions), Britannia metal, bronze, brass, tombac, and similar alloys, also in connection with other materials, if not coming under leather or fancy goods with higher tariff	30.00
281.	**Metallic cloth**, fine, having 20 warp-threads or more to 2 centimeters; writing pens; wire spun over with thread	30.00

XL.—*Machines and parts of machinery of wood, iron, or base metals.*

282.	**Locomotive**	8.00
283.	**Tender**, locomobile	6.00
284.	**Sewing machines**, with or without frame	20.00
285.	**Machines** made of wood (*i. e.*, with 50 per cent. or more of wood)	3.00
286.	**Machines** made of base metals (*i. e.*, with more than 50 per cent. base metal)	10.00
287.	**Machines** not otherwise provided for:	
	a. When 75 per cent. or more of the total weight consists of cast iron or cast iron and wood	5.00
	b. Others	6.00
	NOTES.—(1.) Copper and brass rollers and plates, engraved or not engraved, for inland cotton mills, by special permit	Free.
	(2.) Machines and parts of machinery, also in connection with other materials, if not coming under fancy goods, belonging to tariff class XL.	
	(3.) As parts of machinery are to be entered, such articles as have no independent use unless joined to other machinery, or moved by motive power; if, however, they constitute rough, unprepared, ordinary cast-iron, unconnected with other materials, or coarsely wrought, unfinished parts of machinery, they may be treated according to the condition of the material (Nos. *a* and 263 *a*), respectively.	
	(4.) Machines not manufactured in Austria-Hungary may be entered from time to time on payment of one-half the duty by special permit of the Governments of the two parts of the empire.	

XLI.—*Vehicles of transportation.*

	Street vehicles:	
288.	**Lumber wagons** and lumber sleighs	3.00
	Carriages (per piece):	
289.	**Carriages**, without leather or cushions	25.00
290.	**Carriages**, with leather or cushions	75.00
	NOTE.—Sleighs pay, under No. 289, one-half; and under No. 290, two-thirds of the duty.	

		Florins.
	Railway and horse cars (per 100 kilograms):	
291.	Freight cars	5.00
292.	Passenger cars, not cushioned	6.50
293.	Passenger cars, cushioned	9.00
	Ships (per ton burden):	
294.	Wooden (also iron or copper fastened)	0.40
295.	Iron; also of other base metals, steamships	5.00
	NOTE TO NOS. 294 AND 295.—Utensils for navigation (*i. e.*, sails and yards, anchors and anchor chains, riggings, small boats), if in reasonable amount and numbers, will pay no extra duty. Other articles of equipment, as well as steam engines of steamships, are subject to special tariff duty.	

XLII.—*Precious metals and coins.*

296.	Gold, silver, platina, precious metals, not otherwise provided for, raw, also old, broken, and refuse	Free.
297.	Coins:	
	a. Coins (also medals and medallions) of precious metal	Free.
	b. Coins of base metal	Free.
	NOTE.—Medals and medallions of base metals are classed according to the material of which they are composed.	

XLIII.—*Instruments, watches, and fancy goods.*

[Per 100 kilograms.]

	Instruments:	
298.	Scientific instruments (astronomical, mathematical, physical, surgical), without regard to material out of which they are made	Free.
299.	Instruments for general use:	
	a. Optical; opera glasses, telescopes, spectacles, eye-glasses set, &c.	125.00
	b. Not otherwise provided for	50.00
	The goods enumerated under No. 299, *a* and *b*, if not coming under fancy goods with a higher tariff.	
300.	Musical instruments	10.00
	Watches (per piece):	
301.	Pocket watches:	
	a. With gold or gilted cases	1.00
	b. With silver or silvered cases	0.50
	c. With other cases	0.30
302.	Cases for watches:	
	a. Gold or gilt	0.70
	b. Silver or silvered	0.20
	NOTE.—Other cases accrding to material.	
303.	Movements to pocket watches	0.30

[Per 100 kilograms.]

304.	Ordinary wooden clocks, and movements belonging thereto; watch material	30.00
305.	Watches and movements not otherwise provided for, if not coming under fancy goods with a higher tariff	50.00
306.	Clocks for steeples and parts thereof	10.00
307.	Gold and silver ware, jewelry, and all goods not otherwise provided for, made wholly or partly of precious metals, genuine or imitation pearls or corals, set gems; gold and silver galloons, fabrics therefrom, as well as from gold or silver wire	300.00
308.	Genuine gold and silver leaf; wire and sheets of precious metals; fabrics or real gilt or silvered Leon spinnings or wires	200.00
	Fancy goods, fine:	
309.	Goods, not otherwise provided for, of base metals, with genuine gilting or silvering, or coated with gold or silver; goods of half precious stones, also sets; imitation pearls, artificial teeth, articles of wig-maker's work	100.00
210.	Goods made of, or in connection with mother of pearl, ivory, tortoise shell, amber, jet	100.00
311.	Children's toys and goods not otherwise provided for in connection with:	
	a. Silk goods, laces, artificial flowers (No. 171), prepared ornamental feathers	100.00
	b. With other woven or worsted goods	50.00
	Fancy goods, ordinary:	
312.	Goods made of meerschaum, lava, celluloid, and similar artificial carving material, and imitations of the same	50.00

	Florins.
313. Gentlemen's and ladies' ornaments, toilet articles of base metals, of iron and steel finely made, also nickel-coated, embossed, enameled; such articles of animal or vegitable carving material or hardened India rubber; bracelets and necklaces of glass and stone; fans; cases for opera-glasses, telescopes, and eye-glasses; steel pearls; metallic pearls, also gilt, silvered, or embossed	50.00
314. Imitation Leon webs, and articles made therefrom; also articles of imitation Leon wires	50.00
315. Embroideries upon other stuffs than woven or worsted fabrics; articles of embossed ware and of gold-beaters' skins; strings of musical instruments, and all strings spun over	50.00
The articles enumerated under Nos. 309 to 315, if not belonging to fancy goods with higher tariff or specially classed.	
316. Umbrellas and parasols:	
a. Of silk ..... per piece..	0.48
b. Of other fabrics ..... do....	0.24

XLIV.—*Common salt.*

317. Salt (bay salt, rock salt, salt spring, brine salt water), only by special permit	0.84
NOTES.—(1.) In case special permission is granted, the license for 100 kilograms, net common salt, is 9.38 florins for 100 kilograms, kreuznach bittern, 1.88 florins.	
(2.) Upon a physician's certificate the free importation of sea-water for curing purposes will be permitted.	
(3.) The minister of finance can permit the free importation of foreign salts for the manufacture of chemicals and such fabrics for which salt in large quantities is essential, if used only in manufactures and not as an article of food.	

XLV.—*Chemical auxiliary stuffs.*

318. **Borax**, crude; boracic acid; Chili saltpeter (nitrate of soda), crude; sulphur (in blocks and bars), also ground and flower of sulphur; antimony; tartar, crude or refined; citrate acid, and tartrate of lime	Free.
319. *a.* Dung salt (refuse from salt works and factories, and manure, artificial, made from mixtures of salt)	Free.
b. Chloride of potassium; chloride of magnesia; glauber salt (sulphate of soda); sulphate of iron	0.20
NOTE.—The articles enumerated under *a* and *b*, except glauber salt and sulphate of iron, unless imported by factories with that privilege, only by special permit and after examination of the extent of salt contained.	
320. Arsenic, metallic (arsenic), arsenious acids (except arsenic or arsenical acids), arsenic sulphur (orpiment, realgar); corrosive iron liquids of all kinds; pyroligneous acid, raw; zaffer, smalt; strewing smalt; new or renewed ashes of bones (spodium); sulphuric acid; muriatic acid; nitric acid (aqua fortis)	0.50
321. *a.* Soda (*i. e.*, carbonate of sodium), raw or crystallized; potash (simple carbonate of potassium); sulphate of potassium (duplicate salt); bicarbonate soda and potassium; glycerine (also glycerine lye)	0.80
b. Soda, calcinated	1.20
322. Alum; sulphate of ammonia, sal ammoniac, spirits of salt ammoniac, spirits of hartshorn; subsulphate of alumina and carbonate of alumina; admonter (mixed iron and copper), sulphate of copper and sulphate of zinc; ashes of lead; litharge (silver and gold litharge); borax, refined; chloride of lime; pyroligneous lime; pyroligneous clay; saltpeter (alkali and natron saltpeter), refined; sulphuret of carbon; soluble glass; aniline oil; carbolic acid, crude; nitro-benzine; anthracene, crude; naphtaline crude	1.50
323. White lead, white zinc (white oxide of zinc), ashes of zinc (gray oxide of zinc), white baryta (artificial sulphate of baryta); pyroligneous lead; acetate of lead; prussiate of potash, yellow and red; chloride of potash; verdigris; cement of all kinds; protoxide of lead; red lead; bicarbonate of soda and potash; carbonate of ammonia; tartaric acid; ashes of tin; proto-chloride of tin and other preparations of tin	

	Florins.
324. Caustic potash; caustic soda; sulphate and hyposulphate of lime; crude manganate and permanganate of potash and soda; sulphate and hyposulphate of soda; oxalic acid (oxalate); oxalate of potassa; sulphate of magnesia; chromate of potassa, yellow and red...	4.00
XLVI.—*Chemical products, colors, medicines, and perfumeries.*	
325. Blacking (pine soot, printer's ink, and Frankfort blacking, ground charcoal and coal blackings of all kinds, except granulated bone-black); shoe-blacking	1.50
326. Glue of all kinds; gelatine (animal and vegetable jelly); albumen and albumenoide, casein, caseum	1.50
327. Starch-paste (dextrine, leiogomme), and other substitutes for glue, not otherwise provided for; paste, glue, flour-paste, and similar starch containing glues and finishing materials	1.20
328. Starch, also starch meal	6.00
NOTE.—Starch for finishing purposes on producing permit on condition and under control of respective regulations	1.50
329. Ether, collodium, chloroform; carbolic acid, pure, crystallized, and liquid; acid of vinegar, condensed (also pyroligneous acid, purified); phosphor and phosphoric acid; quicksilver preparations (also vermilion; yeast of all kinds, except wine lees; sugar of milk	10.00
330. Tar pigments and artificially prepared organic pigments	10.00
331. Chemical products and manufactures not otherwise provided for	10.00
332. Sealing-wax, wafers, manufactures of jelly; inks and inkpowders	10.00
333. India ink; blue-black crayon; lead pencils, red and colored crayons, set or unset; all colors in bladders, cases, shells, casks, or boxes	24.00
334. Oil varnished (also boiled drying oils), without any admixture of resin, turpentine, or mineral oils:	
a. In casks	3.00
b. In tin cans, bottles, &c	10.00
335. Lac-dye (with an admixture of resin, turpentine, mineral oil, or alcohol)	24.00
336. Drugs prepared, as well as all materials showing themselves by their inscriptions, labels, wrappers, &c., as medicines (also as medicines for animals), unless coming under goods with a higher tariff	24.00
337. Articles of perfumery (perfumed vinegars, grease, and oils in packages of less than 5 kilograms; alcoholic, aromatic essences and waters; all fragrant substances and mixtures recognized as perfumeries by their packing, labels, directions for use, &c.; fumigating pastils; perfumed powder); rouges, cosmetics	50.00
XLVII.—*Candles and soap.*	
338. Pitch torches	1.50
339. Tallow candles	6.00
340. Wax candles, wax torches, wax tapers, night lights, wax matches	10.00
341. Candles and manufactures of grease not otherwise provided for, for instance, out of stearine, spermaceti, palm oil, and paraffine	11.00
342. Soap:	
a. Ordinary	4.00
b. Fine, *i. e.*, perfumed, or in cakes, balls, boxes, pots	15.00
NOTE.—Oil soap, not perfumed, manufactured in Trieste and Fiume, will be entered under the prescribed conditions at half the duty paid by the most favored nations.	
XLVIII.—*Explosive goods.*	
343. Explosive goods, ordinary, *i. e.*, threads dipped in sulphur, matches, paper, matches; tinder, natural, soaked; tinder, artificial; touch-wood (natural and artificial); touch-wood paper	1.50
344. Fireworks, fuses (quick-matches)	10.00
345. Percussion caps, with fulminate	24.00
346. Ammunition, *i. e.*, all explosive materials intended for or adapted to be used with fire-arms, also blasting material which contains the ingredients of gunpowder (saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal...	*52.50
347. All blasting and explosive materials not included in No. 346	*24.00

*Only by special permit.

XLIX.—*Objects of art and literature.*

	Florins.
348. Books, printed matter, also almanacs. newspapers, and handbills; maps (scientific), musical publications, paper written on, documents, and manuscripts	Free.
NOTE.—Almanacs, newspapers, and handbills being subject to stamp duty and control, their numbers, on entry, must be given.	
349. Pictures on paper, *i. e.*, copper-plate and steel engravings, lithographs, wood-cuts, photographs, &c., chromotypes on paper or on canvas	Free.
350. Paintings, *i. e.*, paintings on woods and on base metals, not varnished, on canvas and stone, also original pictures and drawings on paper	Free.
351. Engraved plates of base metal, stone or wood	Free.
352. Statues (also busts and figures of animals), as well as bas-reliefs and high-reliefs of stone weighing more than 5 kilograms; likewise statues, busts, and figures of animals, of metal or wood, but not less than natural size	Free

NOTES.—(1.) Bound books, pictorial works, &c., or maps and pictures pasted upon canvas or card-board, will be treated according to Nos. 348 and 349; if, however, the character of the bindings brings them under fancy goods, then such books or pictorials will be classed in the tariff as fancy goods. Bindings, maps, cartoons, and the like, into which books and pictures have been loosely laid or put, will be treated separately in accordance with the character of the material.

(2.) Framed pictures (No. 349) will be treated according to the material of which the frames are composed. In regard to paintings (No. 350) in frames, the latter pay duty separately, according to their character; in case separation appears impracticable, half of the total weight will be levied according to character of frame.

(3.) Objects upon which the pictures and painting are placed simply as ornaments, or incidentally, and which in consequence cannot properly be regarded as pictures, but evidently serve ordinary purposes, will not be exempted from paying duty.

L.—*Refuse.*

353. Manure, animal and other, also artificial manure (not of salt compositions); ashes of wood and coal; bones, bone-ashes, ground bone, bone dust, suitable only for manure; raspings of horns and hoofs; blood, liquid and dried; animal sinews; residue from the manufacture of prussiate of potash; ammoniacal water (gas water)	Free.
354. Bran; malt-germs; chaff; hard residue from the manufacture of fat oils, also ground; draff, swill, husks; wine-mother	Free.
355. Refuse from the manufacture of glass, also glass which in melting overflows the hearth; pieces of broken glass and clay; refuse from the preparation of wax; refuse bathing and horse sponges; glovemakers' clippings; refuse from India rubber and gutta-percha manufactories, as well as old pieces of such fabrics	Free.
356. Rags and other refuse for the manufacture of paper, *i. e.*, linen, cotton, silk, and woolen rags, paper cuttings (paper clippings), waste paper (written and printed), old nets, old ropes, and old cords; lint (linen scraped)	Free.

NOTE.—Refuse not otherwise provided for, and not adapted for other use, will be treated like the raw material of which it is composed.

PART II.—EXPORTS.

357. Rags and other refuse for the manufacture of paper, *i. e.*, linen, cotton, silk, and woolen rags; also pulp (half-material, firm or fluid paper pulp), paper cuttings (paper clippings), waste paper, (written and printed), old nets, old ropes, and old cords.	4.00

All other goods not enumerated here are free.

JAMES RILEY WEAVER,
Consul-General.

VIENNA, *June* 17, 1882.

PROPOSED DUTY ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Consul-General Weaver, of Vienna, in a dispatch dated April 4, says:

On the 1st instant, in the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath, Dr. Kronawetler, one of the advanced liberal members from this city, replying to a petition of the farmers' society of Spielfield in Styria, which among other demands asked for an increase of the entry duties on field products, made the following remarks, translated literally from the report thereof given in the "*Neue freie Presse*" of April 2, which may be of interest, seeing that they substantiate the position taken in my dispatch, No. 119, under date of 16th ultimo, as to the probable causes that actuated the Government to prohibit the importation of American swine products into Austria-Hungary. Dr. Kronawetler said:

"I find under the articles of the petition one that absolutely fails to please me [laughter], that is the second article, which reads 'Increase of entry duties on agricultural products.' From the tariff debate, which took place at the time, we know that precisely a large number of field products were then covered with an increase of entry duties. The agriculturalists have succeeded further, in that to the detriment of the large cities, under the pretext of the introduction of the cattle plague, the importation of cattle, and, under the pretext of the trichinæ contained therein, the importation of American pork, have been prohibited. Yes, gentlemen, where shall this lead to? In Austria there are not only farmers in existence [laughter], but there are also inhabitants of cities, who are not there to become impoverished by the country people. [Bravo, bravo, from the extreme left.] Among the peasants are found large landowners, who own large flocks of sheep which they willingly sell to the inhabitants of the city at a high price. During the past century it has been esteemed the task and advantage of an administration if it should provide that the necessaries of life should become cheap. Now, suddenly, however, attention must be directed to the peasant population, among whom millionaires are found. [Cries of opposition and approbation.]

"The large landowners of Bohemia belong certainly to the peasant population. In the large cities you find more want and distress than in the rural districts, and the state representatives must likewise providefor cities. The abolition of the corn tax in England has always been pointed out as an acquisition, and shall the House of Representatives (*abgeordnetenhaus*) now recommend the restoration of measures long ago vanquished from a natural economical standpoint? I am not here in a position to offer a motion, but perhaps my remarks are sufficient to bring it about that such matters may be judged not alone with regard to the farming classes, but with regard to the entire population, and to the residents of cities. [Bravo, bravo.]"

SERVIA.

THE SERVIAN TARIFF OF IMPORTS.

REPORT BY CONSUL SCHUYLER, OF ATHENS.

The old customs tariff of Servia is not in force for those countries which have concluded treaties giving them the rights of the most favored nation. The commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary and that with Great Britian impose a new tariff on various objects. Commercial treaties have also been concluded with Germany and France, which are said to contain new reductions of duties, but the ratifications of these treaties have not yet been exchanged, and they are therefore not yet in force. No new general tariff will be published until the completion of these treaties. Goods coming from the United States would, therefore, follow the tariff contained in Annex A to the commercial treaty between Servia and Austria-Hungary, modified in certain articles by the reductions made in the treaty with Great Britain.

Annex A to the commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary is as follows:

I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	Francs per 100 kilograms.
1. Paper:	
a. Packing paper (including gray, straw, and blotting paper, as well as the bags manufactured from these kinds of paper), card-board of all kinds, even impregnated or covered with any substance whatever	4.00
b. Printing and writing paper, even colored	7.00
c. Letter paper of every kind, and envelopes (even in card-board), printed, streaked, or ruled paper, also bound or sewed in paper or in card-board, tissue and cigarette paper, in sheets	10.00
d. Cigarette paper cut up and in books	15.00
e. Registers and memorandum books, bound in cloth or leather, with corners and clasps of ordinary metal	20.00
f. Playing cards	35.00
Tare in percentage of the gross weight: 15 in cases or barrels, 10 in baskets, 5 in bales or sacks.	
2. Flour and mill products, grain, pearled, crushed, and hulled, semolina and groats	1.00
3. Wool tissues:	
a. (1) Rough blankets (for horses and for beds), ordinary carpets of goats' and other animals' hair, ordinary felts of animals' hair, and rough wool (even cut up into soles, &c., as well as tarred and varnished), cloth list	16.00
(2.) Rough cloths, such as cloth called *halina* coarse cloth (*Loden*), *aba*, *chaiak*, *azur*	20.00
Tare in percentage of the gross weights: 16 in cases or barrels, 8 in baskets, 5 in bales or sack.	
b. Tissues, even mixed with a small quantity of silk, or with metallic threads, viz:	
(1.) Cloths and tissues analogous to cloths for men's clothes and other strong garments, flannels, wadmoll, long-piled cloths, teaselled, for linings, fine felt, and fine felt articles	58.00
Tare percentage of the gross weight: 18 in cases or barrels, 10 in baskets, 5 in bales or sacks.	
REMARK.—Under "tissues analogous to cloths" are included also all the fashion stuffs for men's clothing, such as are manufactured at Brünn and Reichenberg (*Herrensock*, *Hosenstoffe*, *Modestoffe* "nouveautés").	
(2.) Thin, light stuffs, serving generally for women's garments (Orleans, cashmere, mohair, and the like), stuffs for furniture, table-cloths, handkerchiefs, scarfs, shawls, and analogous tissues, with or without fringes or tassels, shag and woolen velvet	90.00

	France per 100 kilograms.
Tare in precentage of the gross weights: 18 in cases or barrels, 10 in baskets, 5 in bales or sacks.	
REMARK.—The following stuffs are included under the above: Alpaca, mohair, Orleans, Thibet, lustring, cashmere, serge, llama, goats' hair, satin, Italia cloth, merino, damask, rep, and stuffs for furniture, and fashionable stuffs for women. Handkerchiefs, shawls, and scarfs may be trimmed with simple embroidery.	
4. Articles in wood:	
a. Ordinary, *i. e.*, wheelwrights', coopers', turners', and carpenters' work; all these in the rough, neither painted, nor colored, nor varnished, nor polished, nor combined with other materials, except iron....	2.00
REMARK.—Under the above are included: Casks, vats, tubs, troughs, spouts, baskets, buckets, wheels and other parts of carts (excepting ready-made carts), wheelbarrows, hand-carts, and sledges, floors and their belongings, oars, benches, tables, chairs, beds, wardrobes, yokes, saddle-bows, calendars, turners' benches, sheaves, ladders, lasts, clogs, fowl-cages, spoons, plates, ordinary toys, boxes, rakes, forks, spades, boot pegs, toothpicks, strips for matches, and all other similar articles in wood, in the rough, neither painted, varnished, nor polished. Corks and cork soles are also included in this category.	
b. Furniture (and trunks) in soft wood, simply painted (or with flowers and other ordinary painted ornaments), and combined only with straw plats and iron work	3.00
c. Joiners' and turners' work and other articles of painted wood (except those mentioned under *b*), varnished, polished, even in combination with other ordinary materials	8.00
Tare in percentage of the gross weights: 18 in cases or barrels, 12 in baskets, 4 in bales or crates.	
REMARK.—The following are included in this category: Toys in wood only, pipe-stems, pipes, and cigar-holders, in wood only, sticks not combined with other materials, umbrella and parasol frames combined with whalebone, steel, and other similar materials, but without stuff; wood strips, bronzed and gilded, and frames made of these strips.	
5. Railway transport material. Exempt.	
6. Drinks and liquids.	
a. Wine in casks:	
1. From the growth of the districts of Versecz, Feher-Templon (Weisskirchen), and Pancsova	2.50
2. Other growths	6.00
Tare in percentage of the gross weights: 11 in double casks.	
b. Distilled spirits (alcohol, spirits of wine, brandy, rum, liquors):	
1. In casks	6.00
2. In bottles	20.00
Tare in precentage of the gross weights: 11 in cases or double casks, 5 in baskets, and 24 for the bottles.	
c. Beer in casks and bottles	3.00
REMARK.—If, on the entry of beer imported in bottles, the importer declare that he will export the bottles within three months, the tare of 35 per cent. of the weight of these bottles will not be deducted; on the other hand, custom-houses by which the beer enters will make a note of the number of bottles imported, and will restore, on the exportation of an equal or smaller number of beer bottles within the above-mentioned period, the customs and *trosarina* duties which correspond to their effective weight without levying any exportation duty.	
Tare on percentage of the gross weights: 25 in double casks, 20 in cases, 15 in simple casks, 5 in baskets, and 35 for the bottles.	
d. Vinegar	2.00
7. Mineral waters, including the bottles and pitchers	0.50
8. Coal and lignite	Free.
9. Large plaster and stone work, such as gravestones, monuments, columns (even with inscriptions), abutments and sashes, gutters, pipes, troughs, steps, &c., and other work (even in plaster) weighing at least 5 kilograms, and combined only with wood or common metal:	
a. Grindstones, whetstones, and lithographic stones, not polished	1.50
b. Polished; flagstones polished	2.00

	Francs per 100 kilograms.
10. Pottery:	
a. Common pottery, glazed or unglazed, stoneware, pipes, stove and floor tiles; these articles, even combined with unpolished or unvarnished wood or iron	2.00
b. Fine pottery and porcelain of one color or white; also white decorated with colored borders or ornaments; clay pipes; the above mentioned articles also with covers and ornaments in common metal. Under this are included also the articles contained in heading *a*, if they have similar covers or ornaments	6.00
c. Fine pottery and porcelain, colored, painted, gilded, or silvered; pottery combined with other common materials, in so far as they are not included in categories *a* and *b*	14.00
Tare in percentage of gross weights: 25 in cases or barrels, 20 in baskets or crates.	
11. Glassware:	
a. Common glass, *i. e.*, neither ground, polished, engraved, painted, nor combined with other materials:	
1. Window-glass in sheets, hollow glassware in its natural color, glass and enamel in coarse bulk, glass slabs for roofs and pavements, grooved or not	3.00
2. Hollow glassware, white	5.00
b. Hollow glass (indicated under *a*) with stoppers, bottoms, or rims polished or ground	5.00
c. Polished glass, etched, or engraved, molded with designs, colored, gilded, silvered, foliated, chandelier pendants, buttons, pearls, coral, glass enamel, and paste	12.00
REMARK.—Shanks for attaching the buttons and the thread on which the pearls, coral, and glass enamel are strung, merely in order to facilitate packing and carriage, will not influence the taring of these objects. If the glass objects strung on thread or string can serve without other preparation, as jewels (for example, bracelets, necklaces, &c.), they will not come under division No. 11 *c*.	
d. Glassware combined with other common materials	20.00
REMARK.—Objects of hollow glass covered with reed, rush, straw, or cane wicker-work will be treated according to the quality of the glass in division 11 *a*, *b*, or *c*.	
Tare in percentage of the gross weights: 30 in cases or barrels, 20 in baskets or crates.	
12. Iron and steel:	
a. Iron in the rough, *i. e.*, cast iron in bars, in bulk, pig iron, &c., malleable iron and steel in bars, in prisms, bulk, or other rough pieces, iron in blooms (*Luppeneisen*, *Rohzaggel*), millbars (*Rohscheinen*), and ingots; old iron remains of iron and steel	0.80
b. Iron and steel, half-worked:	
1. Iron and steel in rods, square, hoop iron, flat or round, angle and corner iron, and steel of every kind; iron and steel plates	2.00
REMARK.—Under this heading are included all iron in bars or rods, drawn, molded, or wrought, drawn and cast steel in bars or rods of all kinds, iron called "Bosnian iron," hoop iron, L iron, V iron, T and iron (girders), U, + iron, &c., as in general iron and steel of all shapes used in trade.	
2. Steel and iron plates and wire	3.00
c. Iron or steel agricultural tools and instruments, even with wooden arms and handles, such as fish-spears, forks, cramps, picks, spades, hatchets, rakes, scythes, sickles, chaff-cutting knives, harrows, plows, plowshares, harrow-shares, hedge and sheep shears, &c.	6.00
Tare in percentage of gross weights: 10 in cases or barrels, 6 in baskets, 3 in bales or crates.	
d. Steel or iron railway materials (except such as do not come under machines or means of transport), for instance, rails, chairs, pieces for the construction or the repair of rolling-stock, changing and crossing of lines, points, &c., parts of iron constructions for railway works	Free.
13. Sole and other common leather, *i. e.*, of a natural color, brown or black, also blacked, grained, drawn, but not bronzed or patent leather	30.00
Tare: 14 in cases or barrels, 10 in baskets, 6 in bales or sacks.	
14. *a.* Coffee surrogates	4.00
b. Sugar:	
1. Raw	5.00
2. Refined	7.00
Tare: 13 in cases or barrels, 9 in baskets, 2 in bales or sacks.	

	Francs per 100 kilograms.
15. *a.* Sulphuric and nitric acid	1.50
Green vitriol	0.60
Litharge	3.00
Half-paste, liquid or solid mass for the manufacture of paper	Free.
b. Materials for lighting, especially matches of all kinds (even in boxes), starch, and glue	5.00
Tare: 12 in cases or barrels, 8 in baskets, 4 in sacks or bales.	
16. *a.* (1.) Non-scented soap	6.00
(2.) Scented soap	12.00
b. Wax, stearine, paraffine, cerine, and palmitic candles	12.00
Tare: 15 in cases of barrels, 8 in baskets, 3 in bales or sacks.	
17. Machines and parts of machines in metal, wood, or other material, for the use of manufactures, trades, agriculture, breweries and distilleries, transports by water and by land, baths and other analogous uses	Free.
18. Cotton tissues:	
a. Fustian (soft thick flannel) and other similar stuffs, unbleached muslin for linings	20.00
b. Fustian and other similar stuffs (*Kalmuk*, &c.), ticking, sacking, "Schökl," *i. e.*, bedding stuffs, woven in colors or squares, blankets, stuffs for trowsers and jackets, quilting, and other similar padded stuffs, all these articles without exception, bleached dyed, or woven in colors or printed	25.00
c. Table linen and handkerchiefs woven in colors or printed	45.00
Tare: 18 in cases or barrels, 12 in baskets, 5 in bales or sacks.	
19. Hemp, flax, and jute:	
a. 1. Coarse cloth for sacks and packing, as also ready-made sacks and ticking for sacks. These articles may even bear colored stripes as marks	6.00
2. Common cloth (common homespun linen) and other similar strong flax or hemp cloth (as "*Flank*," "*Numerasch*," "*Kalamaika*," &c.); ticking for military clothes, sail-cloth, and other strong tissues; all these kinds of cloth, even bleached but not dyed	11.00
3. All the tissues enumerated under *a* 2 dyed; next the cloth called "*Gradl*," *i. e.*, twilled cloth for bedding, mattresses, palliasses, furniture covers, canvas, and "Schökl," *i. e.*, dyed stuff for linings and sheetings in colored squares, glazed calico for clothes, bleached or woven in colors, carpets of all kinds	25.00
4. All flax tissues not included under *a* 1, 2, and 3, unbleached, bleached, woven in colors or printed, with the exception of gauze, cambric, and lawn	50.00
Tare: 18 in cases or barrels, 12 in baskets, 5 in bales or sacks.	
b. Rope-makers' work:	
1. Ropes, cables, and strings (also halters, traces, &c.)	8.00
2. Other rope-makers' work (twine, girths, canvas buckets and bottles, nets, fire-engine, and gymnastic utensils), even combined with other common materials	18.00
Tare: 15 in cases or barrels, 10 in baskets, 3 in bales or sacks.	

REMARK.—In the present tariff, under the designation of "ordinary or common materials," are included all materials other than shell, ivory, mother of pearl, Chinese lacques, meerschaum, real agate, amber, the precious metals (including plated silver [*chinasilber*]), precious and fine stones, fine pearls and corals, silk stuffs (including velvet).

II.—AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Goods tariffed at 6 per cent.

1 (v. I, divisions 4, 10, and 11). Toys of combined materials, pipe-stems, pipes and cigar holders of combined materials; canes combined with other materials; umbrella and parasol frames combined with materials other than those enumerated under 4 *c*; fine sculptured objects of wood, which do not form accessories to articles of furniture; chess boards and men; little detached figures (statuettes, &c.) in wood, china, or glass; jewelry in wood, china, or glass; needle cases and jewel boxes in wood, porcelain, or glass; cups and fans in wood, the latter covered with paper or tissues; and other small fancy objects in in wood, porcelain, or glass, with or without combinations.

2. All iron or steel objects not contained in Table I under division 12 (except fine objects of cultery and spurs, needles, hooks, pens, and pen-holders, beads, clockworks, arms, and ironmongery), even in combination with other common materials.

3. Thread of flax, hemp, and other vegetable textiles excepting cotton.

4. Leather, gutta-percha, or tissue shoes.

Goods tariffed at 15 *per cent.*

5. Tobacco and manufactured tobacco.
6. Southern fruits.
7. Spices.
8. Unground coffee, rice, sponges, whalebone.
9. Incense, gum, and rosin, not elsewhere taxed, rough or ground to powder.
10. Prepared medicine and perfumery.
11. Mineral oils.
12. Pig and turkey fat and other eatable animal fats, salted or molded butter.

All other goods are tariffed at 8 per cent.

In six months, at the latest, from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, the said ad valorem duties will be changed by mutual agreement to specific duties.

By Article VII of the treaty between Servia and Austria-Hungary, certain favors have been granted to the frontier traffic between Austria-Hungary and Servia; and among those all goods imported directly into Servia from the free traffic of the customs territory (*i. e.*, which have been manufactured in Austria-Hungary or have paid duties on importation) of the Austro-Hungarian frontier shall be submitted, at the choice of the importer, to half the duties, whether specific or ad valorem, applicable to the importations of the most favored nation. These goods are those comprised in Schedule A 1*a*, 9*a*, 10*a*, 11*a*, 1 and 2, 12*a* *b*, 1 (including remark *c*).

The following are exempt from all import or export duties in the direct commerce by the common frontiers of the two countries:

(1.) Travelers', boatmen's, carters', and workmen's effects, such as linen, clothes, traveling utensils, tools, and instruments destined for their own use and in a quantity proportionate to the circumstances.

(2.) Carriages serving really for the transport of persons and of goods; carts, baskets, and similar apparatus for transports; beasts of burden and draught animals; ships with regular inventories.

(3.) Ships' provisions.

(4.) Patterns and pattern-cards which cannot serve for other purposes.

(5.) Ordinary packings and the cases, &c., in which goods are packed will not be tariffed separately, but will be treated according to the dispositions on the tares.

By Article III of the commercial treaty between Great Britain and Servia, of February, 7, 1880, the following articles, when imported into Servia, are not to pay a duty exceeding 8 per cent. ad valorem:

Metal and metal manufactures, whether of one metal or different metals in combination.

Tools and cutlery of all kinds.

Machines and machinery, and detached parts thereof.

Agricultural implements and machinery.

Yarns, threads, and textile manufactures of all descriptions.

Pottery and porcelain wares and refined mineral oils.

Other goods shall pay, as the case may be, the specific duties in the Servian general conventional tariff, or an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent., at the option of the importer.

By a further declaration made between Servia and Great Britain on July 4, 1881, the duty of 8 per cent. ad valorem on woolen and cotton yarns and threads is reduced to 5 per cent. ad valorem.

When the ratifications of the commercial treaty signed between Servia and Germany on the 6th of January, 1883, shall be exchanged the importer into Servia will have the option of paying ad valorem instead of specific duties, as follows: (The numbers are given according to the paragraphs of the tariff in the treaty with Austria-Hungary.)

10 *per cent. ad valorem.*

1. Paper.
2. Meal.
4. Articles in wood.
6. *b* 1, 2; *c*, *d*. Spirits, beer and vinegar.
7. Mineral waters.
9. Large plaster and stone work.
11. Glassware.
13. Sole and other common leather.
14. Coffee-surrogates.
15. *a*, *b*. Sulphuric and nitric acids, &c.
16. Soap, candles, &c.
19. *b* 1, 2. Ropes, cordage, &c.

8 *per cent. ad valorem.*

3. Wool tissues.
6. *a* 1, 2. Wine.
10. Pottery.
12. *a*, *b*, *c*. Iron and steel.
19. *a* 1, 2, 3, 4. Hemp, flax, and jute.

The following changes were also made in the German treaty, chiefly on articles not mentioned in the Austro-Hungarian treaty:

Half-ground rugs and paper pulp, free.

Woolen hosiery (knitted and netted goods) and fringe, per 100 kilograms, 100 francs, or 8 per cent. ad valorem.

Small ware, also combined with metal thread, 100 kilograms, 70 francs, or 8 per cent. ad valorem.

Woolen yarns (weaving, embroidering, and knitting yarn), 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Iron and steel. All iron and steel objects not mentioned under 12 *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and 17 (see Austro-Hungarian treaty above), (excepting fine cutlery and spurs, needles, hooks, pens, penholders and pencil-cases, steel pearls, clock and watch works, arms, ironmongery), even combined with other common materials, 6 per cent. ad valorem.

Leather, all not mentioned under 13 (*vide* Austro-Hungarian treaty), 7 per cent. ad valorem.

Aniline dyes, per 100 kilograms, 50 francs, or 8 per cent. ad valorem.

Lead pencils and colored crayons, per 100 kilograms, 25 francs, or 8 per cent. ad valorem.

Cotton goods, hosiery (knitted and netted goods), velvet, per 100 kilograms, 85 francs, or 8 per cent. ad valorem.

Tape goods and small ware, also in combination with metal thread, per 100 kilograms, 40 francs, or 8 per cent. ad valorem.

Cotton yarns and threads (weaving, sewing, embroidering, and knitting yarns and threads), 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Hemp, flax, and jute yarns (weaving and sewing yarns and threads), 6 per cent. ad valorem.

Half silk woven and small ware, *i. e.*, silk or floret silk, mixed with cotton, linen, wool or other animal hair, also combined with metal thread, per 100 kilograms, 350 francs, or 8 per cent. ad valorem.

Ready-made shirts and underwear, of cotton or linen, per 100 kilograms, 100 francs, or 8 per cent. ad valorem.

Prepared medicines and perfumeries, 10 per cent. ad valorem (instead of 15 per cent., as in Austro-Hungarian treaty).

All other goods, with the exception of tobacco and tobacco manufactures, southern fruits, spices, raw coffee, rice, combs, whalebones, incense, and not specially mentioned gums and rosins, in the lump or powdered, pig's fat, goose fat, and other eatable animal fats, salted or melted butter, 8 per cent. ad valorem.

EUGENE SCHUYLER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Athens, April 14, 1883.

RUSSIA.

THE NEW RUSSIAN TARIFF.

TRANSMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT BY CONSUL-GENERAL STANTON, OF ST. PETERSBURG.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the new Russian tariff which came into force on the 15th of July, 1882. The translation is by Edward C. Froom, esq., and is said to be very correct.

In connection herewith it may be said that this new tariff has greatly reduced the "free list," and largely increased the duties generally.

EDGAR STANTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, August 30, 1882.

TARIFF OF CUSTOMS DUTIES LEVIED IN THE EMPIRE OF RUSSIA FROM THE 1ST (13TH) JULY, 1882.

[Translated by EDWARD C. FROOM from the official Russian.]*

NOTE BY THE TRANSLATOR.

The following tariff is, as nearly as possible, a translation of the Russian original, with all the changes and corrections which have been made, up to the 1st (13th) July.

In the conversion of the Russian values and measures into English, every care has been taken to insure correctness.

The duty in Russia has to be paid in gold; thus, in converting the Russian values in these tables into English equivalents, the rouble has been taken at 38*d.* metallic, to give a sterling value.

This tariff came into force on the 1st (13th) July, 1882.

1 rouble (100 cop.)=38*d.*; 1 pood=36.08 pounds; 1 pound (Russ.)=14.43 oz. avoir.; 1 arshin=28 inches.

N. B.—Poisons and strong reagents can be imported only by persons who have a license to trade in them.

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* Watkins & Co., publishers, No. 10 Admiralty Plain, St. Petersburg.

PART I.—IMPORT DUTIES.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	I.—Articles of Food.		
1	Corn, in grain, of all kinds, except rice (§ 46); also potatoes, free.		
2	Vegetables, of every kind (except potatoes), fresh and dried, not pressed (§ 50); chicory in plants and roots, not prepared.	10 kopecks per pood, gr.	1*s.* per cwt., g.
3	Aniseed, caraway seed, coriander seed, and mustard, dry, not prepared.	40 kopecks per pood.	3*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
4	Canceled.		
5	Lemon, orange, and bitter orange peel, dried, not candied; peel of bitter oranges, salted, and dried, bitter, unripe oranges.	....do	Do.
6	Articles of food not specially mentioned.....	10 kopecks per pood, gr.	1*s.* per cwt.
	N. B.—Fresh fish imported in Russian vessels pays no duty.		
	II.—Raw and Half-manufactured Materials.		
7	For building and manufacturing purposes:		
	1. Clays used in buildings, or for works or manufactures, except those mentioned in § 108, Article 2; trash, talc, in raw state, chalk, not refined, free.		
	2. Gypsum (raw), gypsum stone, lime, talc, and chalk, refined and prepared:		
	a. Imported to Baltic ports	3 kopecks per pood.	3½*d.* per cwt.
	b. Imported by other ports, free.		
	3. Cement, patent fire-bricks and stone slabs for stoves, Puzzolana, prepared gypsum or alabaster.	7 kopecks per pood.	8*d.* per cwt.
8	Stone, common, not worked:		
	1. Paving stones, silex (flint, &c.) in pieces, or ground and prepared; broken glass, free.		
	2. Filtering stones, mill-stones, Swedish and other whetstones (except those specially mentioned), grindstones (except those in § 145), all stone in slabs, stones for lithographic purposes, slate in rough state, mica, carbon filters.	3 kopecks per pood.	3½*d.* per cwt.
	Note.—Lithographic stones, with words or drawings, must pass the censor's office.		
9	Stones, precious, not set, also imitations; real pearls in beads and on strings, garnets, coral (real), not worked (in pieces, not cut or pierced).	2 roubles per pound	7*s.* ½*d.* per pound.
10	Artificial stone for mosaic work (tesserae) and mosaic work not set; coral, artificial, not worked.	2 roubles per pood.	19*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
11	Jet, mother of pearl, tortoise shell, amber (yellow) meerschaum, not worked; enamel in lumps and powder (except blue enamel, §118); ivory.	....do	Do.
12	Stassfurth salts (Abraum Salz), chloride of calcium refined or not refined, free.		
13	Sulphur:		
	1. Raw and unrefined, free.		
	2. Refined and flowers of sulphur.....	10 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* per cwt.
14	Metallic and mineral ores of every kind, graphite or plumbago in pieces. Copper scoriæ, iron in powder, cast-iron turnings.	2 kopecks per pood.	2¼*d* per cwt.
15	Coal, charcoal of wood or turf; coke and turf, free. Obs.—Coal and coke imported into Poland pay duty of 1 cop. per pood.		
16	Tar of all kinds, of wood, of coal, of naphtha, bitumen, and pitch, fluid or thick (except fossil tar, *i. e.*, asphaltum, mineral wax, bees-wax, naphtagil, &c., § 26, Article 6); also bird-lime.	5 kopecks per pood, gr.	6*d.* per cwt., g.
17	Substances for tanning, viz, bark, acorns	6 kopecks per pood.	7*d.* per cwt.
18	Guano and other manures, prepared or not. Bones (except elephant and mammoth, § 11), ground or not—or otherwise prepared, free.		

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	II.—RAW AND HALF-MANUFACTURED MATERIALS—Continued.		
19	Timber, not specially mentioned, free		
20	Cork-wood, not worked	10 kopecks per pood, gr.	1*s.* per cwt., g.
21	Carding thistles	20 kopecks per pood, gr.	1*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt., g.
22	Hay, straw, cleaned or not; bulbs, bark, grass, flowers, roots, seeds (except specially mentioned), and all fresh or dried plants and vegetable products; also such as are used in medicine, free. Obs.—The importation of Cocculus Indicus, or berries used in fishing, prohibited.		
23	Dried essence, licorice or cuttings of almonds, not scented.	20 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt.
24	Fibrous vegetable substances, raw:		
	1. Cotton, raw	45 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
	2. Jute, raw	40 kopecks per pood.	3*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
	3. Flax and hemp, combed or not; flax and hemp waste and combings; wool of fir-tree spines, vegetable hair, manila hemp, fiber of nettles and other vegetables used as substitutes for flax and hemp, raw, free.		
25	Rags of all kinds, paper shreds, *papier maché*, and paper pulp, not worked, free.		
26	Animal products:		
	1. Bones of every kind, burnt or ground; also animal charcoal.	10 kopecks per pood, gr.	1*s.* per cwt.
	2. Horns of every kind, and hoofs, free.		
	3. Hair, not worked.		
	a. Human	5 roubles per pood.	£2 9*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
	b. All other kinds	10 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* per cwt.
	4. Down and feathers, unless specially mentioned.	20 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt.
	5. Skins not dressed, hides, salted and dried, except those in § 85; also fish-skins and shreds of raw, undressed skins.	50 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
	6. Tallow and wax:		
	a. Animal tallow, train-oil	30 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 11½*d.* per cwt.
	b. Stearine, paraffine, and spermaceti	1 rouble per pood.	9*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	c. Fish and whale blubber	50 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
	d. Bees-wax, mineral wax, and wax for dressing trees.	1 rouble per pood.	9*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	7. Canceled.		
	8. Silk waste (*bourre de soie*), not combed, silk sweepings of every kind, and cocoons.	22 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
	9. Parts of animals and animal products used in medicine, not specially mentioned, free.		
27	Animals, domestic, horses, &c., and live animals of every kind, except those in § 67, free.		
	III.—MANUFACTURES.		
28	Bricks, ordinary, and fire-bricks, tiles for roofing, slabs of fire-clay, drainage and water pipes, except those of metal, free.		
29	Carpenters' work of every kind, wooden axles, jambs, spokes, naves (of wheels), wheelbarrows, carts, and other rough articles not specially mentioned, and all coopers' work. Obs.—Wooden pegs for shoes pay 30 kopecks per pood, under § 180.	5 kopecks per pood.	6*d.* per cwt.
30	Basket work:		
	1. Basket work, common, of cane, willow, common straw, bark, or laths, &c., mats and bags of the same:		
	a. Unpainted	15 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	b. Painted	45 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	III.—MANUFACTURES—Continued.		
	2. Furniture of lath wood, straw, &c., shoes of reed, shave-grass, and other similar plants worked up.	20 kopecks per pood.	1s. 11½d. per cwt.
	3. Door-mats: sack and matting of reed, shave-grass, and other plants, free.		
31-34	Canceled.		
35	Agricultural machinery, and other implements, without steam-engines, not specially mentioned, free.		
	OBS.—Duplicate parts of the above, and also the indispensable fittings thereof, imported together with them, are admitted free. If imported separately from machinery, &c., they pay under § 175, Article 1.		
36	Sea and river going vessels of every description, with or without their rigging:		
	1. Iron built, under 200 lasts, per last displacement.	20 roubles per last.	£1 16s. 2d. per ton.
	2. Iron built, above 200 lasts	10 roubles per last.	18s. 1d. per ton.
	3. Wooden vessels	5 roubles per last..	9s. per ton.
	(N. B.—The last = 4,000 lbs. = about 1⅞ tons.)		
	OBS.—Vessels imported in parts, with or without steam-engines, pay duty on each part according to various sections.		
37-38	Canceled.		
39	Books, drawings, &c.		
	1. Pictures, drawings, hand-painted and drawn, and without frames, also manuscripts, free.		
	2. Engravings, lithographs, prints, music, &c., reproductible prints, photographs, &c., free.		
	3. Books printed in foreign languages, free.		
	4. Books in Russian, printed abroad:		
	a. Without binding	3 roubles per pood.	£1 9s. 6d. per cwt.
	b. Bound	4 roubles 50 kopecks per pood.	£2 4s. 5d. per cwt.
	NOTE 1.—The above articles are subject to the rules of the censorship.		
	NOTE 2.—In the case of pictures being framed, the frames are subject to § 181.		
40	Articles for collections, museums, &c., and all curiosities (coins, weapons, &c.), not having the character of merchandise, free.		
41	Canceled.		
42	Patterns of stuffs of all kinds, measuring less than an arshin, free.		
	IV.—ARTICLES OF FOOD.		
43	Flour, malt, and grits (except potato flour)	10 kopecks per pood, gr.	1s. per cwt., g.
44	Potato flour	60 kopecks per pood.	5s. 11d. per cwt.
45	Starch, in lumps and powder	1 rouble per pood..	9s. 9d. per cwt.
46	Rice:		
	1. Ordinary	70 kopecks per pood.	6s. 10d. per cwt.
	2. Rice in the husk	40 kopecks per pood.	3s. 11d. per cwt.
47	Vermicelli and macaroni, sago and arrowroot	1 rouble 10 kopecks per pood.	10s. 9d. per cwt.
48	Yeast of beer:		
	1. Liquid	90 kopecks per pood.	8s. 10d. per cwt.
	2. Dried and pressed	2 roubles per pood.	19s. 8d. per cwt.
49	Salt, culinary, of every description:		
	1. Imported to any parts, except those mentioned below.	20 kopecks per pood.	1s. 11½d. per cwt.
	2. To the ports of the White Sea	10 kopecks per pood.	1s. per cwt.
	OBS.—In the ports of the Government of Archangel 21,000 pounds of salt may be imported annually free of duty for the purpose of curing fish, and any quantity may be brought free to the Murman coast of the White Sea.		

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	IV.—ARTICLES OF FOOD—Continued.		
	3. To the Polish frontier and to the ports on the Black and Azof Seas, prohibited.		
	OBS.—Salt imported at the custom-houses in Poland is admitted free of duty if for Government use; also salt for the manufacture of soda is admitted free.		
50	Vegetables and fruit:		
	1. Vegetables, salted, soaked, dried, and pressed..	55 kopecks per pood, gr.	5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt., g.
	2. Fruits and berries, fresh, salted, soaked, &c., except those named below.	1 rouble per pood.	9*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Fruits and vegetables in hermetically-closed vessels pay duty under § 62.		
	3. Oranges, lemons, bitter oranges	50 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
	4. Grapes, fresh	1 rouble 40 kopecks per pood.	13*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
51	Capers and olives, dried, pickled, and in oil; imported in casks, baskets, &c., not in hermetically closed vessels.	2 roubles per pood.	19*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
	In oil or vinegar, in hermetically-closed vessels, under § 62.		
52	Carob beans	40 kopecks per pood.	3*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
53	Nuts:		
	1. Of all kinds, forest and garden, except those specially mentioned, peach kernels, chestnuts, and cocoanuts.	80 kopecks per pood.	7*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.
	2. Almonds, with and without husks, also pistachio nuts.	2 roubles per pood.	19*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
54	Fruits and berries, dried, of all kinds, plums, prunes, figs, raisins, dates, &c., not in sugar; also Turkish confectionery (Rahat-Lukum and Alva).	1 rouble per pood.	14*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—The duty is leviable on the above inclusive of the weight of the boxes in which they are packed.		
55	Beef, salted, smoked, and dried, and sausages	80 kopecks per pood.	7*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.
56	Cheese	5 roubles per pood.	£2 9*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Cheese imported in lead or tin wrappers pays duty on the weight, inclusive of such wrappers.		
57	Butter.....	50 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
58	Honey and honey treacle	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pood, gr.	11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., g.
59	Treacle of cane sugar, of beet-root sugar, of fecula, &c., except of honey; also sugar of milk.	....do	Do.
60	Confectionery (sweetmeats), except Turkish, § 54:		
	1. Preserves, assia in pots and jars, fruit in liqueurs, in rum, in brandy, in sirup, in juice; fruit sirups, pastilla, and chocolate.	8 roubles per pood, gr.	£3 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., g.
	2. Fruits boiled thick without sugar, with which are included preserves of pears and grapes, *i. e.*, bekmess; cocoa prepared without sugar.	5 roubles 50 kopecks per pood, gr.	£2 13*s.* 8*d.* per cwt., g.
61	Ginger-bread, pâtes, English and American biscuits, with or without sugar.	3 roubles 50 kopecks per pood, gr.	£1 14*s.* 2*d.* per cwt., g.
62	Condiments of every kind, such as prepared mustard, soy, pickles, also capers, olives, and all fruits and vegetables in oil, vinegar, &c. (except those specially mentioned), imported in glass, pots, tin, and other hermetically-sealed vessels.	4 roubles per pood, gr.	£1 19*s.* per cwt., g.
63	Truffles, mousserons, champignons, and other mushrooms, in vinegar, oil, or salt; also dried and fresh truffles.	6 roubles per pood, gr.	£2 19*s.* per cwt., g.
64	Mushrooms, dried (except such as are only used for medicinal purposes § 22.	44 kopecks per pood, gr.	4*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., g.
65	Fish:		
	1. Marinated, prepared in oil and stuffed, and caviar.	4 roubles per pood, gr.	£1 19*s.* 2*d.* per cwt., g.
	2. Salted and smoked (except herrings)	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pood, gr.	11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., g.
66	Herrings and fish, dried and *undried:*		

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	IV.—ARTICLES OF FOOD—Continued.		
	1. Smoked herrings	22 kopecks per pood, gr.	2*s.* 2*d.* per cwt., g.
	2. Salt herring, cod, and other fish	15 kopecks per pood, gr.	1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., g.
	OBS. TO §§ 65 AND 66.—All fish, fresh or otherwise, imported in Russian vessels in the government of Archangel, free.		
67	Oysters, lobsters, crabs, mussels, cuttlefish, snails, &c., fresh, dried, salted, or marinated.	2 roubles per pood, gr.	19*s.* 8*d.* per cwt., g.
	OBS.—In hermetically-closed vessels under § 62.		
68	Chicory and acorns roasted, and other substitutes for coffee, in lumps or pressed, but without admixture of coffee (*vide* Obs. to § 70).	40 kopecks per pood.	3*s.* 11*d.* per cwt., g.
	OBS.—Chicory in its raw state (in plants and roots) and acorns not roasted, are admitted free of duty under § 2 and § 17.		
69	Laurel leaves and berries, and galangal	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pood.	11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	V.—COLONIAL PRODUCE.		
70	Coffee in beans	2 roubles 50 kopecks per pood.	£1 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Coffee, roasted and ground, as well as any substitute (*e. g.*, chicory), in the condition of flour, or with admixture of coffee, pays duty under this paragraph.		
71	Cocoa, in beans and cocoa shells	....do	Do.
	OBS.—Cocoa, ground, *vide* § 60.		
72	Spices:		
	1. Vanilla and saffron	12 roubles per pood	£5 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	2. Cardamon, mace, and nutmegs	4 roubles per pood.	£1 19*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
	3. Cloves, clove-heads, pepper, ginger, and all other spices not specially mentioned.	2 roubles per pood.	19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
73	Sugar:		
	1. Raw and crushed or pounded, without admixture of lumps.	2 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£1 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	2. Refined, lumps, and sugar-candy, in loaves and pieces.	3 roubles 30 kopecks per pood.	£1 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
74	Tobacco:		
	1. In the leaf and in bundles, with or without stalks, and tobacco-stalks.	15 roubles 40 kopecks per pood.	£7 11*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.
	2. Tobacco, for smoking and for snuff, cut, of every kind, twisted, in rolls, cakes, &c.	1 rouble per pound.	3*s.* 6*d.* per pound.
	3. Cigars, and cut tobacco wrapped in leaves	2 roubles 40 kopecks per pound.	3*s.* 5*d.* per pound.
75	Tea:		
	1. Flower, green and yellow	24 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£11 17*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	2. Ordinary black tea (the tea of commerce), tea in stalks, and brick tea.	17 roubles per pood.	£8 5*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	VI.—SPIRITS AND DRINKS.		
76	Arack, rum, French brandy (cognac), and spirit distilled from plums, imported in casks or barrels.	11 roubles per pood, gr.	£5 8*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., g.
77	Spirits distilled from corn, in bottles, liqueurs, Kirchwasser, gin, whisky, spirituous infusions; also rum, arack, French brandy, and spirits distilled from plums, in bottles.	75 kopecks per bottle.	2*s.* 4½*d.* per bottle.
	OBS.—The importation in casks of spirituous liquors distilled from corn is prohibited.		
78	Wine:		
	1. Imported in casks or barrels	2 roubles 55 kopecks per pood, gr.	£1 5*s.* per cwt., g.
	2. Wine imported in bottles, not sparkling	40 kopecks per bottle.	1*s.* 3*d.* per bottle.
	3. Wine imported in bottles, sparkling, all kinds.	1 rouble 10 kopecks per bottle.	3*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.
79	Mead, Linden honey, cherry wine, ale, and porter:		
	1. In casks	17 kopecks per bottle.	6½*d.* per bottle.
	2. In bottles	1 rouble 10 kopecks per pood.	10*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	VI.—SPIRITS AND DRINKS—Continued.		
80	Vinegar of every kind (except toilet vinegar); also cider and perry:		
	1. In casks	1 rouble 10 kopecks per pood, gr.	10*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	2. In bottles	11 kopecks per bottle.	4½*d.* per bottle.
81	Water, gaseous, not containing alcohol, such as carbonic acid and soda waters; also mineral waters of every kind, natural or artificial.	3 kopecks per bottle.	1*d.* per bottle.
82	Fruit juice, containing no sugar, with or without trace of alcohol.	50 kopecks per pood, gr.	4*s.* 11*d.* per cwt., g.
	OBS.—Fruit juice containing an admixture of alcohol is liable to an additional duty of 10 kopecks on each degree of alcohol in addition to the duty of 50 kopecks per pood.		
	The importation of fruit juice containing more than 16 degrees (Trallis) of alcohol is prohibited.		
	VII.—VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, MISCELLANEOUS.		
83	Wood:		
	1. Exotic, for joiners' and turners' work, such as pock-wood (lignum-vitæ), cedar, cypress, mahogany, walnut wood, palixander, palm, and all kinds of odoriferous wood, in logs, locks, and deals.	10 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* per cwt.
	2. In sheets of veneer, of every kind	50 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
	OBS. 1.—For dye-wood of every kind, see § 108.		
	OBS. 2.—Sheets up to ¼ vershok in thickness are considered as veneer.		
84	Hides and skins, dressed:		
	1. Small: Calf-skin, tanned, prepared with alum and tawed; also morocco leather, kid, chamois, fish-skin, and all skins cut for boots and shoes.	9 roubles per pood.	£4 7*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.
	2. Large: Ox, cow, horse, and pig skins, tanned, prepared with alum or tawed, and straps of walrus skin; also parchment.	5 roubles per pood	£2 9*s.* 2*d* per cwt.
	3. Lacquered, of all kinds	6 roubles 60 kopecks per pood.	£3 4*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Prepared leather shreds pay the same duty as the description of leather to which they belong. If raw, they are admitted free. See § 26, Article 5.		
85.	Peltries:		
	1. Skins (furs) of all kinds, except those specially mentioned.	15 roubles per pood	£7 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	2. Sable, blue fox, fisher, chinchilla, marten, fox-skin, and sea-bear.	80 roubles per pood	£14 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	3. Skins and tails of muskrat, bear-skins, skins of kangaroo and opossum, rabbit-skins, wolf-skins, tiger-skins, leopard-skins, &c.	5 roubles 50 kopecks per pood.	£2 14*s.* per cwt.
	4. Fox, marten, and other skins brought to the ports of the Government of Archangel by the inhabitants of the coast.	....do	Do.
	OBS. 1.—Walrus, elk, seal, and white grampus skins (belouga) brought to the ports of the Government of Archangel by the inhabitants of the coast, as well as all peltries of Russian origin imported in Russian ships, excepting those specified in Article 4 of this § are admitted free of duty		
	OBS. 2.—Sheep-skins dyed and dressed are admitted under Article 3 of this §; but if not dyed and dressed, under § 26, Article 5.		
86	Whalebone	2 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£1 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt
	OBS.—Small ribs of cane, used in umbrella-making in lieu of whalebone, pay duty under this §.		
87	Sponge	2 roubles per pood.	19*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	VIII.—WEAVING AND SPINNING MATERIALS.		
88	Hemp and flax yarn and jute yarn	4 roubles 40 kopecks per pood.	£2 3s. per cwt.
	OBS.—For hemp and flax thread see § 92, Article 3.		
89	Silk:		
	1. Raw and silk waste, or *bourre de soie*, carded (silk wadding), dyed or not dyed.	55 kopecks per pood.	5s. 5d. per cwt.
	OBS.—Silk waste, not carded, of all kinds, as well as cocoons, pay duty under § 26, Article 8.		
	2. Twist, tram, and organsine, and silk, wound for woof or warp; also all sewing silk, yarn of *bourre de soie* or silk waste, either pure or mixed with wool, down, or cotton:		
	a. Not dyed	8 roubles per pood.	£3 18s. 6d. per cwt.
	b. Dyed and printed	16 roubles per pood.	£7 17s. 3d. per cwt.
90	Wool and down:		
	1. Raw, washed and not washed, not dyed; also flock wool and cloth shearings.	1 rouble per pood.	9s. 9d. per cwt.
	2. Wool, not spun, of every kind, dyed; also artificial wool (shoddy, mungo), cloth rags, and wool waste dyed.	2 roubles per pood.	19s. 8d. per cwt.
	3. Wool, worked into strips:		
	a. Not dyed	3 roubles per pood.	£1 9s. 6d. per cwt.
	b. Dyed	4 roubles 50 kopecks per pood.	£2 4s. 6d. per cwt.
	4. Wool yarn, pure or mixed with cotton, flax, or hemp:		
	a. Not dyed	7 roubles 50 kopecks per pood.	£3 13s. 3d. per cwt.
	b. Dyed	9 roubles per pood.	£4 7s. 9d. per cwt.
91	Cotton wadding, carded and gummed in sheets	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pood.	11s. 9d. per cwt.
92	Cotton yarn:		
	1. Up to No. 45, English measure:		
	a. Unbleached	3 roubles 60 kopecks per pood.	£1 15s. 5d. per cwt.
	b. Bleached and dyed (except that dyed with Turkey red).	4 roubles 70 kopecks per pood.	£2 5s. 2d. per cwt.
	c. Dyed with Turkey red	5 roubles per pood.	£2 9s. 2d. per cwt.
	2. Thinner than No. 45, English measure:		
	a. Unbleached	6 roubles per pood.	£2 19s. per cwt.
	b. Bleached and dyed	6 roubles per pood.	£2 19s. per cwt.
	3. Sewing and knitting cotton.		
93	Lamp-wicks of cotton or other material	4 roubles per pood.	£1 19s. 2d. per cwt.
	IX.—METALS.		
94	Cast iron, in pigs and scrap	6 kopecks per pood	7d. per cwt.
95	Iron (and steel, § 97):		
	1. In bars, of all kinds, having a breadth of ½ inch to 18 inches, and thickness or diameter up to 7 inches; also in blooms, puddled blooms, and mill bars.	40 kopecks per pood.	3s. 11d. per cwt.
	NOTE.—Iron or steel of less than ½ inch in breadth, thickness, or diameter, is treated as wire.		
	2. Iron and steel rails	50 kopecks per pood.	4s. 11d. per cwt.
	3. Iron and steel, in sheets and plates, having a breadth of 18 inches and upwards, and every kind of iron and steel having a thickness or diameter of 7 inches and upwards.	55 kopecks per pood.	5s. 5d. per cwt.
	4. Scrap iron and steel	22 kopecks per pood.	2s. 2d. per cwt.
96	Tin plate, lacquered and not lacquered, also all kinds of sheet iron covered with zinc, copper, or any other metal. (See § 164.)	1 rouble 40 kopecks per pood.	13s. 8d. per cwt.
97	Steel (see § 95, same as iron).		

PART 1.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	IX.—METALS—Continued.		
98	Copper and brass; metallic alloys, such as pinchbeck, prince's metal, argentine, German silver, Britannia metal, &c., also nickel, cobalt, bismuth, cadmium, aluminium, and alloys of these:		
	1. In pigs, scrap, blooms, filings, &c	66 kopecks per pood.	6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	2. In sheets, bars, or rods	1 rouble per pood	9*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Copper and alloys of copper, rolled and in rods or bars, of ¼ inch or less in thickness or diameter, pay duty as wire (§ 167, Article 2).		
99	Tins:		
	1. In blocks, bars, and scrap	40 kopecks per pood.	3*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
	2. In sheets and as amalgam for mirrors	70 kopecks per pood.	6*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.
100	Quicksilver	2 roubles per pood.	19*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
101	Lead:		
	1. In pigs of all kinds, litharge, and lead ashes of every description.	10 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* per cwt.
	2. In rolls, sheets, and pipes	20 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* 11½*d.* per cwt.
102	Zinc or spelter:		
	1. In blocks	40 kopecks per pood.	3*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
	2. In sheets	70 kopecks per pood.	6*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.
	X.—DRUGS, &c.		
103	Gums, resins, and balsams:		
	1. Of all kinds, except those specially mentioned, caoutchouc and gutta-percha in bladders and pieces not worked; fluid caoutchouc; albumen of all kinds; camphor and manna.	33 kopecks per pood.	3*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.
	2. Storax or common incense	1 rouble 10 kopecks per pood.	10*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	3. Gum benzoin, ambergris; Tolutan and Peruvian balsams.	4 roubles 40 kopecks per pood.	£2 3*s.* 1*d.* per cwt
104	White rosin, colophony, also asphaltum in slabs	11 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.
105	Naphtha, black, raw, and not refined	17 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
106	Volatile oils for lighting purposes, viz, petroleum, kerosene, photogene, gasoline, &c., also benzine, refined naphtha, and paraffine paste for lubricating machinery.	60 kopecks per pood.	5*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
107	Turpentine and oil of turpentine	33 kopecks per pood.	3*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.
108	Natural dye-stuffs:		
	1. Vegetable: Avignon and buckthorn berries, pastel wood, quercitron, henna leaves, madder (in roots), turmeric (in roots and ground), alkanet (root), carthamus, gall-nuts, and divi-divi.	6 kopecks per pood.	6*d.* per cwt.
	2. Tinctorial earths of all kinds, raw and calcined, viz, ochre, sienna, Verona green, bolus, and white chalk, refined.	....do	Do.
109	Dye-woods:		
	1. In logs and blocks, sumach in every form	....do	Do.
	2. Ground and bruised	30 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
110	Archil, lacmus, tournesol, arnatto, schuttgelb or wood-lake; kermes grains and catechu (terra japonica).	....do	Do.
111	Madder, ground	55 kopecks per pood.	5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
112	Indigo, in every form except extract, § 119	3 roubles 30 kopecks per pood.	£1 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
113	Cochineal in every form (except extract, see § 119, Article 2).	3 roubles per pood	£1 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
114	Prussian blue and Paris blue, ultramarine, natural and artificial; also blue used in washing.	2 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£1 1*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	X.—DRUGS, &c.—Continued.		
115	White lead and white of zinc	55 kopecks per pood.	5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
116	Red lead	30 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
117	Verdigris	2 roubles 75 kopecks per pood.	£1 7*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.
118	Colors: Cupreous (except verdigris), as well as arsenical and cobalt colors (including smalt); colors of antimony (also gold sulphuret of antimony) and of chrome; also cinnabar.	2 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£1 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
119	Extracts of coloring materials:		
	1. Of all kinds, except those specially mentioned; garancine, flowers of madder, and all preparations of madder in powder.	2 roubles 50 kopecks per pood.	£1 4*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.
	2. Extracts of indigo, cochineal (carmine and all lakes), carthamine, and orchil.	5 roubles per pood.	£2 9*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
120	Aniline colors and all colors of coal tar; picric acid, and murexide, also extract of madder and madder lake.	15 roubles per pood	£7 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
121	Miniature colors of all kinds, in cakes, in powder, on shells and in bladders; cassius or golden purple and Indian ink.	5 roubles per pood.	£2 9*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Miniature colors of every kind in cakes, imported in boxes handsomely finished or with ornaments, pay duty under § 229.		
122	Ink, ink powder, and blacking	2 roubles per pood.	19*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
123	Colors and dye-stuffs not specially mentioned, in lumps, pieces, or ground, dry, or prepared with water or oil.	....do	Do.
124	Antimony, in raw and metallic state	22 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
125	Borax, raw and refined	11 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.
126	Tartar, raw and refined, cream of tartar, crystals of tartar, and tartrate of potash.	22 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.
127	Sal ammoniac, carbonate of ammonia, and all salts of ammonia, raw and refined, as well as liquid ammonia.	....do	Do.
128	Sulphate of baryta in every form	56 kopecks per pood.	5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
129	Arsenic (metal), arsenical acid (white arsenic), yellow sulphide of arsenic, and red sulphide of arsenic (réalgar).	....do	Do.
	OBS.—Arsenic is only allowed to be imported in double casks or cases.		
130	Ferrocyanide of potassium; red prussiate of potash; chromate of potash, neutral and acid; also saltpeter not refined.	2 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£1 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Importation of refined saltpeter is prohibited.		
131	Alum, calcined and otherwise, and sulphate of alumina (substitute for alum).	25 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
132	Nitrate of soda; the condensed motherlye of Kreutznach waters; Vichy salts, and all natural salts not specially mentioned.	6 kopecks per pood.	6*d.* per cwt.
133	Silicates of sodium (natrium) and of potash (fusible glass) and preparations of fusible glass, soda, &c., for washing wool; also bicarbonate of soda.	30 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
134	Soda and potash:		
	1. Carbonate of soda, crystallized	15 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	2. Carbonate of soda, calcined; potash and pearlash.	30 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
	3. Caustic soda and potash	45 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
135	Glauber's salts and carbonate and sulphate of magnesia, and pyroligneous and pyroacetate of lime.	15 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
136	Nitric and muriatic or hydrochloric acids and chloride of lime and bleaching liquor.	44 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
137	Organic acids and oxides:		
	1. Acids: Acetic, citric, oxalic, and tartaric; tannin, pyrogallic acid; also phosphoric oxide.	4 roubles per pood	£1 19*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.

PART I—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalent.
	X.—DRUGS, &c.—Continued.		
	Organic acids and oxides—Continued.		
	2. Oxides: Of cobalt, of mercury; and stannic oxide; aluminium hydrate; barium, magnesium, and strontium.	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pood.	11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
138	Sulphuric acid (vitriol); sulphuret of carbon	22 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
139	Vitriols:		
	1. Of iron, or green copperas	.. do	Do.
	2. Of copper, or blue copperas (sulphate of copper); sulphate of zinc; Salzburg vitriol or double sulphate of iron and copper.	50 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
140	Acids, oxides, salts, and other chemicals not specially mentioned.	2 roubles per pood.	19*s.* 8d. per cwt.
	OBS.—Boxes containing chemical reagents for laboratories pay under this §, together with the weight of the utensils and cases.		
141	Glue:		
	1. Isinglass of every kind, in lumps, sheets, etc., and gelatine for clearing wine.	5 roubles per pood.	£2 9*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
	2. Joiner's glue and shoemaker's glue	11 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.
142	Varnishes of spirit or oil	8 roubles 50 kopecks per pood.	£4 2*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
143	Bone-black	22 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
144	Oils:		
	1. Olive or seed oil, and all vegetable oils except those specially mentioned; oil of bones, fatty and burning oils; drying oil and seed oil with admixture of turpentine.	2 roubles per pood.	19*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
	2. Essential scented oils, with or without trace of fat oils; oils used in medicine and perfumery.	13 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£6 9*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.
	3. Cocoanut and palm oil; also glycerine	55 kopecks per pood.	5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
145	Emery, graphite, and pumice-stone, powdered; bronzing powder, tripoli, hematite, colcothar, and other substances for polishing metals, &c., mixed with grease, *i. e.*, in the shape of thick paste and in any other form; also spread on paper or linen; paste for razor straps; putty for windows, and cement for metals, glass, and porcelain; patent knife-boards, whetstones, and grindstones.	30 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Emery and pumice-stone in lumps pay only half duty, *i. e.*, 15 kopecks the pood.		
146	Phosphorus	11 roubles per pood.	£5 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
147	Ether, chloroform, and collodium	5 roubles per pood.	£2 9*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
148	Hops and extract of hops	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pood.	11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
149	Opium and lactucarium	11 roubles per pood.	£5 7*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
150	Aromatic waters, containing no alcohol, such as cherry-laurel water, peppermint water, or ange-flower water, rose water, &c.	4 roubles 40 kopecks per pood.	£2 3*s.* per cwt.
151	Patent medicines, in a prepared form, permitted to be imported according to special list, which see.	10 roubles per pood, gr.	£4 18*s.* per cwt., g.
	XI.—STONEWARE, POTTERY, &c.		
152	Alabaster goods, with or without ornaments	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pood.	11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
153	Gypsum, marble, porphyry, serpentine, slate, &c., worked, with or without ornaments.	50 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
	OBS. 1.—Slates for roofing are admitted free under § 8, Article 2.		
	OBS. 2.—Marble steps and tombs (rough hewn and not polished) pay a duty of 20 kopecks per pood.		
	GEN. OBS. TO §§ 152 AND 153.—If the bronze ornaments evidently constitute the principal value of the object, and cannot be separated from it, only half the duty charged on bronzeware is levied.		

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	XI.—STONEWARE, POTTERY, &c.—Continued.		
154	Pottery ware of common clay or sandstone:		
	1. All pottery ware, except that mentioned in Article 2.	22 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
	2. Articles for the decoration of rooms, colored and gilt.	1 rouble 10 kopecks per pood.	10*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
155	Earthenware:		
	1. White or of one color, dyed in the paste, without ornaments, although with a molded pattern.	85 kopecks per pood.	8*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.
	2. The same with patterns, rings, borders and edges of one color.	1 rouble 10 kopecks per pood.	10*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	3. The same with gilding, painting, or with variegated patterns.	2 roubles 75 kopecks per pood.	£1 7*s.* per cwt.
156	Porcelain:		
	1. Porcelain vessels, white or of one color, with edges or borders colored or gilt, but without other ornaments.	4 roubles 40 kopecks per pood.	£2 3*s.* 1*d.* per cwt
	2. Porcelain vessels with painting or with patterns, colored or gilded, flowers or other ornaments, as well as objects of porcelain or biscuit, for decorating rooms white or of one color, but without painting, gilding, or bronze ornaments.	8 roubles 80 kopecks per pood.	£4 6*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
	3. Ornaments of porcelain, such as statuettes, garnitures for rooms and tables, candlesticks, and such like objects, with painting, gilding, or bronze ornaments.	17 roubles 60 kopecks per pood.	£8 12*s.* per cwt.
	OBS. 1.—Articles of so-called soft or English porcelain, which is semi-transparent, pay the same duty as real porcelain.		
	OBS. 2.—Crests and cyphers are not considered ornaments.		
	OBS. 3.—The boxes or cases in which porcelain is imported pay duty according to the material of which they are made.		
157	Glasswares:		
	1. Bottle-green glasswares, not ornamented, cut, or ground, although with cast letters and patterns.	55 kopecks per pood.	5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—All wine bottles imported in the Black and Azof Seas and to Bessarabia are admitted free.		
	2. Window glass of all kinds, white, half white, or bottle-green; and glassware, white, half white, not cut or ground, not ornamented, though with finished or ground bottoms, borders, and stoppers, and with cast patterns.	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pood.	11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	3. Window glass, colored, dyed in the paste, milk white, dimmed, reticulated, and articles of colored glass (dyed in the paste), or double glass (with colored coating), milk white, reticulated, dimmed (ground with sand), not ground, cut, or ornamented, without gilding or silvering, although with cast patterns and ground and finished stoppers, bottoms, and edges.	2 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£1 1*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
	4. Articles of crystal or white glass, ground and cut, but not ornamented.	4 roubles 40 kopecks per pood.	£2 3*s.* per cwt.
	5. Articles of colored glass, of one color or coated (double), dimmed, reticulated, &c., cut and ground; also articles of every description of glass, with painting, gilding, silvering, and with patterns engraved or etched; also with bronze and other ornaments.	8 roubles 80 kopecks per pood.	£4 6*s.* per cwt.
	OBS.—If the bronze ornaments evidently constitute the principal value of the article, it pays duty as such.		

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	XI.—STONEWARE, POTTERY, &c.—Continued.		
158	Mirrors and plates for mirrors:		
	Of a superficies—		
	Up to 100 square vershoks	6 kopecks per pound.	2¼*d.* per pound.
	From 101 to 200 square vershoks	¾ kopeck per vershok.	.162*d.* per inch.
	From 201 to 300 square vershoks	1 kopeck per vershok.	.217*d.* per inch.
	From 301 to 400 square vershoks	1½ kopeck per vershok.	.325*d.* per inch.
	From 401 to 500 square vershoks	2 kopecks per vershok.	.434*d.* per inch.
	From 501 to 600 square vershoks	2½ kopecks per vershok.	.469*d.* per inch.
	From 601 to 800 square vershoks	2½ kopecks per vershok.	.542*d.* per inch.
	From 801 to 1,200 square vershoks	2¾ kopecks per vershok.	.597*d.* per inch.
	Above 1,200 square vershoks	33 roubles per piece	£5 4*s.* 6*d.* per piece.
	OBS. 1.—Mirrors and glass plates for mirrors, broken in transit, pay duty separately on each piece measuring more than 25 square vershoks, calculating the superficies by the largest regular quadrangle that could be cut out of the piece. Broken pieces of not more than 25 square vershoks are admitted free.		
	OBS. 2.—Mirror glasses, ground, without amalgam, pay duty according to the above scale for mirrors, with a reduction of 30 per cent. on the duty. Mirror glass, not ground, is admitted under § 157, Article 2.		
	OBS. 3.—Mirror frames pay under § 181, Obs. 2.		
	XII.—METALS, WROUGHT.		
159	Gold, silver, and platinum:		
	1. Gold articles of every description, gold jewelry without stones, as well as with stones of every kind, real and imitation, pearls, &c.	36 roubles 30 kopecks per pound.	£6 7*s.* per pound.
	2. Silver and silver gilt articles of every kind, silver jewelry work, with or without gilding, with stones, pearls, &c.	2 roubles 42 kopecks per pound.	8*s.* 6*d.* per pound.
	3. Platinum—articles of every kind	18 roubles 15 kopecks per pound.	£3 3*s.* 6*d.* per pound.
	4. Lace work of gold, silver, or tinsel; gold and silver drawn and spun, spangles, and other ornaments, also ribbon of gold and silver.	6 roubles per pound	£1 1*s.* per pound.
	5. Gold and silver leaf, single and double, in books, together with weight of books.	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pound.	4*s.* 3½*d.* per pound.
160	Manufactures of bronze, plated silver, and of various alloys of copper:		
	1. Articles of bronze and other alloys of copper (except brass), lacquered or not, entire or in parts, weighing more than 1 pound each.	13 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£6 9*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.
	2. Articles of bronze and other alloys of copper (except brass), oxidized, gilt or silvered; all articles of base metals, gilt or silvered, weighing more than 1 pound each; and plated silver of every kind.	22 roubles per pood	£10 16*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
	3. Articles of bronze and other alloys of copper (except brass); also of common metals, gilt and silvered, weighing less than 1 pound each.	44 roubles per pood	£21 12*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.
161	Manufactures of copper and brass (except those specially mentioned, see §§ 168, 175), as well as all domestic utensils of copper and brass, in combination with wood, iron, tin plate, leather, &c.	3 roubles 30 kopecks per pood.	£1 12*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	XII.—METALS, WROUGHT—Continued.		
162	Cast-iron work:		
	1. Iron castings without any finish, such as fire bars, plates, pipes, beams, pillars, and cast iron appurtenances for railways.	55 kopecks per pood.	5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
	2. All utensils of cast iron, enameled.....	88 kopecks per pood.	8*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
	3. Articles of cast iron, turned, polished, filed, bronzed, or ornamented with other metals, or not ornamented, or with parts of wood, bronze, &c.	1 rouble 10 kopecks per pood.	10*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Under article 3 of this § is included every kind of work in malleable iron.		
163	Iron and steel smith's work, wrought or cast, filed or not filed along the edges or rings, but not finished off or polished, such as anchors, nails, hooks, bells, mortars, and all appurtenances for railways and their rolling-stock.	88 kopecks per pood.	8*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
164	Iron and steel work in boiler-making; boilers, reservoirs, cisterns, boxes, bridges, pipes, and all work in sheet iron and steel except that mentioned specially in § 96 and § 166.	1 rouble 10 kopecks per pood.	10*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
165	Iron and steel articles (except those specially mentioned), turned, polished, filed, fitted bronzed, or worked with parts and ornaments of wood, copper and bronze, or without these, if the weight or piece is—		
	a. Over 5 pounds (Russ).....	....do	Do.
	b. Under 5 pounds (Russ)	2 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£1 1*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.
166	Manufactures of tin:		
	1. All tin articles, or articles of sheet iron, enameled, tinned, covered with zinc or other common metal (see § 164).	2 roubles 75 kopecks per pood.	£1 7*s.* per cwt.
	2. The above articles covered with gilding, painting, and other ornaments.	5 roubles 50 kopecks per pood.	£2 14*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.
167	Wire:		
	1. Steel or iron, of ⅛-inch diameter or less.....	1 rouble 10 kopecks per pood.	10*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	2. Copper, brass, and wire of all metallic alloys, less than ⅛ inch in diameter, tinned or not tinned, covered with zinc (galvanized), or with other metals (except those in § 168), wire nails, pegs for pianofortes, and metallic wires, together with the weight of the reels on which they are wound; also wire-rigging and submarine wire cable.	1 rouble 65 kopecks per pood.	16*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
168	Manufactures of wire, and wire covered with caoutchouc, cotton, silk, or other thread; frames for umbrellas or parasols, and bird-cages of wire:		
	1. Iron and steel	2 roubles 75 kopecks per pood.	£1 7*s.* per cwt.
	2. Copper or brass.....	3 roubles 30 kopecks per pood.	£1 12*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
169	Needles of steel and iron:		
	1. Sewing and all other needles, except those named below.	55 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 11*d.* per pound.
	2. Knitting, packing, and threading, saddlers', and for harness and sail-makers.	30 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* per pound.
170	Cutlery:		
	1. Set in common materials, also scissors, tweezers, shears, and knife-blades, except sheep-shears, finished and not finished.	13 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£6 9*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.
	2. Set in plated silver and other metallic compositions, in ivory and bone, in tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, and in common materials, but with ornaments of bronze, gold, silver, ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, and mother-of-pearl.	26 roubles 40 kopecks per pood.	£12 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	3. Peasants' pocket-knives, set in metals or in other cheap materials.	6 roubles 60 kopecks per pood.	£3 5*s.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Cutlery, set in gold, silver, or platinum, pays under § 159.		

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	XII.—METALS, WROUGHT—Continued.		
171	Swords, daggers, sword-blades and other blades for side-arms; fire-arms (air-guns are prohibited) and all appurtenances.	20 roubles per pood	£9 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Fire arms imported in boxes and cases with fittings pay duty inclusive of weight of these.		
172	Scythes and sickles of every kind, knives for chaff-cutters, mowers, sheep-shears, spades, shovels, rakes, pick-axes, and pitch-forks.	55 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
173	Tools used in the arts, trades, factories, mills, and works of all kinds.	88 kopecks per pood.	8*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
174	Type for printers, matrices for casting type, metallic and wooden blocks, and all forms for typographies.	33 kopecks per pood.	3*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.
175	Machinery and apparatus; also models (except agricultural, see § 35):		
	1. Copper or brass machinery or apparatus; also copper or brass parts and fittings of every kind of machinery.	1 rouble 65 kopecks per pood.	16*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.
	2. Portable engines, tenders, steam fire-engines and other appliances against fire; also all manufacturing machinery and apparatus (not specially mentioned) of cast or wrought iron or steel, with parts made of other materials or without such parts.	90 kopecks per pood.	8*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.
	3. Locomotives.....	1 rouble 40 kopecks per pood.	13*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Duplicate parts of machinery and apparatus, and also indispensable fittings thereof imported together with them, are admitted at same rates of duty. Those parts imported separately pay duty according to the paragraphs dealing with them.		
176	Articles of tin, zinc, or Brittania metal:		
	1. Unpolished and not painted	1 rouble 10 kopecks per pood.	10*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	2. Polished and painted	2 roubles 75 kopecks per pood.	£1 7*s.* per cwt.
177	Lead, worked, except articles specially mentioned (§ 101), shot and articles of type-metal (composition of lead and antimony).	88 kopecks per pood.	8*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
178	White and yellow tinsel in books, together with the weight of the books, and foil of every kind.	17 kopecks per pound.	7*d.* per pound.
	XIII.—MANUFACTURES OF WOOD, INDIA RUBBER, PAPER AND STRAW.		
179	Corkwood, worked, such as corks, bungs, &c	2 roubles 20 kopecks pood.	£1 1*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.
180	Joiners and turners' work:		
	1. Of common wood, not varnished, not polished, and without applications or veneer, including bird cages of wood and wooden pegs for boots.	30 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Small turned articles of wood weighing less than one pound each pay under Article 2 of this section.		
	2. The same polished, varnished, with applications or veneer, gilt, silvered, or with gilt or silvered ornaments.	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pood.	11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Furniture, dutiable under Articles 1 and 2 of this section, covered with leather or any woven material, pays 25 per cent. above the duties named.		
	3. The same, with ornaments of bronze and other materials, with incrustations of wood, copper, steel, mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise-shell, &c., excepting articles weighing less than 3 pounds, which are admitted under section 227.	6 roubles 60 kopecks per pood.	£3 5*s.* per cwt.
	GEN. OBS.—Handles, rings, legs, rollers, &c., are not considered as bronze ornaments.		

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	XIII.—MANUFACTURES OF WOOD, &c.—Continued.		
181	Carving in wood of all kinds, including frames, without mirrors or pictures. OBS. 1.—The same duty is levied on articles of felt, oakum, papier-maché and carton-pierre, having the appearance of carvers' or turners' work in wood (similar work, not painted or polished, cleared by § 183, Article 7. OBS. 2.—Frames, with mirrors and pictures, if such cannot be weighed separately, pay 22 kopecks per arshin, reckoning part of an arshin as a whole one.	4 roubles 15 kopecks per pood.	£1 16*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
182	India rubber, or caoutchouc, and gutta percha, worked:		
	1. Articles of India rubber and gutta percha without admixture of other materials.	3 roubles 65 kopecks per pood.	£1 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	2. The same, with admixture of other materials, except those below mentioned.	6 roubles 60 kopecks per pood.	£3 5*s.* per cwt.
	3. Tissues of India rubber thread, covered with other materials; manufactures of such tissues, and all ready-made clothes of India rubber.	24 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£11 17*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	4. Boots and shoes of India rubber and of gutta-percha, whether in combination or not with leather, &c.	11 roubles per pood	£5 7*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
183	Paper:		
	1. Unsized of every kind, white and colored, without ornaments; also if ruled for music, and paper for embroidery, without patterns; and card-board, glazed.	2 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£1 1*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.
	2. Sized paper of every kind, white and colored, without ornaments; also paper and transparent cotton tissues for tracing.	3 roubles 30 kopecks per pood.	£1 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
	3. Paper-hangings, and borders for the same ..	5 roubles per pood.	£2 19*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
	4. Paper for writing and printing of every kind, with ornaments, such as gilding, silvering, embossed, borders, crests, cyphers, pictures, &c.; also envelopes, lamp-shades (paper), and artificial flowers.	8 roubles 80 kopecks per pood.	£4 6*s.* per cwt.
	5. Paper for cigarettes, tissue paper; also paper with ornaments and drawings for printers, book-binders, and confectioners' work; sheets with pictures for toys; paper for embroidery with patterns, colored and not colored.	6 roubles 60 kopecks per pood.	£3 5*s.* per cwt.
	6. Office and copying-books, bound or not, and all kinds of bookbinder's work, except such as come under § 227.	12 roubles 10 kopecks per pood.	£5 18*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.
	7. Pasteboard, in sheets and rolls (except that mentioned in Articles 1 and 8 of this section), paper bobbins for winding silk, asphalt for roofing, paper covered with tar on one side, and for destruction of insects; also articles of papier-maché and carton-pierre, not polished nor painted.	50 kopecks per pood.	4*s* 11*d.* per cwt.
	8. Wood pulp, pressed in sheets, not worked, papier-maché and carton-pierre, not worked.	22 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Articles of papier-maché and carton-pierre, lacquered and polished, pay under § 181; but when ornamented with various materials, under § 227.		
184	All articles of straw or of wood-shavings (chip), mixed or not with horse-hair, silk, cotton, flax, or hemp (except hats of straw or of shavings, § 223).	88 kopecks per pound.	3*s.* 1*d.* per pound.
	XIV.—MANUFACTURES OF HAIR, LEATHER, ETC.		
185	Human hair, worked	66 kopecks per pound.	2*s.* 3*d.* per pound.
186	Horse-hair and bristles, worked; all tissues of horse-hair, sieves of horse-hair, articles in bristles set in wood, without veneer, brushes of bristles, and paint-brushes. OBS.—Shaving-brushes and all articles in bristles, set in various other materials, pay under § 227.	2 roubles 44 kopecks per pood.	£1 4*s.* per cwt.

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	XIV.—MANUFACTURES OF HAIR, &c.—Continued.		
187	Leather goods:		
	1. Boots and shoes of every kind, except of caoutchouc, and except ladies' shoes of silk tissues.	60 kopecks per pound.	2*s.* 1*d.* per pound.
	2. Ladies' boots and shoes of silk tissues, ready-made or partly finished.	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pound.	4*s.* 2*d.* per pound.
	3. Gloves of leather of all kinds (except fencing-gloves, see below), and all articles of chamois leather and kid, except boots, shoes, or surgical appliances (§ 233).	2 roubles 44 kopecks per pound.	8*s.* 7*d.* per pound.
	OBS.—Gloves, cut out but not stitched, pay half duty.		
	4. Harness and appurtenances; saddlery, portmanteaux, traveling bags, articles of leather used by sportsmen, and such like articles; boxing-gloves, books, and portfolios of leather; and generally all manufactures of leather not specially mentioned.	45 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 7*d.* per pound.
	XV.—MANUFACTURES, WOVEN, PLAITED, AND KNITTED.		
188	Cables, rope, and twine of hemp, flax, tow, New Zealand flax, and other fibers, tarred and not tarred; also fishing nets.	44 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Rope, twine, &c., with admixture of silk, wool, silk-waste, or cotton, pays as galloons, braids, &c., according to material.		
189	Linen and batiste:		
	1. Linen, coarse and bleached, hempen and flaxen, either pure or mixed with cotton, with the exception of specially noted.	70 kopecks per pound.	2*s.* 6*d.* per pound.
	2. Batiste and lawn, pure or mixed with cotton ..	1 rouble 50 kopecks per pound.	5*s.* 3*d.* per pound.
	OBS.—Linen and batiste, dyed, printed, striped linen, and pocket-handkerchiefs of linen or batiste, pay the same duty, with addition of 20 per cent. All kerchiefs with ornaments sewn on, or printed, or with lace sewn round, pay duty under § 219, Article 2.		
190	Flax and hemp tissues, twilled or with woven patterns, mixed or not mixed with cotton, such as table-linen and towels of every description.	70 kopecks per pound.	2*s.* 6*d.* per pound.
191	Drills of every kind....	50 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 9*d.* per pound.
192	Sail-cloth, ticking for bedding and for furniture, carpet textures of flax and hempen tissues, mixed or not mixed with cotton.	17 kopecks per pound.	7*d.* per pound.
193	Flax and hemp knitted and plaited goods (hosiery), except galloon and braids (213), buttons (220), net (214), and lace (215).	55 kopecks per pound.	5*s.* 5*d.* per pound.
194	Wax and oil-cloth of every kind (except of silk 200) and manufactures of the same; also canvas with prepared ground for painting, hemp hose for fire engines, hempen buckets, and tarpaulin.	12 kopecks per pound.	5*d.* per pound.
195	Bags of jute or linen and other coarse material for bags and packing.	2 roubles per pood.	19*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Matting, stair-matting, &c., of hemp, jute, or manilla, &c., come under this heading, but pay 50 per cent. more duty, *i. e.*, 3 roubles.		
196	Stuffs, scarfs, shawls, handkerchiefs, and ribbons of pure silk, as well as of silk waste, without admixture of cotton, wool, or such like materials, including foulards, plain, dyed in the warp; velvet, plush, chenilla of pure or mixed silk, and ribbons of the same; also silk gauze for selves.	5 roubles 50 kopecks per pound.	19*s.* 3*d.* per pound.
197	Foulards, printed in the cloth, in pieces or as handkerchiefs.	3 roubles 30 kopecks per pound.	11*s.* 6*d.* per pound.
198	Stuffs, scarfs, shawls, ribbons, &c., of mixed silk (with warp or woof of any other material) as well as of bourre de soie with mixture of cotton, flax, hemp, &c.	2 roubles 44 kopecks per pound.	8*s.* 6*d.* per pound.

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	XV.—MANUFACTURES, WOVEN, &c.—Continued.		
199	Galloon and gimp trimmings of pure or mixed silk; manufactures of silk, knitted or plaited; stockings (hoisery), with or without admixture of other stuffs, or of bugles and beads, with the exception of buttons (220) of net (214), and of lace (215); also silk canvas.	1 rouble 10 kopecks per pound.	3*s.* 10*d.* per pound.
200	Wax and oil cloth of silk	....do	Do.
201	Woolen blankets and horse-cloths	44 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 6*d.* per pound.
202	Woolen stuffs of combed wool or goat's hair, plain, woven of various colors and embroidered, with or without admixture of cotton, except those specially mentioned in § 201 and §§ 204–207.	90 kopecks per pound.	3*s.* 2*d.* per pound.
203	The same printed, pay duty under § 202, with 30 per cent. additional. GEN. OBS. to §§ 202 and 203. 1. Unmilled stuffs of combed wool or goat's hair, having a woof or warp of silk or silk waste, pay as silk goods; but if the admixture of silk consists only of patterns or stripes woven in, or embroidered, such goods pay 20 per cent. in addition to the duty in § 202 and § 203. 2. Handkerchiefs, scarfs, counterpanes, plaids, &c., of unmilled textures of combed wool or goat's hair, except those specially mentioned in § 205, pay the same duty as the material of which they are made.		
204	Bunting, white woolen stuffs for miller's sieves, and sashes of wool of every kind, without admixture of silk.	25 kopecks per pound.	11*d.* per pound.
205	Shawls handkerchiefs, sashes, and scarfs, Turkish or cashmere, also French terno and half terno, as well as detached borders, edges, and other similar stuffs, of pure wool, or mixed with cotton, silk, or bourre de soie.	3 roubles 30 kopecks per pound.	11*s.* 6*d.* per pound.
206	Unmilled woolen stuffs for use in manufactories, bags for oil-pressing, for sugar bakers, &c.; cloths of peculiar make for factories, cloth list and all kinds of felt, not dyed, dyed and printed.	11 kopecks per pound.	4*d.* per pound.
207	Woolen carpets of every kind	35 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 3*d.* per pound.
208	Fezes or Turkish caps of wool, embroidered or not with spangles.	2 roubles per dozen	7*s.* per dozen.
209	Woolen galloon or braid, plaited and knitted goods of every kind (hosiery); gloves, stockings, tapes, and ribbons of pure wool or mixed with hemp, flax or cotton, excepting buttons (§ 220) and lace (§ 215). OBS.—Galloon, braid, and hosiery of wool containing a mixture of silk in the form of ornaments pay 20 per cent. in addition to the duty under the present section.	55 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 11*d.* per p und.
210	Cotton tissues, gray, bleached, dyed (except those dyed Turkey red) and woven, of various colors: 1. Having up to 8 square arshins to a pound (6,272 square inches). 2. Having 8 to 12 square arshins to a pound (6,272–9,408 square inches). 3. Having 12 to 16 square arshins to a pound (9,408–12,554 square inches). 4. Having more than 16 square arshins to a pound (12,514 square inches.)	31 kopecks per pound. 42 kopecks per pound. 55 kopecks per pound. 1 rouble 20 kopecks pound.	1*s.* 1*d.* per pound. 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound. 1*s.* 11*d.* per pound. 4*s.* 2*d.* per pound.
211	The same, printed or dyed Turkey red: 1. Having up to 8 square arshins to a pound (6,272 square inches). 2. Having 8 to 12 square arshins to a pound (6,272–9,400 square inches.)	55 kopecks per per pound. 66 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 11*d.* per pound. 2*s.* 3*d.* per pound.

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	XV.—MANUFACTURES, WOVEN, &c.—Continued.		
	Cotton tissues, printed or dyed Turkey red—Cont'd.		
	3. Having 12–16 square arshins to a pound (9,408–12,544 square inches).	88 kopecks per pound.	2*s.* 11*d.* per pound.
	4. Having more than 16 arshins to a pound (12,544 square inches).	1 rouble 32 kopecks per pound.	4*s.* 6*d.* per pound.
	OBS.—Cotton tissues of every kind with ornaments of straw, gold, silver, tinsel, or other material, and if cut out for ladies' dresses (coupons de robes), pay under Article 4 of this §.		
212	Cotton velvet, plush, and plush ribbons.....	50 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 9*d.* per pound.
213	Cotton galloon, or braid and plaited or knitted goods of every kind (hosiery), chenilla, and chenilla goods; cotton canvas, without embroidery commenced on it, with exception of buttons (§ 220), of net (214) and of lace (215).	40 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 5*d.* per pound.
	OBS.—Galloon work of flax or hemp pays duty under this paragraph.		
214	Tulle (net) of every kind:		
	1. For furniture (antigras or antimacassars), with patterns woven in or embroidered, and curtains of net or muslin.	45 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 7*d.* per pound.
	2. Tulle (net) of every kind, except that above mentioned, in the piece, plain and figured with patterns (woven in or embroidered), for ladies' dresses.	2 roubles 20 kopecks per pound.	7*s.* 9*d.* per pound.
215	Lace of every kind, of cotton, flax, hemp, wool, or silk (blonde).	3 roubles 30 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 1*d.* per pound.
216	Pure cotton textures. Turkish, such as borla, kindiak, basma, kumatch, charshaw, chember, and other coarse cotton stuffs, as well as Turkish towels and sashes, chember handkerchief, pashtemali and manidj aladja, common, and articles made of such stuffs.	6 kopecks per pound.	2*d.* per pound.
217	Cotton textures mixed with silk, such as sham, aladja, manidj aladja, with mixture of silk, ghézé, ghermesind, kutnia sashes, and pashtemali, half or whole silk; also articles of these stuffs of Turkish origin.	66 kopecks per pound.	2*s.* 3½*d.* per pound.
218	Cotton and half-silk goods of Turkish origin, interwoven with gold, silver, or tinsel, with Asiatic patterns.	1 rouble 65 kopecks per pound.	5*s.* 9*d.* per pound.
	OBS.—§§ 216–218. These duties are when imported by ports of Black and Azoff Seas. All other cotton, silk, or mixed goods of Turkish origin, not specially named; also testemal muslin, printed handkerchiefs, pay the same duty as goods of European origin.		
	XVI.—VARIOUS MANUFACTURES.		
219	Ready-made clothing:		
	1. All ready-made clothing, except that mentioned below and in §§ 189 and 190.	1 rouble 50 kopecks per pound.	5*s.* 3*d.* per pound.
	2. Clothing of linen and batiste, and all kinds with lace sewn round or upon; also all embroideries (except hand-made lace, § 215).	2 roubles per pound	7*s.* per pound.
	3. Men's clothing, except such as is of velvet, velveteen, or other silk and half-silk textures.	1 rouble 30 kopecks per pound.	4*s.* 6*d.* per pound.
	4. Dresses of cloth or woolen stuffs, with fittings or quite plain.	2 roubles per pound	7*s.* per pound.
	5. Clothing of all descriptions, of velvet, velveteen, and silk or mixed stuffs, with or without parts sewn on of other materials; also all clothing of which the principal part is woven texture.	7 roubles per pound	£1 4*s.* 6*d.* per pound.
	6. Dresses and other feminine attire (except those mentioned above), without ornaments, such as are noted below.	2 roubles 25 kopecks per pound.	7*s.* 11*d.* per pound.
	7. The same, with ornaments of ribbons, velvet, silk cords, &c., feathers, fur, embroidery, and lace.	3 roubles 50 kopecks per pound.	12*s.* 3*d.* per pound.

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	XVI.—VARIOUS MANUFACTURES—Continued.		
219	Ready-made clothing—Continued.		
	8. Women's hats and other head-dresses, with ornaments of ribbons, flowers, feathers, &c.	15 roubles per pound.	£2 12*s.* 6*d.* per pound.
	OBS. 1.—Fur sewn up, or fur clothing, not covered with cloth, &c., pay duty under § 85, according to the kind of fur, with the addition of 50 per cent. to the duty. Fur clothing, covered with some cloth or other, also fur caps, pay duty thus: Men's caps, covered with cloth, under Article 3 of this section, and women's hats, under Article 4; if covered with velvet, silk, &c., under Article 5; with a deduction of 50 per cent. off goods under this last article.		
	OBS. 2.—Counterpanes, curtains, blinds, and such like, hemmed and quilted, pay duty on the principal material used in the making.		
220	Buttons:		
	1. Of bronze or metal, excepting gold, silver, or platinum (§ 159).	55 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 11*d.* per pound.
	2. Of flax, cotton, wool, or silk of every kind	33 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* per pound.
	3. Of porcelain, glass, mother of pearl, wood, bone, and all other buttons.	17 kopecks per pound.	7*d.* per pound.
221	Ostrich feathers, marabout feathers, feathers of birds of paradise, military plumes, plumes of every kind for hats for men and women (bonnets), and artificial flowers, excepting of paper (183, Article 4), or of leather (187, Article 4), together with the weight of the pasteboard boxes.	6 roubles 60 kopecks per pound.	£1 8*s.* 1*d.* per pound.
	OBS.—The component parts of artificial flowers, not put together, pay half the above rate.		
222	Bugles and beads of glass or metal:		
	1. On strings and not worked up	1 rouble 80 kopecks per pood.	17*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.
	2. In articles of various kinds and set.....	37 kopecks per pound.	1*s.* 3*d.* per pound.
223	Hats (bonnets) and caps:		
	1. Hats of down, half down, silk, or felt	1 rouble per piece.	3*s.* 2*d.* per piece.
	2. Hats (bonnets), of leather, lacquered, of wood chip, of wood bark, common and white (rice straw), of printed pasteboard, in imitation of Italian straw, of cotton and hemp tape, of the fiber of the palm tree, and such like vegetable substances; except hats of straw mixed or not mixed with silk or other yarn, without ribbons, feathers, or flowers.	1 rouble 45 kopecks per pound.	5*s.* 1*d.* per pound.
	3. Hats and bonnets of straw, not trimmed, without ribbons, feathers, or flowers.	3 roubles 65 kopecks per pound.	12*s.* 10*d.* per pound.
	OBS.—Hats and bonnets of straw and of any other material, when trimmed with ribbons, feathers, or flowers, pay under § 219, Article 8.		
	4. Caps of every kind without fur. (Caps with fur pay under § 219.)	40 kopecks per piece.	1*s.* 3*d.* per piece.
	5. Common peasants' hats (of felted lamb's wool) and caps, trimmed, or not, with lambskin; imported overland.	17 kopecks per piece.	6½*d.* per piece.
224	Umbrellas and parasols, and walking-sticks with umbrellas:		
	1. Men's umbrellas, covered with silk, and ladies' umbrellas of silk, double (with lining).	1 rouble 65 kopecks per piece.	5*s.* 3*d.* per piece.
	2. Men's umbrellas covered with woolen stuffs and ladies' umbrellas of silk without lining, and of wool.	66 kopecks per piece.	2*s.* 1*d.* per piece.
	3. All other umbrellas and parasols, except the above mentioned, covered or not.	33 kopecks per piece.	1*s.* 1*d.* per piece.
225	Cosmetics:		
	1. Aromatic spirituous waters: eau de cologne, eau des Alpes, Hungary water, and eau de Melisse.	11 roubles per pood.	£5 8*s.* per cwt.
	2. Scents, toilet vinegar, and perfumed waters of every kind, except those mentioned above and in § 150; also pomatum of every kind.	33 roubles per pood.	£16 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	XVI.—VARIOUS MANUFACTURES—Continued.		
225	Cosmetics—Continued.		
	3. Whitening, rouge, face-powder, fumigating pastils and compositions, tooth powder, sachels of every kind, all cosmetics and perfumery not specially mentioned, together with weight of boxes and of packing.	13 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£6 9s. 3d. per cwt.
	OBS.—Cosmetics imported under this section in vessels of cut glass or porcelain, with gilding, painting, metallic stoppers or fastenings, and such like ornaments, pay duty inclusive of the weight of such vessels.		
226	Soap:		
	1. Scented (cosmetic), either in liquid or solid state, or in powder.	6 roubles per pood, gross.	£2 19s. per cwt. gross.
	2. Of every kind, except the above.....	1 rouble 50 kopecks per pood.	14s. 8d. per cwt.
227	Small wares for the toilet, for stands (what-nots), ornaments for the table, or for walls, of various materials, having an independent use or application, and not specially mentioned:		
	1. Valuable, composed partly of aluminium, mother of pearl, coral, tortoise-shell, ivory, enamel, porcelain, amber, and such other valuable materials, as well as of bronze, of gilt or silver-plated metals, and metallic alloys.	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pound.	4s. 2d. per pound.
	2. Common, of horn and bone; likewise of every material with parts, settings, or ornaments of common metals and alloys, of horn, bone, wood, common stones, glass, meerschaum, whalebone, jet, and similar cheap substances.	37 kopecks per pound.	1s. 3d. per pound.
	OBS. 1.—Articles of which gold, silver, or platinum evidently forms the principal value pay the duty on manufactures of gold and silver.		
	OBS. 2.—Wooden articles with ornaments of bronze and incrustations, weighing more than three pounds each, pay under § 180, Article 3; those weighing under three pounds pay under Articles 1 and 2 of this section, according to the materials that constitute the principal value of the ornaments or incrustations.		
	OBS. 3.—The cases in which the above articles are imported pay according to the material they are made of.		
228	Children's toys of every kind, children's cards with the letters of the alphabet, &c.	....do	Do.
229	Appurtenances of the writing table and materials for drawing and painting not otherwise mentioned, such as pencils, pens (including metallic pens), penholders, wafers, pencil-cutters, &c., together with the weight of the boxes in which they are imported.	33 kopecks per pood.	2s. 1d. per cwt.
	OBS.—Gold and silver pencil cases, &c., pay under § 159.		
230	Coral, real, of one piece, and also coral in the mass, pierced, on strings, in chaplets and cut, but not set in precious metals or other materials.	8 roubles 80 kopecks per pood.	11s. 6d. per cwt.
231	Balances (weights and scales) of all kinds, with fittings.	2 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£1 1s. 7d. per cwt.
	OBS.—Decimal balances, with fittings, weighing more than 3 poods each pay as machinery under § 175, Article 2.		
232	Musical instruments:		
	1. Pianofortes and organs not portable:		
	a. Clavicorde and cottage pianos (except royals), pianinos and organs not portable, except church.	66 roubles per piece.	£10 9s. per piece.
	b. Royals and church organs	110 roubles per piece.	£17 8s. 4d. per piece.

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	XVI.—VARIOUS MANUFACTURES—Continued.		
232	Musical instruments—Continued.		
	2. Ordinary organs, harmoniums, positives, and harps.	11 roubles per piece.	£1 14*s.* 10*d.* per piece.
	3. All musical instruments not specially mentioned and appurtenances to musical instruments, imported separately, such as bows, strings of gut and of silk (metallic strings, § 167), keys and hammers (pegs for pianos, § 167), metronomes, tuning-forks, &c.	17 kopecks per pound.	7*s.* 7*d.* per pound.
	OBS.—Duty on musical instruments is taken with the weight of cases in which they are packed.		
233	Instruments, mathematical, drawing, and all physical, chemical, and surgical instruments, geographical globes, manometers, water-meters, gas-meters, water-gauges, photographic apparatus, spectacles, eye-glasses, telescopes and opera-glasses set in common materials, jointly with the weight of cases, boxes, pocket-cases, &c., in which they are imported.	6 roubles 60 kopecks per pood.	£3 5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Spectacles, &c., set in gold, silver, or platinum pay under § 159, and when set in mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, ivory, and other costly materials, and if ornamented with enamel, gilding, or silver, under § 227, Article 1.		
234	Watchmaker's goods:		
	1. Works of watches and of clocks for the wall, for mantel-pieces, for travelers, and for the table, without cases, or separately from their cases.	75 kopecks per piece.	2*s.* 4*d.* per piece.
	OBS.—The outer cases pay according to the material of which they are made, and if the internal works cannot be separated from the cases, such watches and clocks pay, inclusively of the weight of the cases, the duty leviable on the cases, according to the material of which they are made.		
	2. Watches and chronometers, gold and gilted ...	1 rouble 45 kopecks.	4*s.* 7*d.* per piece.
	3. Watches and chronometers of silver, and all others, except of gold or gilt.	75 kopecks per piece.	2*s.* 4*d.* per piece.
	4. Wooden clocks, with wheels of brass or wood.	33 kopecks per piece.	1*s.* 1*d.* per piece.
	5. Clocks for towers.....	18 roubles 15 kopecks per piece.	£2 19*s.* per piece.
	6. Parts of clocks and watches not put together, such as springs, wheels, handles, faces, watch-keys (except gold and silver, § 159), and the parts of Carcel lamps.	10 kopecks per pound.	4*d.* per pound.
235	Carriages:		
	1. Carriages on springs, large, such as coaches, landaus, diligence, and omnibus.	110 roubles per piece.	£17 8*s.* 4*d.* per piece.
	2. Light carriages on springs, such as calèches, phaetons, dog-carts, cabs, &c.	77 roubles per piece.	£12 3*s.* 10*d.* per piece.
	3. Spring carts for heavy work, such as vans, wagons; also traveling carriages with back springs only.	33 roubles per piece.	£5 4*s.* 6*d.* per piece.
	4. Carriages without springs, of every kind; small carriages for children (perambulators) on springs.	11 roubles per piece.	£1 14*s.* 10*d.* per piece.
	OBS.—Perambulators, &c., without springs, pay under § 228.		
	5. Detached parts of the above, wheels, lamps, &c. (except axles, springs, and other fittings specially mentioned).	5 roubles per pood.	£2 9*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
236	Railway cars and trucks:		
	1. Trucks, flat, and coal trucks, per axle.....	82 roubles 50 kopecks per axle.	£13 11*s.* 3*d.* per axle.
	2. Goods vans, covered.....	121 roubles per axle.	£18 13*s.* 2*d.* per axle.
	3. Passenger cars, third class; also luggage vans and postal cars.	192 roubles 50 kopecks per axle.	£25 19*s.* 7*d.* per axle.

PART I.—*Import duties*—Continued.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Articles.	Russian.	English equivalents.
	XVI.—VARIOUS MANUFACTURES—Continued.		
236	Railway cars and trucks—Continued.		
	4. Passenger cars, second-class	247 roubles 50 kopecks per axle.	£39 3*s.* 9*d.* per axle.
	5. Passenger cars, combination, first and second class.	302 roubles 50 kopecks per axle.	£47 17*s.* 11*d.* per axle.
	6. Passenger cars, first-class	357 roubles 50 kopecks per axle.	£56 12*s.* 1*d.* per axle.
	7. Tramway cars:		
	a. Drawn by two horses	220 roubles per piece.	£34 16*s.* 8*d.* per piece.
	b. Drawn by one horse	165 roubles per piece.	£26 2*s.* 6*d.* per piece.
237	Beds and pillows stuffed with feathers, down, hair, or wool, addressed to persons who have returned from abroad.	1 rouble 20 kopecks per pood.	11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
	OBS.—Beds and bedding brought by persons from abroad among their household effects are free. Except in these two cases the importation of bedding and pillows is prohibited.		
238	Candles, torches, and tapers of every kind	2 roubles per pood.	19*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.
239	Lucifer matches of every kind	1 rouble 83 kopecks per pood.	17*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
240	Sealing-wax and red tar	2 roubles 20 kopecks per pood.	£1 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
241	Ecclesiastical ornaments and objects, stuffs with ecclesiastical emblems and images, are admitted under their respective paragraphs in the tariff, but only with the permission of the supreme authorities of the church.		

PART II.—GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Description of goods.	Duty.	
		Russian.	English equivalents.
242	Russian coins, copper or silver, and all foriegn coins of low standard.	Prohibited.	
243	Gunpowder, ingredients for gunpowder, and all fulminating compositions; also saltpeter, refined.		
244	Military stores, guns, mortars, shells, shot, &c.		
245	Air-arms, acting without gunpowder; also canes, sticks, and pipes with daggers, swords, and other concealed weapons.		
246	All playing-cards		
247	Canceled.		
248	Bedding and pillows, except brought by passengers or addressed to persons who have returned from abroad (§ 237).		
249	Fishermen's berries or baccæ coculli indici		
250	Oil of bitter almonds		
251	Powder for clearing wine		
252	Selenite (for dyeing hair)		
253	Spirits distilled from corn, imported in casks		
	OBS.—Goods of which the importation is prohibited only in certain ports of the empire, or which are admitted under certain restrictions and by special permission, are mentioned under corresponding heads of the tariff.		

PART III.—EXPORT DUTIES.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Description of goods.	Duty.	
		Russian.	English equivalents.
1	Bones of every kind, raw, burnt, or ground.....	10 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* per cwt.
2	Leeches, together with the weight of the bags in which they are exported.	80 kopecks per pound.	2*s.* 10*d.* per pound.
3	Eggs of the silk-worm	2 roubles per pound	7*s.* per pound.
4	Rags of every kind, shreds of wool, and paper pulp:		
	a. On the land frontier and at the port of Libau.	30 kopecks per pood.	2*s.* 11½*d.* per cwt.
	b. From ports in the Baltic (except Libau) and ports in the White Sea.	45 kopecks per pood.	4*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
	c. From ports in the Black and Azof Seas.	20 kopecks per pood.	1*s.* 11½*d.* per cwt.
5	Calamine (or zinc ore), raw, calcined, and ground....	2½ kopecks per pood.	3½*d.* per cwt.
6	Iron ore. (Its exportation by the custom-houses of the Kingdom of Poland is prohibited.) Obs.—Iron ore may be exported through the custom-houses of the Kingdom of Poland from the mines nearest to the frontier and to foreign (not native) iron-works, particularly in places where there is a want of fuel, but only by special permission of the ministry of finance and on payment of a duty of 5 kopecks per mine-bucket (a local measure).	Prohibited in Poland.	
7	All goods except those mentioned in the above list may be exported free of duty.		

LIST A.—*Foreign prepared medicines which may be imported and sold without restriction, by chemists, druggists, and shopkeepers generally* (§ 151).

1. Popp's tooth elixir.
2. Anodyne necklaces, Burchell's.
3. Le Huby's gelatine capsules for administering medicines.
4. Cayenne lozenges.
5. Camomile drops.
6. Coltsfoot lozenges.
7. Leperdriel's compresses.
8. Court-plaster.
9. D'Pierre's eau dentifrice.
10. Eau dentifrice of the Société Hygiénique.
11. Evans' elixir dentifrice.
12. Pelletir's elixir odontalgique.
13. Essence of peppermint.
14. Edwards' crystallized lemon-juice.
15. Issue-plaster.
16. Oxley's essence of ginger.
17. Extract of baréges, for baths.
18. German corn-plaster.
19. Ginger lozenges.
20. Ginger seeds.
22. Glass's magnesia.
23. Hecken's chest-comfits.
24. Henry's calcined magnesia.
25. Cod-liver oil, in bottles.
26. Essence of rennet.
27. Moxon's aperient magnesia.
27. Magnesia lozenges.
28. D'Linck and D'Lafiund's extract of malt.
29. Hubé's extract of nutshells for dyeing hair.
30. Pelletier's odontine.
31. Papier Fayard and papier Blayn.
32. Papier Wlinsky.
33. Paraguay roux.
34. Paregoric lozenges.
35. Marsh-mallow paste.
36. Jujube paste.
37. Licorice paste.
38. Peppermint lozenges.
39. Pastilles de Biline.
40. Pastilles d'Ems.
41. Pastilles de Vichy.
42. Pâte de Nafé d'Arabie.
43. Pâte balsamique de Regedeld aîné.
44. Tooth-powder.
45. Belloc's powdered charcoal.
46. Rogé's purgative powder.
47. Langrenier's Racahout des Arabes.
48. Edwards' salt of lemon.
49. Seidlitz powders.
50. Soda powders.
51. Sirop de Nâté d'Arabie.
52. Di' Suin Boutemard's tooth-paste.

§ 151.—Duty, 10 roubles per pood = £4 18*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.

LIST B.—*Foreign prepared medicines which can only be imported for chemists and by doctors for hospitals.*

1. Apiine capsules.
2. Copaiva balsam capsules.
3. Copaiva balsam and cubeb capsules.
4. Copavia capsules.
5. Castor-oil capsules.
6. Cod-liver oil capsules.
7. Turpentine capsules.
8. Grimault & Co.'s Matico capsules.
9. Joseau's Copahine Mége.
10. Lalonye's cubebine balls.
11. Berat, Gélis & Conté's lactate of iron balls.
12. Colbert's essence of sarsaparilla.
13. Quevenné's iron.
14. Burin de Buisson's gazeol.
15. Harleem drops.
16. Grimault & Co.'s solution of matico for injection.
17. Ipecacuanha lozenges.
18. Kiesow's Augsburg Essence of Life.
19. Klepperbein's plaster for strengthening the stomach and nerves.
20. Milan blister.
21. Rigollot's sinapism papers.
22. Albespeyre's epispastic paper.
23. Aubergier's pectoral paste.
24. Pure and starched pepsine.
25. Castoreum globules.
26. Chloroform globules.
27. Digitalis globules.
28. Turpentine globules.
29. Valerian globules.
30. Asafœtida globules.
31. Ether globules.
32. Leras' soluble phosphate of iron, or pyrophosphate of iron and soda.
33. Vallet's pills of carbonate of iron.
34. Fournier's pills of the extract of Paullinia.
35. Blancard's pills of the iodide of iron.
36. Dr. Leder's scordium powder pills.
37. Dr. Leder's extract of scordium pills.
38. Grimault & Co.'s guarana powders.
39. Büchner's vesicating pomade
40. Fournier's Paullinia powders.
41. Rommershausen's eye-essence.
42. Boivean-Laffecteur's rob antisyphilitique.
43. Sirop d'Aubergier.
44. Grimault & Co.'s sirop de raiford iodé.
45. Stern's opodeldoc.
46. Sterry's poor man's plaster.
47. Albespeyre's vesicating plaster.

OBSERVATION.

In case of the importation of any new medicines, prepared or otherwise, and which, although known, are not specified in the above list, such medicines can only be admitted by permission of the ministry of finance and medical council of the ministry of the interior.

EXPORT DUTIES OF RUSSIA.

REPORT BY MR. STANTON.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular of February 15, 1883.

In reply thereto, I beg to state that I have already, on the 30th of August last, forwarded the information sought by the Department, and that the export duties levied by Russia are to be found in the November number (25) of Commercial Reports for 1882, on page 209.

EDGAR STANTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, March 19, 1883.

Russian export duties.

[Taken from Consular Report No. 25. p. 209.]

PART III.—EXPORT DUTIES.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Description of goods.	Duty.	
		Russian.	English equivalents.
1	Bones of every kind, raw, burnt, or ground	10 kopecks per pood ..	1*s.* per cwt.
2	Leeches, together with the weight of the bags in which they are exported.	80 kopecks per pound	2*s.* 10*d.* per pound.
3	Eggs of the silk-worm	2 roubles per pound...	7*s.* per pound.
4	Rags of every kind, shreds of wool, and paper pulp:		
	a. On the land frontier and at the port of Liban.	30 kopecks per pood ..	2*s.* 11½*d.* per cwt.
	b. From ports in the Baltic except Libau) and ports in the White Sea.	45 kopecks per pood ..	4*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.
	c. From ports in the Black and Azof Seas.	20 kopecks per pood ..	1*s.* 11½*d.* per cwt.
5	Calamine (or zinc ore), raw, calcined, and ground.	2½ kopecks per pood ..	3½*d.* per cwt.
6	Iron ore. (Its exportation by the custom-houses of the Kingdom of Poland is prohibited.	Prohibited in Poland.	
	Obs.—Iron ore may be exported through the custom-houses of the Kingdom of Poland from the mines nearest to the frontier and to foreign (not native) iron-works, particularly in places where there is a want of fuel, but only by special permission of the ministry of finance, and on payment of a duty of 5 copecks per mine-bucket (a local measure).		
7	All goods except those mentioned in the above list may be exported free of duty.		

Goods the importation of which is prohibited in Russia.

Paragraph in the Russian.	Description of goods.
242	Russian coins, copper or silver, and all foreign coins of low standard.
243	Gunpowder, ingredients for gunpowder, and all fulminating compositions; also saltpeter, refined.
244	Military stores, guns, mortars, shells, shot, &c.
245	Air-arms, acting without gunpowder; also canes, sticks, and pipes with daggers, swords, and other concealed weapons.
246	All playing-cards.
247	Canceled.
248	Bedding and pillows, except brought by passengers or addressed to persons who have returned from abroad.
249	Fishermen's berries, or baccaec occulli indici.
250	Oil of bitter almonds.
251	Powder for clearing wine.
252	Selenite (for dyeing hair).
253	Spirits distilled from corn imported in casks.
	Obs.—Goods of which the importation is prohibited only in certain ports of the Empire, or which are admitted under certain restrictions and by special permission, are mentioned under corresponding heads of the tariff.

MODIFICATION OF THE METAL TARIFF OF RUSSIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL EDWARDS, OF ST. PETERSBURG.

I have the honor to herewith inclose a translation of an officially published copy of the opinion of the Imperial Council, confirmed by the Emperor on the 3d–15th June, 1880, respecting the free importation into Russia of cast and wrought iron, and the alteration of the rates of customs duties on iron and steel, metallic manufactures, and machinery.

I beg to invite your attention especially to the following provision:

I. The privilege of free importation from abroad of cast and wrought iron for manufacture of machinery, imperially sanctioned in 1861, is to be withdrawn.

Manufacturers of machinery employing steam or water power have hitherto had the right, with the permission of the minister of finance, of importing cast and wrought iron free of duty, in such quantities as were required for the manufacture and fitting of machinery at their respective works. The abuse of this privilege is said to have been the cause of the abolition of the exemption. Hitherto there existed two species of privilege in regard to the importation of unwrought metals; one made the duty payable in paper money, the other entirely exempted the importation from duty. The duty collected in gold from the importation of metals during the year 1878 amounted to the sum of $,000,000; the duty collected in paper money during the same year amounted to $1,200,000, and the exemptions during the same period amounted to $1,900,000. It will be seen, therefore, that it is expected to realize at least $2,000,000 per annum by the revocation of the exemption privilege.

By an examination of the new and old scale, it will be observed that steel and iron are put in the same category. The modifications beyond those above mentioned are unimportant.

Agricultural implements without steam-engines, not specially mentioned, are free as before. Those specially mentioned are scythes, sickles, chaff-cutters, and mowers, shears for sheep-shearing, spades, shovels, rakes, hoes, and forks, upon which there is a duty of 38 cents per pood (36 pounds), being an increase of 5 cents per pound over the old tariff.

The value of the merchandise imported into Russia during the year 1870 amounted to $168,000,000; during the year 1879 the importations were valued at $298,000,000. In these figures are included the products free from duty, valued at $31,500,000 in 1870 and $72,000,000 in 1879.

The customs receipts from the different species of merchandise have increased during the past ten years in the following proportions: Tea, 56 per cent.; the wrought metals, 316 per cent.; salt, 16 per cent.; cotton yarn, 326 per cent.; ordinary oil, 30 per cent.; wool, 64 per cent.; tobacco, 51 per cent.

Two important articles show a diminution during the same period: Silk, 66 per cent., and cotton goods, 14 per cent. The general increase

of customs duties during the ten years from 1870 to 1879 has been 52 per cent. The customs revenue for 1879 amounted to $45,750,000, an excess of $7,500,000 beyond the provisions of the budget, and $3,000,000 beyond the receipts of the preceding year. The increase during the past ten years cannot be attributed solely to the increase in the quantity of the merchandise imported. By the decree which went into operation January 1, 1877, all duties were made payable in gold.

Gold coupons must be bought by Russian importers to meet the duties on their goods, except in special cases, where the Government allows the importer to pay in paper money. This change of the standard from paper to gold for duties advanced the rates by about 50 per cent.

The Russian paper ruble is the only current money in use in the trade or commercial transactions of the Empire, and has a daily fluctuating value. It is impossible, therefore, for an importer to foretell what amount of duty he must pay. The following are the principal articles from which the customs receipts were realized during the year 1879:

Tea	$12,000,000
Unwrought metals	4,500,000
Salt	2,900,000
Strong drinks	2,500,000
Cotton yarn	2,300,000
Oil	2,000,000
Woolen tissues	2,000,000
Raw cotton	1,500,000
Metallic products	1,500,000
Wool	1,200,000
Tobacco	1,000,000
Fruits	1,000,000
Cotton tissues	1,000,000
Cloth	700,000
Oil for lighting	700,000
Silk tissues	500,000
Other merchandise	8,750,000

The different products pay as follows, in proportion to their value:

	Per cent.
Salt	60
Tea	32
Drinks	25
Silks	25
Tobacco	24
Cotton yarn	21
Woolen yarn	21
Ordinary oil	17
Petroleum	15
Unwrought metals	15
Fruits	14
Coffee	11
Flax yarn	10
Fish	9
Wrought metals	9
Cotton goods	9
Woolen stuffs	6
Mixed goods	5
Furs	5
Watches	3
Railway carriages	3
Machines and apparatus	2

The right to import articles free of duty is granted to a great number of persons.

During the year 1878 the exemptions of dutiable articles amounted to

$4,500,000, equivalent to one-tenth of the entire customs receipts. From the above table it will be seen that salt and tea, articles of necessity, pay much more revenue in proportion to their value than silks, watches, and other articles of luxury. The same principle may be applied to the metals. Unwrought metals pay one and one-half times more duty in proportion to their value than wrought metals, and five times more than machinery, without taking into consideration those that are exempt from all duty. The partiality and injustice of forcing the poorer classes to conform strictly to the law, while permitting a privileged class to escape the payment of duties, are plain to every candid mind, especially when we consider that the purchases by the former class consist of the necessaries of life, and that most of the purchases of the latter class consist of the luxuries.

The great defect in the Russian tariff system consists in the fact that it is not designed to protect the interests or bring into favorable action the resources of the Empire.

The leading object seems to be the increase of the revenue, without regard to the general prosperity of the Empire. The privileged classes revel in their luxury, and the poor industrial classes wallow in their destitution. Of the principal customs cities of the Empire Moscow stands at the head and shows the receipt of $8,750,000 for the year 1879 against $4,700,000 in 1870. St. Petersburg is second, with $4,800,000, against $5,500,000 in 1870. The city of Reval occupies the third place, with $2,700,000 against $200,000 in 1870. The Baltic Railway is the principal cause of the great progress made by Reval.

The increase of receipts for 1879 is 50 per cent. greater than 1878. Odessa is fourth, with $2,500,000 against $2,000,000 in 1870. Riga is fifth, with $1,850,000 against $1,350,000 in 1870. Accompanying this is an officially published copy of the new metal tariff.

W. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, July 20, 1880.

[Inclosure in the foregoing report.]

ALTERATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN TARIFF.

Opinion of the Imperial Council, confirmed by the Emperor on the 3d–15th June, 1880, respecting the free importation into Russia of cast and wrought iron, and the alteration of the rates of customs duties on iron and steel, metallic manufactures, and machinery.

[Translation from the Russian.]

I. The privilege of free importation from abroad of cast and wrought iron for manufactures of machinery, imperially sanctioned in 1861, is to be withdrawn.

II. The proposed alterations in the existing customs tariff are to be submitted to His Imperial Majesty for confirmation.

III. The above measures indicated in paragraphs I and II to take effect from the 1st–13th January, 1881.

Alterations in the customs duties for European trade.

ARTICLE 34. Shears for sheep-shearing and for napping, to be excluded from the tariff.

ARTICLE 35, PARAGRAPH I. Agricultural machinery and implements, without steam-engines, not specially mentioned, free.

REMARKS.—Duplicate parts of the above-mentioned machinery, imported together with it, are admitted free; parts of machinery brought separately pay duty accordingly to corresponding paragraphs of tariff.

ARTICLE 35, PARAGRAPH II. Machinery for dressing various fibrous substances, such as working machinery, unreeling, breaking, carding, batting, spinning, warping, weaving, napping, and nap-shearing machinery; also machinery and apparatus for paper making and printing, and IV, weaving reeds of every kind, also dents and rods for making the same; rods and shuttles for weaving frames, steel and iron teeth for heckles; heckles for flax and hemp and cards of every kind, free. Obs. 1. Duplicate parts of the above-mentioned machinery and apparatus and also the indispensable fittings thereof, imported together with them, are admitted free. Those imported separately from machinery and apparatus pay 30 copecks per pound. Obs. 2. Such articles as do not form a direct and immediate part of machinery, etc., but are used in setting it up or in connecting it with other machinery or apparatus, such as railings, stair-cases, gearing or shafting, pulleys, driving straps, cards for spinning machinery, connecting pipes, oil-cups, and metallic webs, to be excluded from the tariff.

ARTICLE 36. Sea and river going vessels of every description, entire and with fittings, free.

REMARKS.—Iron vessels, with steam-engines or without, brought in separate parts, pay duty according to corresponding paragraphs of tariff.

Description.	New scale.	Old scale.
	Per pood.	*Per pood.*
ARTICLE 95.—Iron:		
I. Bars, assorted and rolled of all kinds, measuring ⅛ to 18 inches in width and up to 17 inches in thickness in diameter, and also in puddling and mill bars	$0 26	$0 26
REMARKS.—Iron under ¼ inch in thickness or width is regarded as wire.		
II. Iron rails	34	15
III. Iron in sheets and slabs not exceeding 18 inches in width, and all kinds of assorted iron exceeding 7 inches in width or diameter	37	37
IV. Scrap iron	15	4
OBSERVATION TO PARAGRAPH 95.—(Manufacturers of machinery employing steam or water power may, with the permission of the minister of finance, import cast and wrought iron free of duty in such quantities as may be required for the manufacture and fitting of machinery at their respective works) to be excluded from tariff.		
ARTICLE 96.—Tin in sheets not lacquered and all kinds of sheet-iron, painted, covered with zinc, copper, or other metal	96	96
ARTICLES 97.—Steel:		
I. In bars and assorted from ¼ to 18 inches wide, and all assorted steel exceeding 7 inches in diameter or thickness, and also in plates	26	61
OBSERVATION.—Steel in thickness, breadth, or diameter under ¼ inch is regarded as wire.		
II. Steel rails	34	34
III. In sheets and plates exceeding 18 inches in breadth, and all kinds of assorted steel exceeding 7 inches in thickness or diameter	37	61
ARTICLE 162.—Cast iron, wrought:		
I. Iron castings, without any finish, such as fire-bars, plates, pipes, beams, pillars, cast-iron appurtenances for railways, and their rolling stock	38	38
II. Cast-iron vessels enameled	61	61
III. Articles of cast iron, finished, turned, and polished, ground, painted, bronzed, tinned, covered with zinc or other common metals, with wooden, copper, and bronze parts, and without same	77	1 02
OBSERVATION.—All articles of malleable cast iron are liable to duty under Paragraph 3, Article 162.		
ARTICLE 163.—Iron and steel blacksmiths' work, wrought and cast, without filing, or only filed along edges or rims, but not otherwise finished, such as anchors, nails, hooks, bells, mortars, and also all appurtenances of railways and their rolling stock	61	1 08 to 3 46
ARTICLE 164.—Iron and steel articles, boiler work, such as boilers, reservoirs, tanks, boxes, bridges, pipes, and also all kinds of articles manufactured from sheet iron and string, excepting those specified in Articles 96 and 106	77	77 to 1 03
ARTICLE 165.—Iron and steel articles, excepting those specially named, finished, turned, polished, ground, bronzed, or otherwise finished with parts of wood, copper, bronze, or without the same, weighing—		
I. More than 5 lbs	77	1 92 to 3 46
II. Less than 5 lbs	1 54	.....
OBSERVATION TO PARAGRAPH 165.—(All articles of locksmiths' work weighing more than 1 pood each pay duty under Article 164 as blacksmith's work, viz, 77 cents per pound), to be excluded from tariff.		
ARTICLE 166.—Manufactures of tin plate:		
I. All articles of tin-plate and all articles of sheet iron, tinned, enameled, and covered with zinc or other common metals	1 92	1 92
II. The same articles with gilding, painting, or other ornaments	3 84	3 84

Change of metal tariff in Russia—Continued.

Description.	New scale.	Old scale.
	Per pood.	*Per pood.*
ARTICLE 167.—Wire:		
I. Iron and steel	77	1 15
II. Of copper, brass, and other metallic fusions, as also all wire tinned, covered with zinc or with other common metal, except the wire mentioned in article 168, nails and wire rivets, pegs for piano-fortes, metallic wires, together with the weight of the reels on which they are wound; also wire cables, rigging, and submarine cables of wire	1 15	1 15
ARTICLE 168.—All manufactures of wire, as also wire covered with paper, silk, silk thread, and frames for umbrellas or parasols, and bird cages of all kinds of wire	1 92	2 31
ARTICLE 172.—Scythes and sickles, chaff cutters and mowers, shears for sheep-shearing, spades, shovels, rakes, hoes, and forks	38	38
ARTICLE 173.—Tools used in trade, arts, manufactures, and works	61	38
ARTICLE 175.—Locomotives, tenders, steam fire-engines, and other appliances against fire, as also all machines and apparatus not specially named of wrought and cast iron or steel, with parts consisting of other materials or without the same	61	38
OBSERVATION.—Detached metallic parts of machinery and apparatus belonging to the same and imported with them shall be liable to the duty established for machinery; parts of machinery apparatus imported separately shall be liable to duty under the correeponding heads of the tariff.		
ARTICLE 175, PARAGRAPH III.—(Detached parts and fittings of every kind of machinery and apparatus (except of copper or brass under I of this article) imported separately from the machinery or apparatus, including all revolving straps and driving bands (belting) and metallic webs used in manufactories), and observation: (By parts of machinery and apparatus are understood such as have no independent use and form a direct part of the machinery or apparatus and cannot be employed except in combination with other machinery, &c., such as steam cylinders, pistons, cranks, eccentrics, connecting-rods, fly-wheels, cheeks, bristles, and spindles to the same), to be excluded from the tariff.		
ARTICLE 236.—Railway cars:	*Per axle.*	*Per axle.*
I. Trucks and coal cars	$57 75	$57·75
II. Goods cars	84 70	77 00
Passenger cars.		
III.—Third class and baggage and mail cars	134 75	134 75 to 231 00
IV.—Second class	173 25	
V.—First and second class	211 75	
VI.—First class	250 25	
Tramway cars.		
VII.—Double horse	154 00	77 00
VIII.—Single horse	115 50	77 00

On the 3d-15th June His Imperial Majesty by sign manual was pleased to assent to the above decision.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, *June* 18–30, 1880.

AMERICA.

CANADA.

CANADIAN TARIFF CHANGES.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT CARROLL, OF PORT STANLEY AND ST. THOMAS.

I have the honor to transmit herein, for the information of the Department, an exhibit of the changes in the Canadian tariff, promulgated on the 30th ultimo, which I take from the Toronto Mail of the 31st ultimo.

In this connection it may be proper to state that I have compared the changes adverted to with other lists, and find them to be correct.

PHILIP CARROLL,
Commercial Agent.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada, April 2, 1883.

[From the Toronto Mail of March 31, 1883.]

CHANGES IN TARIFF.

LIST OF INCREASES AND DECREASES—CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS TO FREE LIST—INCREASE OF PROTECTIVE DUTIES ON MANUFACTURED GOODS.

OTTAWA, *March* 30.

The following are the changes in the tariff:

Agates (free). *Add* rubies, pearls, sapphires, emerals, garnets, opals, not polished, &c.

Aniline dyes (free). *Add* in bulk or packages, five pounds or over.

Celuloid in sheets (made free last year). *Add* lumps or blocks.

Colors (free). *Add* dry metallic oxide.

Drills for prospecting for minerals.

Dye, jet black.

Hatters' plush of silk or cotton.

Kainite or German potash.

Salts for fertilizers.

Lumber or timber, unmanufactured (free). *Add* greenwood and sawdust, and hickory sawn to shape for spokes for wheels, not further manufactured.

Mineral waters, natural.

Settlers' effects (free). *Add* musical instruments, sewing machines, live stock, carts, and other vehicles one year in use.

Add to the free list:

Asphaltum, books bound, printed over seven years, or printed by any government or scientific association not for trade; manuscripts, chronometers, compasses for ships, copper in sheets, iron and steel, old and scrap; iron beams, sheets, or plates, and knees for iron or composite ships; iodine; crude marble in blocks, 15 cubic feet and over; otto of roses; platinum wire; seeds, anise, coriander, fennel, and fenugreek; spurs and stilts for earthenware makers; sausage skins or casings, not cleaned; valerian root; wire of brass or copper; round or flat wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, or not 15 gauge and smaller; street railway bars or rails; fish-plates and in sheets for manufacture of screws.

On the following articles there has been a decrease, and the rate is as follows:

Buckram, 10 per cent.

Button covers, 10 per cent.

Coal dust, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Fruit, dried, 20 per cent.

Lampblack and ivory black, 10 per cent.

Lead, nitrate and acetate of, 5 per cent.

Leather, lamb, sheep, buck, deer, elk, and antelope, dressed and colored, or not, 10 per cent.
Kid, tanned or dressed, and colored or not, 15 per cent.
Liquorice paste, not given.
Marble, in blocks, 15 cubic feet and over, free; same, under 15 cubic feet, 10 per cent.
Slabs, sawn on two sides, 10 per cent.
Oil or enameled cloth, for trunk and valise makers, 15 per cent.
Paper union collar cloth, 5 per cent.
Precious stones, agates, emeralds, garnets, and opals, polished, 10 per cent.
Spices (except nutmeg and mace), unground, 10 per cent.
Tobacco and snuff, specific duty of 20 per pound [per cent. ?].
Turpentine, spirits of, 10 per cent.
Bells, except for churches, 30 per cent., now dutiable, according to material.
Cloth, of other materials than cotton or woolen, made uniform, 30 per cent.
Ether, sulphuric and nitric, 30 per cent.
India-rubber clothing, made water-proof, 35 per cent.
Jellies and jams, 6 cents per pound, specific.
Magic lanterns and optical instruments, to be 25 per cent.; nickel anodes, 10 per cent.
Pocket books and purses, added to trunks, valises, &c., 30 per cent. ad valorem.
Vaseline and similar preparations of petroleum, in bulk, 5 cents in bottle, or 6 cents per pound.
Woolen hosiery, same as woolen clothing, 10 cents per pound, and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Dress and costume cloths, under 25 wide, and weighing not more than 3 ounces per square yard, 20 per cent.
Yarns, of wool or worsted, 2-ply or more, different colors combined, or mohair yarns, white or any color, imported by manufacturers, 20 per cent.
On the following articles the duty has been increased:
Acids, acetic, 15 per cent. per gallon; other acids, 25 per cent.
Absinthe, $2 per gallon; aniline dyes, less than 5-pound packages, 10 per cent.
Agricultural implements and machines to pay specific and ad valorem equal to 35 per cent.; portable machines, spades, hoes, forks the same.
Bed comforters and quilts, 27½ per cent.
Boot and shoe laces, 30 per cent.
Braces and suspenders, 30 per cent.
Cards (playing), 6 cents per pack.
Carriages to pay specific and ad valorem equal to 35 per cent.
Carriages (children's), same as above.
Cordage of all kinds, 20 per cent.
Cotton, printed or dyed, 27½ per cent. on 1st January, 1884.
Cases, jewel, watch, and similar cases, 30 per cent.
Cane or rattan, split, 25 per cent.
Drain and sewer pipes, glazed, 25 per cent.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, 3 cents 1-pound cans and less, and so in proportion for large cans.
Furniture, iron bedsteads included and charged 35 per cent., and show-cases to be charged $2 each, specific and 35 per cent.
Hair-cloth, 30 per cent.
Carpeting, matting, or mats, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Lamp-wicks, 30 per cent.
Music, printed, 10 per cent. per pound.
Paper, wall and fancy papers, 30 per cent.
Pumps, 50 cents each, specific, to be added to present 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Steel, in ingots, bars, sheets, coils, to pay $5 per ton on and after 1st July next.
Files, specific, under 9 inches in length, 5 cents; 9 inches and over, 3 cents per pound.
Tin crystals, 20 per cent.
Vinegar, 15 cents imperial gallon.

CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT CARROLL, OF PORT STANLEY.

I have the honor to inclose herein a list of the changes made in the Canadian tariff by the Dominion Government. This list I take from the Toronto Mail of the 25th instant. It is authentic, the collector of customs at that place having, as he informs me, received telegraphic instruc-

tions from Ottawa on Saturday to that effect, and directing that he should be governed accordingly.

PHILIP CARROLL,
Commercial Agent.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada, February 28, 1882.

[Inclosure in the foregoing report.]

THE TARIFF - CHANGES IN THE TARIFF PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT—LIST OF ARTICLES ADDED TO THE FREE LIST—NATIVE INDUSTRIES TO BE STILL FURTHER ENCOURAGED—DUTY TAKEN OFF TEA AND COFFEE.

[From the Toronto Mail of February 25, 1882.]

OTTAWA, *February* 24.

The following are the changes proposed in the tariff:

TO BE ADDED TO THE FREE LIST.

Anatomical preparations.
Bees, brass in sheets, Britannia metal in pigs and bars.
Celluloid in sheets, China clay, chloralum, coffee, green, except by act 42 Vic., cap. 15.
Fowls for improvement of stock.
Iron, sand or globules, and dry putty for polishing granite.
Quinine, quicksilver
Spelter in blocks and pigs.
Tea, except as provided for in act 42 Vic., cap. 15.
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, and sheets.
Woods, African teak, black-heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedars, satin wood.

DUTIES TO BE CHANGED.

Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines and binders' cloth, from 10 to 15 per cent.
Glass, common and colorless, window glass, 20 to 30 per cent.
Scrap iron, now $2 per ton, to $1.
Lead, manufactures, from 25 to 30 per cent.
Sandpaper from 20 to 25 per cent.
Ships' hulls when containing machinery to remain at 10 per cent., but the machinery to pay 25 per cent.
Bags containing fine salt, 25 per cent.
Clock springs, now 35, reduced to 10 per cent.
Cotton-seed, now 20 per cent., reduced to 10 per cent. per bushel.
Fireworks, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Wrought-iron tubing, 1¼ inch and upward, 15 per cent.; it now pays 25 between 1¼ and 2 inches.
Mustard cake, 20 per cent.; uncertain now.
Paraffine, wax, or stearine, 3 cents per pound.
Rice, unhulled, or paddy, 17½ per cent.
Trees, apple, 2½ cents; pear, 4 cents; plum, 5 cents; cherry, 4 cents; quince, 2½ cents; grape-vines, 4 cents.
Silk plush, or netting for gloves, 15 per cent.
Harness and leather dressing is placed under the head of blacking at 25 per cent.
Belts and trusses under the heading of braces or suspenders.
Kentucky jeans to pay cotton duty, as they are cotton.
Knitted cotton cloth to pay 30 per cent.; black and bleached cotton, three and six cords only, to be admitted at 12½ per cent duty.
Furs the same, whether wholly or partially dressed.
Bolsters and pillows to pay the same duty as mattresses.
Glass, pressed or molded, tableware, to be added to the 30 per cent. list.
Corsets, tarpaulin coated with oil, paint, or tar, cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, 30 per cent.
Paints, orange mineral reduced to 5 per cent., being the same article as white lead.
Lacquers, Japan, and collodes are added to the list of varnish.
Spirits and strong waters mixed, now paying $1.90, 20 per cent. is to be added.

CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

REPORT BY CONSUL LANGE, OF SAINT STEPHEN, N. B., ON THE CHANGES OF TARIFF AS ENACTED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Acids:

1. Acetic, now twelve cents per imperial gallon, to be fifteen cents. (15 cents per I. G.)

Strike out the words "sulphuric and nitric in a combined state, twenty per cent. ad valorem," and substitute the following in lieu thereof:

2. Sulphuric and nitric combined and all mixed acids, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. (25 per cent. ad valorem.)
3. Under the heading, "Books, &c.," in the item "playing cards," strike out the words and figures "thirty per cent. ad valorem, 30 per cent." and insert the words "six cents per pack." (6 cents per pack.)
4. In the items, "Printed music, bound or in sheets," strike out the word and figure "six, 6," and insert the word and figures "ten, 10." (10 cents per pound.)
5. Braces or suspenders, now 25 per cent., to be 30 per cent. (30 per cent. ad valorem.)

Carriages:

Strike out the whole of this item and substitute the following in lieu thereof:

6 to 12. Carriages: Buggies of all kinds, farm wagons; farm, railway, or freight carts; pleasure carts or gigs, and similar vehicles, and all other carriages not otherwise enumerated, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, to take effect on and after the tenth day of May next. (35 per cent. ad valorem.)

13. Railway cars, sleighs, cutters, wheelbarrows, and hand-carts, thirty per cent. ad valorem. (30 per cent. ad valorem.)
14 to 19. Children's carriages of all kinds, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, to take effect on the 10th of May, 1883. (35 per cent. ad valorem.)
20. Parts of carriages or other manufactured articles shall be charged with the same rate of duty, on a proportionate valuation, as that chargeable upon the finished article.
21. Under the heading "Cotton, manufactures of," in the item "cotton, duck, or canvas of hemp or flax, and sail twine, when to be used for boats and ships' sails, five per cent. ad valorem," strike out the words "cotton, duck, or" and provide that: The importer of cotton duck used for sails of ships or fishing boats or other vessels shall be entitled to a drawback equal to the duty paid thereon, less five per cent. of the value of the article, on furnishing proof that the duck had been so used, under regulations to be made by the minister of customs.

After the item, "all clothing made of cotton or other material, etc.," insert the item:

22. Lamp-wicks thirty per cent. ad valorem. (30 per cent.)

And, also, the following:

23. Provided that printed or dyed cottons, except jeans, coutelles, cambrics, silicias, and casbans, shall on and after the first day of January, 1884, be charged with a duty of twenty-seven and one-half per cent. ad valorem. (27½ per cent. ad valorem.)

Strike out the items concerning "Cordage for ships' purposes." and "cordage, all other, including manila, marline, etc.," and substitute therefor:

24. Cordage of all kinds, twenty per cent. ad valorem. (20 per cent. ad valorem.)

Strike out the item "drain-tile and drain-pipes and sewer-pipes, etc., twenty per cent.," and substitute the following items in lieu thereof:

25. Drain-tile, not glazed, twenty per cent. ad valorem. (20 per cent. ad valorem.)
26. Drain-pipes and sewer-pipes, glazed, twenty-five per cent. (25 per cent. ad valorem.)
27. Under the heading "Fruits, dried," in the second item, "currants, dates, etc.," the duty of twenty-five per cent. to be reduced to twenty per cent. (20 per cent.)
28. In the item "fruits in air-tight cans," after the words "including cans," strike out the words "three cents per pound if sweetened and two cents per pound if not sweetened," and insert the words. Weighing not over one pound, three cents per can (3 cents per can) and three cents additional per can for each pound or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight.
29. Under the heading "Furniture," after the word "furniture," and before the word "house," insert the words: Of wood, iron, or any other material. After the words "bolsters and pillows," and before the words "caskets and coffins," strike out the words "show-cases," and add the following item: Show-cases, a specific duty of two dollars each, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. (35 per cent. ad valorem.)
30. Under the heading "Iron and manufactures of," after the item concerning "lap-welded boiler-iron tubing," and before the item concerning "bedsteads and other iron furniture," strike out the heading "Manufactures of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined."
31. In the item "bedsteads and other iron furniture and ornamental iron work and wire work," strike out the words "bedsteads and other iron furniture," and include the same in the item concerning "furniture, house, cabinet, or office," thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. (35 per cent. ad valorem.)

After the item concerning "sewing-machines," and before the item concerning "ink for writing," insert the following:

32. All articles rated as iron or manufactures of iron shall be chargeable with the same duty, if imported, as steel, or steel and iron combined, unless otherwise provided for.

Under the heading "Leather," in the item "sole and belting leather and all upper leather," after the word "sheep," and before the words "calf, tanned or dressed," strike out the words "buck and antelope," and substitute therefor the following item:

33. Glove leather, viz, buck, deer, elk, and antelope, tanned or dressed, colored or not colored, ten per cent. ad valorem. (10 per cent. ad valorem.)
35. Under the heading "Liquorice root, paste extract of, for manufacturing purposes," the duty of twenty per cent. to be reduced to fifteen per cent. ad valorem. (15 per cent. ad valorem.)

36. Under the heading "Marble," in the first item, after the word "containing," and before the word "fifteen," insert the words "less than," and after the words "cubic feet," and before the words "ten per cent.," strike out the words "or over." (10 per cent.)
37. In the second item, after the words "two sides," and before the words "per cent.," strike out the word "fifteen" and insert the word "ten." (10 per cent.)
38. Under the heading "Oils," in the item concerning "carbolic or heavy oil," after the word "oil," and before the words "ten per cent.," strike out the words "used in making wooden block pavements, for heating wood for building, and for railway ties," strike out the item "lubricating, of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem—25 per cent.," and substitute the following:
39. Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing thirty cents per imperial gallon or over, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. (25 per cent. ad valorem.)
40. The same costing less than thirty cents per imperial gallon seven and one-fifth cents per imperial gallon. (7⅕ cents per imperial gallon.)
41. All other lubricating oils, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. (25 per cent. ad valorem.)
42. In the item "Paper-hangings or wall-paper," after the word "wall-paper," insert the words "and glazed, plated, marbled, enameled, or embossed paper, in rolls or sheets, and cardboard similarly finished."
43. In the item "Union collar cloth paper," after the words "not shapen," and before the words "per cent." strike out the word "ten" and insert the word "five." (5 per cent. ad valorem.)
44. In the item concerning "spices," after the word "unground," and before the words "per cent.," strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "ten." (10 cent.)
45. Under the heading "Tobacco," in the item "manufactured tobacco and snuff," after the word "twenty," strike out the word "five," also the figures "25," and insert the figures "20." (20 cents per pound.)
45*a*. In the item "trunks, satchels, valises," etc., after the words "carpet-bags," insert the words "purses and pocket-books."
46. In the item "turpentine, spirits of," after the words "spirits of," and before the words "per cent.," strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "ten." (10 per cent. ad valorem.)
47. Under the heading "Vegetables," strike out the words "tomatoes in cans two cents per pound," and substitute the following in lieu thereof, "tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans weighing not over one pound, two cents per can (2 cents per can); and two cents additional per can for each pound or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight."
48. In the item concerning "vinegar," after the word "vinegar," and before the word "cents," strike out the word "twelve" and insert the word "fifteen." (15 per cent. I. G.)
49. Under the heading "Wools and woolens" in the first item, after the words "worsted yarns," strike out the words and figures "under number 30," and after the word "hosiery" and before the word "seven," strike out the words "of every description," and insert the words "not elsewhere specified."
50. In the second item concerning "clothing, ready made," after the word "including" and before the word "cloth caps" insert the words "knitted goods, viz, socks and stockings."

51. Dress or costume cloths, serges, and similar fabrics, under twenty-five inches wide and weighing not over three and a half ounces per lineal yard, either or both, twenty per cent. ad valorem. (20 per cent. ad valorem.)

By adding to Schedule A the following items, viz:

53. Absinthe, two dollars per imperial gallon. ($2 per I. G.)
54. Agates, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, and opals, polished but not set or otherwise manufactured, ten per cent. ad valorem. (10 per cent.)
55. Aniline dyes, not otherwise provided for, ten per cent. ad valorem. (10 per cent.)
56 to 72. *Agricultural implements.*—Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking plows and parts of the same, harrows, scythes, horse and hand hay rakes, garden rakes of any material, grain-seed drills, spades and shovels, hoes, hay, straw, manure, spading and mining forks, and all similar articles and parts thereof, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, to take effect on the 10th of May next. (35 per cent. ad valorem.)
73 to 78. Portable machines, portable steam-engines, threshers, and separators, horse-powers, portable saw-mills and fanning-mills and parts thereof, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. (35 per cent. ad valorem.)
79. Bed comforters or quilts of cotton, twenty-seven and a half per cent. ad valorem. (27½ per cent. ad valorem.)
80. Bells of any material, except for churches, thirty per cent. ad valorem. (30 per cent. ad valorem.)
81. Boot, shoe, and stay laces of any material, thirty per cent. ad valorem. (30 per cent. ad valorem.)
83. Button covers, crosier, ten per cent. ad valorem. (10 per cent. ad valorem.)
84. Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. (25 per cent. ad valorem.)
85. Cases: jewel and watch cases, and other like articles of any material, thirty per cent. ad valorem. (30 per cent. ad valorem.)
86. Coal dust, twenty per cent. ad valorem. (20 per cent. ad valorem.)
87. Hair cloth, thirty per cent. ad valorem. (30 per cent. ad valorem.)
88. India-rubber clothing or clothing made waterproof with India rubber, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. (35 per cent. ad valorem.)
89. Jellies and jams, five cents per pound. (5 cents per pound.)
90. Jute carpeting or matting and mats, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. (25 per cent. ad valorem.)
91. Lampblack and ivory black, ten per cent. ad valorem. (10 per cent. ad valorem.)
92. Lead, nitrate, and acetate of, five per cent. ad valorem. (5 per cent. ad valorem.)
93. Magic lanterns and optical instruments, including microscopes and telescopes, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. (25 per cent. ad valorem.)
94. Nickel anodes, ten per cent. ad valorem. (10 per cent. ad valorem.)
96. Pumps, iron, pitcher, spout, cistern, well, and force pumps, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. (35 per cent. ad valorem.)
97. Tin crystals, twenty per cent. ad valorem. (20 per cent. ad valorem.)
98. Vaseline, and similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal, or other purposes, in bulk, four cents per pound. (4 cents per pound.

In bottles or other packages, not over one pound in weight each, six cents per pound. (6 cents per pound.)

Under heading "steel and manufactures of," strike out the first item concerning "Steel in ingots, bars, sheets, and coils and railway bars or rails and fish plates," and substitute the following in lieu thereof:

99. Steel, ingots, bars, sheets, and coils not elsewhere specified, a specific duty of five dollars per ton, to take effect on and after the first of July next, and to remain free of duty until that date. ($5 per ton.)

100. Spades, &c., strike out the words "including files," and add the following item:

101. Files and rasps, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. (35 per cent. ad valorem.)

102. After the item concerning "proprietary medicines," and before the item concerning "prunella," insert the following:

"All medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of such manufacturer, and the place where they are prepared, permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label, or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names so affixed shall be forfeited." The alterations in customs duties, on the articles enumerated in the several items of this resolution, viz, from item 1 to 5, inclusive, 13, from 20 to 22, inclusive, from 24 to 44, inclusive, from 45*a* to 55, inclusive, from 79 to 98, inclusive, from 100 to 102, inclusive, shall take effect on and after the 20th April, 1883.

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend Schedule B of the said acts by the following alterations therein and additions thereto:

After the word "agates" strike out the word "unmanufactured" and insert the words, "rubies, pearls, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, and opals, not polished nor otherwise manufactured." After the words "aniline dyes" add the words "in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight."

Mineral waters, natural: "Under regulations to be made by the minister of customs."

After the words "celluloid or hyolite in sheets," add the words "lumps or blocks."

Under the heading "colors, dry" strike out the words "blanc fixe" and "mayacca" and add the words "metallic colors, viz, cobalt, zinc, and tin."

Diamond drills, for prospecting for minerals.

Dye, jet black.

Kainite, or German potash salts, for fertilizers.

Under the heading "Lumber and timber," after the word "chestnut," and before the word "mahogony," insert the word "gumwood," and after the closing word "manufactured" add the words "and sawdust of the same: *Provided*, That hickory lumber, sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured, shall be also free."

Under the heading "Settlers' effects," after the words "removal to Canada," and before the words "not to include" insert the words "musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts, and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada," and after the word "machinery" strike out the words "or live stock," and after the words "entered as settlers' effects" and before the words "shall not be sold"

insert the words "cannot be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival and."

So much of Schedule A as imposes any duty of customs on the following goods is hereby repealed, and the same are added to Schedule B of free goods, viz:

Asphaltum.

Books, bound, which shall have been printed more than seven years at the date of importation, except that foreign reprints of English copyrighted books shall be subject to the copyright duty.

Books printed by any Government, or by any scientific association, or other society now existing for the promotion of learning and letters issued in the course of their proceedings, and not for the purpose of trade.

Chronometers and compasses for ships.

Copper in sheets.

Hatters' plush, of silk or cotton.

Iron and steel, old and scrap.

Iron beams, sheets or plates, and knees, for iron or composite ships.

Iodine, crude.

Manuscripts.

Marble in blocks, from the quarry in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing fifteen cubic feet or over.

Newspapers: After the word "magazines," and before the word "unbound," add "and weekly literary papers."

Ottar of roses.

Platinum wire.

Seeds: anise, coriander, cardamom, fennel, and fenugreek.

Spurs and stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware.

Sausage skins or casings, not cleaned.

Valerian root.

Wire of brass or copper, round or flat.

Wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, 15 gauge or smaller.

Wire of spring steel, coppered, for the manufacture of mattresses, number nine gauge and smaller.

Strike the item concerning "steel in ingots, bars, sheets, and coils, railway bars, and fish plates" and insert the following:

Steel railway bars or rails, and fish plates, and in sheets for the manufacture of saws.

This resolution shall take effect on and after the 20th April, 1883:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law that the export of deer, wild turkeys, and quail in the carcass be prohibited; and that a penalty be imposed for every breach of such prohibition.

LIST OF ARTICLES ON WHICH THE TARIFF WAS RAISED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Acids.—Acetic, from 12 cents per imperial gallon to 15 cents per imperial gallon. Sulphuric and nitric combined and all mixed acids, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Playing cards, from thirty per cent. ad valorem to six cents per pack.

Printed music, from six cents per pound to ten cents per pound.

Braces and suspenders, from twenty-five per cent. to thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Carriages—buggies of all kinds, farm wagons, farm, railway, or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs, and similar vehicles, and all other

carriages not otherwise enumerated, from thirty to thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Parts of carriages, from thirty to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Lamp wicks, from twenty to thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Printed or dyed cotton, except jeans, coutilles, cambrics, silicias, and casbans, to twenty-seven and one-half per cent. ad valorem.

Cordage of all kinds, formerly from ten to twenty per cent. ad valorem, now twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed, from twenty per cent. to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Show cases, a specific duty of two dollars each in addition to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Bedsteads and other iron furniture, from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Marble in blocks, in the rough or sawed on two sides, containing less than fifteen cubic feet, ten per cent. ad valorem.

Vinegar, from twelve cents to fifteen cents per imperial gallon.

Agricultural implements, from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Boots and shoes, from twenty-five to thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Cases, jewel and watch cases, from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Coal dust, from fifty cents per ton to twenty per cent. ad valorem.

India rubber clothing, &c., from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Jute carpeting and matting, from twenty to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Nickel anodes, formerly free, to ten per cent. ad valorem.

Steel, ingots, bars, sheets, and coils, a specific duty of five dollars per ton, formerly ten per cent. ad valorem.

Shovels, spades, files and rasps, hoes; hay, manure, and potato forks; rakes and rake teeth; carpenters', coopers', cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools; edge tools of every description; axes, scythes, and saws of all kinds, from thirty to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

NEW ARTICLES ADDED.

Children's carriages, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Dress or costume cloths, serges, and similar fabrics, under twenty-five inches wide and weighing not over three and a half ounces per linear yard, either or both, twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Absinthe, two dollars per imperial gallon.

Agates, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, and opals, polished but not set or otherwise manufactured, ten per cent. ad valorem.

Bed comforters, or quilts of cotton, twenty-seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.

Button covers, crosier, ten per cent. ad valorem.

Cane and rattan, split or otherwise manufactured, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Hair cloth, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Jellies and jams, five cents per pound.

Lamp-black and ivory black, ten per cent. ad valorem.

Lead, nitrate and acetate of, five per cent. ad valorem.

Magic lanterns and optical instruments, including microscopes and telescopes, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Pumps, iron, pitcher, spout, cistern, well, and force pumps, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Tin crystals, twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal, and other purposes, four cents per pound; in bottles or other packages not over one pound in weight each, six cents per pound.

Aniline dyes, not otherwise provided for, ten per cent. ad valorem.

ARTICLES ON WHICH THE TARIFF HAS BEEN REDUCED.

Fruits dried, currants, dates, &c., from twenty-five to twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Sole and belting leather, and all upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep, buck, deer, elk, and antelope, tanned or dressed, colored or not colored, calf, tanned or dressed, from fifteen to ten per cent. ad valorem.

Licorice root, part extract of, for manufacturing purpose, from twenty to fifteen per cent. ad valorem.

Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, from fifteen to ten per cent. ad valorem.

Union collar cloth paper, from ten to five per cent. ad valorem.

Spices, from twenty to ten per cent. ad valorem.

Manufactured tobacco, from twenty-five to twenty cents per pound.

Turpentine, spirits of, from twenty to ten per cent. ad valorem.

OTHER CHANGES.

The importer of cotton duck, used for sails of ships or fishing boats or other vessels, shall be entitled to a drawback equal to the duty paid thereon, less five per cent. of the value of the article, on furnishing proof that the duck had been so used, under regulations to be made by the minister of customs.

In the item, "Fruits in air-tight cans," after the words, "including cans," strike out the words "three cents per pound if sweetened, and two cents per pound if not sweetened," and insert the words: "Weighing not over one pound, three cents per can, and three cents additional per can for each pound or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight."

All articles rated as iron or manufactures of iron shall be chargeable with the same duty if imported as steel, or steel and iron combined, unless otherwise provided for.

Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing thirty cents per imperial gallon or over, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

The same costing less than thirty cents per imperial gallon and seven and one-fifth cents per imperial gallon.

All other lubricating oils, twenty per cent. ad valorem.

In the item "Trunks, satchels, valises, &c," "purses and pocket books" are added.

Under the heading "Vegetables," strike out the words "tomatoes in cans two cents per pound," and substitute the following in lieu thereof: "Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn in cans, weighing not over one pound, two cents per can, and two cents additional per can for each pound or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight."

Under the heading "Wools and woolens" in the first item, after the words "Worsted yarns," strike out the words and figures "under number 30," and after the word "hosiery" and before the word "seven" strike out the words "of every description," and insert the words "not elsewhere specified."

In the second item concerning "clothing ready made," after the word "including" and before the words "cloth caps" insert the words "knitted goods, viz: socks and stockings."

After the item concerning "proprietary medicines," and before the item concerning "prunella," insert the following: "All medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of such manufacturer and the place where they are prepared permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label, or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names so affixed shall be forfeited."

ADDITION TO FREE GOODS AND CHANGES.

Agates, rubies, pearls, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, and opals, not polished nor otherwise manufactured.

Aniline dyes in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight.

Mineral waters, natural.

Celluloid or hyolite in sheets, lumps, or blocks.

Colors, dry, viz: blue-black, Chinese blue, Prussian blue, and raw umber. In pulp, viz: carmine, cologne, rose lakes, scarlet and maroon, satin and fine-washed white, and ultramarine blue. Metallic colors, viz: cobalt, zinc, and tin.

Diamond drills for prospecting for minerals.

Dye, jet black.

Kainite or German potash salts for fertilizers.

Lumber and timber, plank and boards, sawn, of box-wood, cherry, walnut, chestnut, gum-wood, mahogany, pitch-pine, rosewood, sandal-wood, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, and white-wood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured, and sawdust of the same: provided that hickory lumber, sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured, shall be also free.

Settlers' effects, viz: wearing apparel, household furniture, profes sional books, implements, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale: provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects cannot be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold.

The following goods are added to the list of free goods:

Asphaltum.

Books, bound, which shall have been printed more than seven years at the date of importation, except that foreign reprints of English copyrighted books shall be subject to the copyright duty.

Books printed by any Government, or by any scientific association or other society now existing for the promotion of learning, and letters issued in the course of their proceedings and not for the purpose of trade.

Chronometers and compasses for ships.

Copper, in sheets.

Hatters' plush, of silk or cotton.

Iron and steel, old and scrap.

Iron beams, sheets or plates, and knees for iron or composite ships.

Iodine, crude.

Manuscripts.

Marble in blocks, from the quarry in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing fifteen cubic feet or over.

Newspaper, and quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly magazines and weekly literary papers, unbound.

Attar of roses.

Platinum wire.

Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fenugreek.

Spurs and stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware.

Sausage skins or casings, not cleaned.

Valerian root.

Wire of brass or copper, round or flat.

Wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, fifteen gauge or smaller.

Wire of spring steel, coppered, for the manufacture of mattresses, number nine gauge and smaller.

Strike out the item concerning "Steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils, railway bars and fish plates," and insert the following:

Steel railway bars or rails, and fish plates, and in sheets for the manufacture of saws.

The export of deer, wild turkeys, and quail in the carcass is prohibited.

PAUL LANGE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Saint Stephen, N. B., June 9, 1883.

THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN TARIFFS.

REPORT BY CONSUL PAGE, OF PORT SARNIA, ON THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN TARIFFS AND THEIR EFFECT UPON TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

I have watched with much interest during the past few years what is known in this country as the national policy, being in fact the system of protective tariff inaugurated and carried into effect by Sir John A. McDonald and the party which sustains him. During the very active political campaign of 1877, the watchword of the conservative party was protection to Canadian industries. The reform party then in power, and under the able leadership of the Hon. Alexander McKenzie, took direct issue with the conservatives on this point. The result was a sweeping victory for Sir John and the party of protection. The time selected by the conservative leader for the introduction of his new policy could not have been better chosen, as it was during the great monetary crisis, when the business of this country (and most other countries of the globe) was suffering in the throes of commercial paralysis, the industries of the Dominion were languishing, and expressions of discontent were everywhere prevalent; but the decisive majorities which protection received at the polls must have surprised even the leaders of the "policy."

After election the reins of government were duly handed over to the victors, and the defeated reform party became once more the party of the opposition. It was confidently predicted that this party of protection, being on the question of tariff so decidedly anti-British in sentiment, could not long endure in Britain's chief colonial dependency, and that the policy of Sir John would surely suffer defeat when it again sought the suffrage of the electors; but in this the advocates of free

trade, or low tariff, were mistaken. After a trial of four years it was found that this system had given new life to Canadian industries, and that it had gained friends from the ranks of the opposition; and a new election for members of Parliament which occurred this summer, only expressed again the confidence of the Canadian people in a system which protects labor and its products. To say that Canada has not been benefited by the policy of protection would be to ignore facts in the outset.

At this point is shipped, by tri-weekly line of steamers, the implements of agriculture and tools of trade which are destined to play an important part in the development of Canada's great northwestern possessions. These products of the loom, the anvil, the furnace, the field, the workshop, and the factory are all the products of Canadian industry. Take away the tariff, and a more convenient market would doubtless be found for the pioneers of the British territory; but the factories and workshops of Ontario, which are now crowded to their fullest capacity, would have to close their doors and discharge their artisans.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Whilst upon the subject of tariff it may not be amiss to offer a few thoughts upon our own tariff legislation, and especially in its relation to the products of Canada. During the past year the price paid in Port Sarnia for merchantable combing-wool in the fleece was from 17 to 22 cents per pound. During the same period of time (being the season when farmers usually dispose of their wool crop) the same class of wool found ready market in Port Huron, Mich., at from 36 to 42 cents per pound. As only one mile intervenes between the two cities, and as the American duties on this class of wool, together with entrance fees, amount to only about 13 cents per pound, a number of Canadian farmers in this vicinity took advantage of this difference in price between the two countries, and sent their wool to the Port Huron market. The advocates of a diluted tariff will argue that if the duty on wool should be entirely removed, or reduced to but a fraction of the present rate, that foreign competition would step in and reduce the price of this product, and render much cheaper the price of clothing to the masses. Upon this point I have again to offer some observations as a witness in a number of instances.

These farmers from Canada, after having disposed of their wool in Port Huron, actually invested the proceeds in American ready-made clothing; brought the same back to Canada, and paid on it a duty aggregating about 27 per cent. ad valorem, and then claimed to have made money by the transaction both ways.

Some years ago Congress deemed it wise to remove the duty on animals of superior breed imported into the United States especially for breeding purposes. At the time, this action of Congress met the hearty approval of farmers and breeders everywhere, and I have no doubt but this legislation had a tendency to stimulate to some extent the desire on the part of the American farmer to improve the breed of his domestic animals. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine were purchased in Canada by American buyers for this purpose, and the sale of breeding animals still continues to a very large extent. The Canadian stock raiser was not slow in finding out that animals especially adapted for breeding purposes were in growing demand, whilst the prices of working horses, store cattle, and sheep, only merchantable when consigned to the slaughter-house, the livery stable, or the plow,

had not advanced very materially in price. The animal which had been raised to the dignity of a breeder at once became much more valuable to the Canadian stock-raiser, and as a consequence the price to the American buyer was correspondingly advanced, in most cases fully 50 per cent.

Here we have another lesson from observation and it teaches this: The only farmer who has been benefited by the abolition of the duty on breeding animals is the Canadian farmer; the mare which for ordinary purposes he had sold for $100 he now finds to be more valuable to the American buyer, as, in consequence of her admission to free entry, the purchaser for the American market can afford to pay at least an advance of 20 per cent., the sum which, under former tariff regulations, he was called upon to pay as duty to the United States Government. But the Canadian stock raiser does not stop at a mere advance of 20 per cent., but in most cases the value of breeding animals is advanced 50 per cent., and even more, and the transaction may be analyzed thus: The Canadian farmer gets $50 more than he would have received but for the abolition of duty on the mare he sells; the American buyer pays $50 more than he would have paid had the duty been allowed to remain, and the United States Government derives not a cent of customs revenue from the importation.

I speak of the free importation of breeding animals, as in this case it seemed to be the desire of Congress to remove, as much as possible, what seemed to be a burden to the American stock-raiser, and to inspire him with a desire to improve the breed of his animals. In some degree, as I have before intimated, he may have been encouraged to purchase superior animals for breeding purposes, but the cost of these animals has not been lessened to the American buyer by legislative enactment. As in all other like acts of legislation, it has only enriched the foreign producer at the expense of the American purchaser.

SAMUEL D. PACE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Port Sarnia, Ontario, September 29, 1882.

PROTECTIVE POLICY.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the fiscal policy of Canada is based on the same principles as that of the United States. That it is avowedly so is conceded by those who framed and established it. Canada is not so well situated politically or geographically as the United States are for the development of native manufactories. This seems to be illustrated by the fact that while frequent attempts to establish large manufacturing concerns have been made in the province in Quebec, they have failed to retain the native population in the country; while the manufacturing towns of the Eastern States are full of French Canadians, who there find employment in the mills and factories. Perhaps this may be accounted for by the rates of wages, which are higher in the United States than in the Dominion, while the cost of living is no greater. In order, therefore, for Canadian manufacturers to compete successfully with the United States, wages must be increased; because the hands will not work at home for less than they can get by going a day's journey. Besides, steady employment is not always to be had

on this side of the line. The superior advantages and better opportunities to be found in the United States must continue to attract the young men of the Dominion to seek their fortunes by emigration. That it will be many years before this condition of affairs will change is evident; and not until the United States is much more densely populated, and the struggle for existence consequently intensified, will Canada begin to rise to that measure of prosperity, of which its vast resources undoubtedly contain both the promise and the potency. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the relations of the two countries are so intimate that prosperity in the one is surely reflected in the other. It is a fact that cannot be gainsaid that the people of the Dominion are at this moment beneficially sharing the good times which have reappeared within the past two years in the United States.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

CANADIAN TARIFF AND EMIGRATION.

The commercial agent at Ottawa writes as follows concerning the effect of the tariff on American trade with Canada, and emigration therefrom to the United States:

Owing to the operation of the new protective tariff, the imports of manufactures from the United States have fallen below any preceding year for a long period. The principal article, however, is anthracite coal; and this shows an increase from 10,000 tons brought in the last year to 14,000 tons in the present year. The duty of 60 cents a ton has therefore failed to affect the grade, it having been found impossible to force Novia Scotia coal as far west as this point, to compete with the American market. On the other hand the trade in American refined sugar seems to have been completely killed by the tariff. Before the present tariff came into operation nearly all the sugar used here came from the United States, but now the trade is monopolized by two refineries at Montreal, which enjoy a protection that effectually shuts out all foreign competition.

The tea trade is also very much cut off from the United States by the law which placed a discriminating duty on all teas that do not come in unbroken cargoes to Canadian ports.

AMERICAN DUTIES AND CANADIAN EXPORTS.

REPORT BY CONSUL BLODGETT, OF PRESCOTT.

I notice by the press that there may be a modification in the tariff on hay. Will it be in order for a consul placed where a large amount of this article is exported to say a word on this subject?

There is hardly an exportation the real value of which is more variable, and none where it is more difficult to arrive at this value, owing to different qualities and prices in different localities.

If a change is to be made, I would suggest a specific duty as better for the Government and exporter. I believe better faith is kept with the Government in exporting merchandise carrying a specific duty than ad valorem.

While on this subject of specific duties, I would like to say a word about hop poles, railroad ties, telegraph poles, fence posts, eggs, and iron ore. I am told that exporters of hop poles are protesting against the present duty, but they purchase with their eyes open, and every dollar they may recover from the Government is so much put in their pockets in profits.

Another thing is as certain—the moment the tariff is taken off hop poles, that moment they go up in price here just the amount of the present duty. It is so with all exportations. Butter pays 4 cents per pound duty. It is 5½ to 6 cents less in price here than in American

towns on the frontier. Potatoes pay 15 cents per bushel duty. They are 18 to 22 cents per bushel lower here than on the frontier across the Saint Lawrence.

Railroad ties are clearly a manufactured article, finished on both sides and in length for immediate use, yet they go into the United States free, as do also telegraph poles and cedar and other fence posts.

Iron ore pays a duty of 20 per cent., but up to last year was entered at all sorts of prices. The shipments will be large the coming season.

Eggs enter largely into the exports of this consulate. During the year ending June 30, 1881, the declared export of eggs from this consulate amounted to $280,000.* Taking in the amount exported in lots of less than $100 in value, would bring the amount for the year over $300,000. A duty of 1 cent per dozen on eggs imported into the customs districts of Oswegatchie and Champlain, N. Y., and the district of Vermont, would pay the entire expenses of those collection districts, and this without increasing the value or price of eggs to the consumer in the United States.

I have looked this matter over carefully, and give suggestions as they have occurred to me for specific duties on the following articles:

Hay (if the tariff is changed), $1 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Straw (now free), $1 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Railroad ties (now free), 4 cents each.
Telegraph poles (now free), 6 cents each.
Hop poles (now 20 per cent.), ½ cent each.
Fence posts (now free), 2 cents each.
Eggs (now free), 1 cent per dozen.
Iron ore, 80 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.

I take it to be one of the prime duties of a consul to become conversant with these matters, and lay them before his Government, and I feel more willing to this from the fact that the Government of the Dominion loses no opportunity of discriminating sharply against us, and taxing our goods at every turn, and I feel sure that for the reasons stated in regard to butter and potatoes, the consumer in America would not find the price of any of the exportations increased appreciably.

SANFORD S. BLODGETT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Prescott, March 15, 1882.

EXPORT DUTIES OF CANADA.

REPORT BY MR. STEARNS.

I have the honor to state in reply to your circular under date of February 15, 1883, requesting a list of export duties, that I am informed by the collector of customs at this port that the following is a list of the export duties levied by the Government of Canada, and the articles upon which they are levied:

Shingle bolts, per cord, 128 cubic feet, $1.
Spruce logs, per M feet, $1.
Pine logs, per M feet, $1.

SEARGENT P. STEARNS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Montreal, April 5, 1883.

MEXICO.

TARIFF LAWS OF MEXICO.

REPORT ON THE TARIFF LAWS AND RATES OF DUTY OF MEXICO IN FORCE MARCH 1, 1882.

[Translated and arranged by Consul Sutton, of Matamoros.]

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The following translation is taken from the law of November 8, 1880, which was intended to place all laws and regulations concerning the tariff in one book.

The copies used in translating were those edited by Emiliano Busto, and published by Aguilar & Sons, Mexico, 1880, and that of the Diario Comercial, Vera Cruz, J. Ledesma, 1881.

On November 1 to 15, 1881, the tax on gross weight, which practically abolished the free list, took effect.

To this date no new tariff book containing the changes made by that law has been published, and it was found necessary to go through the book, making the additions in pencil.

These additions are, in each case, those given in columns headed "Duty for each 100 kilograms gross."

To enable any question as to translation or duty to be readily settled by reference to the Mexican original, I have given in the left-hand margin, to the right of the consecutive numbers and in brackets, the numbers of the articles in the Arancel of November 8, 1880.

From necessity the metric system is followed, but the American equivalent is given in a foot note.

In some cases it has been found very difficult to obtain an English equivalent for articles in the Arancel. Where there has seemed to be a doubt the Spanish original has been given in italics.

In other cases several English equivalents of the Spanish original are given.

The important circulars issued since the publication of the Arancel are given in Appendix A.

Other *aclaraciones* or explanations have been introduced in the proper alphabetical place.

To enable merchants to understand more fully the forms referred to in the text, these, eleven in number, are given in Appendix B, first the English translation and afterwards the originals in Spanish.

Following these forms in Appendix B are four brief notes and references to various reports bearing upon this work. A table of contents will be found at the end.

WARNER P. SUTTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Matamoros, March 22, 1882.

CORRECTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL SUTTON.

[Sent in after the regular schedule was in type.]

SUPPLEMENTS TO THE MEXICAN TARIFF.

SUPPLEMENT No. 1.

CORRECTING FOREGOING REPORT.

On March 22 I inclosed with my dispatch No. 234 a translation of all tariff laws, &c., in force in Mexico. March 1, 1882, I took particular pains to get, on three occasions, a declaration from this custom-house that I had each and every law in force.

Since that date, about 5th instant, learn of new law laying tax of 2 per cent. on import duties and an additional tax on vessels. Said law was published June 1, 1881, and took effect November 16, 1881, but this custom-house had no knowledge of it until about April 5, instant.

I have borrowed and copied the law from the Diario Oficial, and inclose translation of same with an explanatory note.

Also send a note to be introduced after the introductory note in my translation sent with my No. 234:

Suggestions as to references; provisions of the law.—This custom-house now enforcing collection for all importations made from November to April. Merchants will protest grounds.

Am greatly annoyed that so remarkable a mistake on the part of this custom-house should make the translation lately sent incomplete, but I took every precaution to prevent such an occurrence.

Referring to my dispatch No. 234, dated March 22, 1882, I have the honor to report a very extraordinary circumstance.

With that dispatch I inclosed a translation of the tariff laws and rates of duty in Mexico in force March 1, 1882.

In the preparation of the translation I used two copies of the "Arancel" of 1880, similar to those in use in this custom-house. I also obtained from this custom-house all circulars, laws, and *aclaraciones* (explanations, sent to that office since the publication of the "Arancel."

On three several occasions Mr. Guadalupe Fernandez, the auditor (second officer) of the custom-house, distinctly assured me that I had every law, circular, or explanation then in force.

As I was unable to purchase these circulars, Mr. Fernandez kindly gave me two (another of the three I borrowed), with my only copy of the Arancel, all of which I mailed to the Department, and advised you thereof in my dispatch No. 237, dated March 30, 1882.

Early in this month I was inquired of by a broker of this city if I knew anything as to a new tax of 2 per cent. on duties. I said that I did not; but by inquiry at the custom-house learned that they had lately been called to account by the treasury department in Mexico for not collecting the duty.

It seems from what Mr. Fernandez, above named, informs me, that the law was published last May. It did not emanate from the treasury department, but from that of public works, colonization, &c., and was overlooked by the customs authorities, who are not supposed to be

subordinate to that office. They never received any notification as to it until they were reproved for not collecting it.

I have at length succeeded in borrowing a copy of the Diario Oficial containing the law, and made a copy thereof, a translation of which, with an explanatory note, is inclosed herewith.

It is very important that these should be incorporated with my translation, and the Department will be able to determine how they should be added.

It seems to be a most remarkable circumstance that such a law passed nearly one year ago, and published in the Diario Oficial of June 1, 1881, should not be known or enforced in the third custom-house of the republic. The law itself does not state when it shall take effect, but I am informed by Mr. Auditor Fernandez that they have been instructed that it took effect the 16th day of November last. I am also informed by him that this 2 per cent. is only collected on the regular duty, and not in any case on that specified in the translation sent by me as "duty on 100 kilograms, gross," whether the same be in the so-called free list or in the regular tariff list.

I understand, also, from the law that this duty is not collectible at frontier or non-maritime custom-houses.

Immediately on receipt of the information as to this law, this custom-house made out bills and sent them to the brokers and merchants in this city, who import goods, for the 2 per cent. on all importations made by them since November 16 last, up to that date, say April 5, instant. The bills aggregate over $10,000 and this custom-house proposes to enforce the payment thereof by arbitrary process. This will be resisted or protested against by those interested, but whether to any result or not, cannot now be told. The grounds on which they propose to appeal or protest against the payment are—

1. That they have in good faith paid all duties of which they had any knowledge since November 16 last, up to April, 1883; that had other duties been required by the custom-house people they would have paid the same at the proper time; that as brokers they have received their pay for importing goods for others and cannot now at this date collect 2 per cent. on all duties paid by them for others since last November; that as merchants they have sold the goods received at certain prices which were made without considering this additional duty.

The brokers, in addition, may state that of two firms, one of which was a large importer, one has been closed and the owner returned to Spain, while the other has gone into bankruptcy, and they cannot realize from them the extra amount required by the additional tax.

2. That this is not a maritime custom-house and that all the goods on which this maritime tax is sought to be levied have been received by flat boats from Brownsville, Texas. That as this is a *frontier* and *maritime* custom-house all goods coming via Bagdad should pay, and those coming via Brownsville and the flat-boats should not pay this extra duty for harbors.

3. That as this is a port in the Zona Libre, and that as the law of the Zona distinctly states that the duties provided thereby are the only import duties which shall be imposed, this 2 per cent. duty should not be collected in this port when goods are *imported* even if via Bagdad, but only when *internated.*

Of course it is a source of great annoyance to me that I should have put so much time, expense, and labor on my translation, and have sent it off thinking it entirely full and correct, only to learn now of another

law to be added. I assure you, sir, that I took every possible care that such a thing should not occur, and as previously stated, went three several times to the custom-house to inquire if I had each and every law then in force. The ignorance of this custom-house is the only cause therefor, and all the reasons they have therefor is that it was published as coming from another department, and that they had never noticed it or received official notification thereof.

WARNER P. SUTTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Matamoros, April 10, 1882.

[Inclosure in Supplement No. 1.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC WORKS, COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC, SECTION 3.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address me the following decree:

MANUEL GONZALES, constitutional President of the United States, to its inhabitants, know:

That the Congress of the Union has deemed proper to decree the following:

The Congress of the United Mexican States decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The Executive of the Union is authorized to contract with individuals or companies for the construction of necessary works for bettering the maritime service of the ports of the Gulf and of the Pacific.

ART. 2. He is also authorized to concede to individuals or companies the construction for a limited time of wharves and railroads for the use of same, of warehouses and machinery for the loading and unloading of goods, allowing to the contractors, according to the circumstances of each case, the collection of a moderate compensation for the time the concession lasts.

ART. 3. In the contracts for the construction of the works in the ports the Executive shall exact the guarantees that insure the good conditions of execution of the work and its completion, and can offer bounty to the contractors in the event the works are concluded in less time than that stipulated.

ART. 4. To cover the expenses required by the works in the ports, whether constructed by contracts or by the administration, and in addition to the sums that may be voted yearly for the same object, the following duties are established in the budget of expenditures:

A. Foreign goods introduced in any port of the republic, whether of the Gulf or Pacific, shall pay an additional two per cent. on all the import duties to which they are subjected in accordance with the maritime and frontier customs tariff now in force.

B. National and foreign steam and sail vessels arriving at any of the ports of the republic, with or without cargo, excepting only such as enjoy privileges from contracts celebrated previous to this law, shall pay in addition to the established port charges five cents for every ton of register, except those that from stress of weather or damages should put into the port in distress.

C. In all ports where the depth of water has been augmented, ingoing and outgoing ships shall pay a duty of $1 for every *diametro* (decimeter?) obtained on the depth existing previous to the commencement of the works.

ART. 5. The duty referred to by fraction A shall be paid by the importers of the merchandise assessed. Those established by fractions B and C shall be paid by the consignees of the vessels for account of said vessels.

ART. 6. The contributions imposed by this law shall form a part of the federal rents, and shall be administered by the secretary of the treasury and respective officers.

The executive shall preferably apply the proceeds to the improvement of the harbors of the republic, endeavoring to disburse in each of the ports the proceeds of the

contribution collected therein, besides the sums which may be decreed in the budget of expenditures for the same object.

IGNACIO CEJUDO, *President of the House of Diputados.*
JUAN CRISOSTOMO BONILLA, *President of the Senate.*
EMETERIO DE LA GARZA, *Secretary of House of Diputados.*
FRANCISCO G. HORNEDO, *Secretary of the Senate.*

Therefore, I command that this be printed, published, circulated, and duly complied with.

Given in the palace of the executive power of the Union in Mexico on the 28th day of May, 1881.

MANUEL GONZALES.

To the citizen Manuel Fernandez, chief clerk of the department of state for the office of public works, colonization, industry, and commerce, and I communicate it to you for your knowledge and corresponding compliance.

Liberty in the constitution.
Mexico, May 28, 1881.

M. FERNANDEZ,
Chief Official.

To the ——— ———.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

GOODS FREE OF DUTY.

By the orders of the President of Mexico the following changes in the tariff were made public in the Diario Oficial of May 29, 1882:

The following articles will be free of the weight duties imposed by the laws of 31st May and 25th June, 1881:

A. Plows and their shares; masts, yards, round timbers, and anchors for vessels; quicksilver; live animals; bricks and roof tiles, all classes; refractory earth; wood, ordinary, for construction; seeds of cotton, tobacco, coffee, and sugar-cane; slates for roofs; vaccine pus.

B. All effects, armament and material of war, &c., that the Federal Executive may purchase in foreign countries for the different branches of the public service in his immediate dependence, shall not cause any duty on their importation.

(The above clauses will go into effect on July 1, 1882.)

V. From the 1st day of November, 1882, silver and gold, coined, in bullion, mineral powder, stone, or under whatever other form, will be free of duties in their interior circulation and for their exportation from the republic.

To substitute the duties that are suppressed by this fraction shall be augmented from the same date an additional duty of 2 per cent. over those fixed by the tariff for the importation of foreign effects, in the mean time (until November 1, 1882) collecting the duties on exports of silver and gold conformably to the existing laws in the present fiscal year.

VI. From November 1, 1882, precious metals shall pay a duty of one-half per cent. on the value of the silver and of one-fourth per cent. on the value of the gold, determining their values by their respective laws.

The Executive will determine the time and form in which it shall be comprehended.

VII. Export duties on orchil, $10 per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

VIII. Export duties on works for construction and for cabinet work,

$2.50 for one cubic meter, and conformably to the provisions of the tariff of November 8, 1880.

These changes will greatly relieve commerce in the articles mentioned. The bulk duty on live animals (except geldings), plows, and plowshares, masts, &c., quicksilver, bricks, &c., and woods, is 50 cents the 100 kilograms, which on live animals and woods is particularly heavy.

The repeal of the export duty on silver and gold will afford great relief to financial transactions in all parts of the republic.

This has been the most annoying law in the whole tariff. Its repeal is accompanied by an augmentation of the regular import duties of 2 per cent.; but while this will doubtless bring into the treasury more revenue than the export duty of 5 per cent. on silver, and 12 per cent. on gold, yet the change will be thankfully received by business men.

Fraction VI says that a duty of one-half per cent. on silver and one-quarter per cent. on gold will be collected, and that the time and manner of carrying it into effect will be determined by the Executive.

This is rather obscure, but I presume that it is intended to be a tax on production.

It will be noted that the repeal of the weight duty takes effect July 1 next, and that that repealing the export duty on silver and gold and substantiating an additional two per cent. on all importations takes effect on November 1 next.

WARNER P. SUTTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Matamoros, June 16, 1882.

TARIFF LAWS AND RATES OF DUTY OF MEXICO, IN FORCE MARCH 1, 1882.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL TRAFFIC.

ARTICLE 1. Merchant ships of whatever nation can carry on commerce through the ports of the republic qualified for commerce of the high seas. Equally the nations can carry it on on the frontiers, through the frontier custom-houses.

ART. 2. I. During the time that any nation is at war with the United States or Mexico the franchise roferred to in the preceding article will remain suspended in respect to that nation.

II. A special decree will opportunely declare this interdiction.

CHAPTER II.

COMMERCE OF THE HIGH SEAS.

ART. 3. Foreign ships that carry merchandise for the republic can only discharge in those ports qualified for the commerce of the high seas.

ART. 4. In case that any port opened for the commerce of the high seas be occupied by forces or authorities that would not obey the Federal Government, it would remain closed for foreign commerce, as also for that of the seaport and coasting trade, and no document, proceeding from those found withdrawn from obedience to the Government, will be admitted by the seaports or frontier custom-houses, nor will any dispatch be authorized for the same while they do not return to their normal state.

ART. 5. I. Foreign trading vessels and the merchandise that they carry, also their captains, supercargoes, and crews, will be subject to the regulations in this tariff law,

to the payment of the duties it fixes, to the penalties it establishes, and to all dispositions that govern at the time of their arrival.

II. Vessels will be considered as having arrived on entering the territorial waters of the republic.

III. The fitters out and captains of foreign vessels destined to load animals and wood in ports of the republic will be permitted to dispatch at ports of coasting trade without touching at those of commerce of the high seas, being in all other respects subject to the preventions of this tariff law.

ART. 6. Foreign merchant vessels shall pay as port duties those of tonnage, pilotage, and light-house, on the following terms:

I. Sail vessels that bring merchandise, that is not stone coal, shall pay:

A. For every ton's weight they measure, $1. The gauging of vessels for determining their tonnage will be practiced according to the regulations established by the secretary of war.

B. The pilotage duty will be paid into the captaincy of the port, according to the regulations established by the secretary of war.

C. The light-house duty, wherever it may be, shall be $25 for entrance and departure.

II. Steam vessels, even when they come loaded with merchandise, will be excepted from the tonnage duty, but they shall pay:

A. For light-house duty, wherever it may be, when they carry merchandise upon entrance, $100.

B. Upon departure after having discharged, $100.

Steam vessels that come with merchandise destined for one or more ports of the republic shall pay this duty only once, and, paid in the first one where there is a light-house, it will not be required in the others where they go to discharge the remainder of the merchandise which they carry, providing by the respective certificate that accredits the payment, and the custom-house that receives it, taking care to advise officially the other ports to which the vessel is directed.

III. Sail vessels that come with coal only will be exempt from the payment of the tonnage duty and only subject to that of light-house, wherever it may be, and to that of pilotage.

IV. In case that sail vessels bring coal and merchandise, they will only be excepted from the payment of tonnage duty on that part which is occupied by the coal.

V. Sail vessels that come destined for two or more ports of the republic shall pay in the first at which they arrive their entire tonnage duty, the custom-house giving them a certificate so that it may not be demanded in the others.

VI. Vessels, after having discharged the merchandise they may have brought into any port of the republic, and go to load dye-woods or other national productions at one or more Mexican ports, shall not pay in this duty of light-house and tonnage, provided that they be accredited with having satisfied said duties at the port where they discharged their effects, having to pay only that of pilotage.

ART. 7. Steam vessels or sail vessels dispatched in ballast and coming directly to any port of the republic shall not pay tonnage or light-house duties.

ART. 8. Vessels that come with the sole object of receiving or conducting passengers, mails, metals, dye-woods, or other national products, can arrive at all the ports of the republic qualified to the commerce of the high seas without tonnage duties.

ART. 9. Foreign ships can come freely to the ports of the republic to winter, to water, to obtain fresh provisions or to repair damages without the payment of tonnage or any other duties, but subject to the vigilance and inspection that the collectors of the ports believe necessary to exercise and practice upon them.

ART. 10. Vessels of war, whatever be their nationality, are excepted from the payment of all the duties hereinbefore referred to.

ART. 11. National vessels, transacting commerce of the high seas, are subject to the payment of tonnage, light-house, and pilot duties, in the terms that are arranged in the preceding articles.

CHAPTER III.

COASTING TRADE.

ART. 12. I. The coasting trade cannot be carried on by other than national vessels in the ports of Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Goatza, Coalcos, Frontera, Isla del Carmen, Campeche, Progreso, and all intermediate points.

II. Said traffic will be permitted to foreign vessels, sail or steam, in all other ports when national vessels (lighters?) meet them near to a port, and have not a register opened for the same coast points to which the foreign vessels are directed.

III. Foreign steam or sail vessels are permitted to carry coin of gold or silver from one port to another of the republic, receiving from the custom-house the necessary

permit, upon which will be noted the date for the presentation of the return permit; showing in the guarantee, which has to be made, that the time having passed for presenting such return permit, the duties will be made effective, corresponding to the amount sent, without further recourse.

IV. Foreign vessels are permitted, after having concluded the discharge of their cargo in the port or ports to which they may have come destined, to be employed in conveying mail or passengers, without admitting more than the equipage of the latter; they can pass from one port to another, which are qualified for foreign commerce or that of coast trade, without paying tonnage duties, having to carry in all cases besides the list of passengers, equipments, provisions, and baggage, the certificates that accredit them with having fulfilled their obligations in the port of departure, which documents they will exhibit to the employés of the custom-house when coming to anchor.

ART. 13. I. National sail or steam vessels, as soon as they complete the discharge of the foreign goods which they bring to any Mexican port, can load in the same port national goods, even when they contain merchandise destined for other ports.

II. National vessels pursuing the coasting trade shall not pay port duites, excepting pilotage when they ask it.

CHAPTER IV.

DIVING AND FISHING.

ART. 14. I. The zone of pearl fishery in the coast waters of Lower California shall be divided into four sections, whose limits are defined in the regulations of this tariff law.

II. Diving for shell and pearls may be done alternately every two years in only one of these sections. The extraction of the young (or growing) shell will not be permitted under any circumstances.

Infractions of this article will incur a fine of from $100 to $500.

III. Fishing in the the territorial waters of the republic and the advantages of all maritime products on its coast are free to all vessels that arrive at them, always subject to the preventions regulated by this tariff law.

CHAPTER V.

ABOLITION OF PROHIBITIONS.

ART. 15. I. The importation of all classes of foreign merchandise to the territory of the republic is permitted. Those comprehended in the tariff of article 18 of this tariff law shall pay* one duty only according to the rates that are established in it; those not comprehended in said tariff shall pay* 55 per cent. upon appraised value, in conformity with the provisions of article 21, in consequence of which all prohibition of importing foreign effects into the republic is abolished.

II. For the importation through maritime and frontier custom-houses of caps (used for war purposes) the written authorization of the Secretary of War will be an essential and prior requisite.

In default of said requisite the collectors of customs shall declare the confiscation of said goods, and shall deliver to the local military authority the caps (used for war purposes) that they seize.

III. Those denouncing fraudulent importations of above-mentioned caps shall be recompensed with one-third part of the value of the goods seized, which payment will be verified by the corresponding officer, previously being ordered by the Secretary of War, transmitted through the Secretary of the Treasury.

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* See Appendix B.

CHAPTER VI.

FREE OF DUTIES.

(See appendix to this report showing the latest changes in Mexican tariff.)

ART. 16. The following articles are admitted free of duty (except as stated at right-hand margin:)

Numbers.		Articles.	Duty on each 100 kilograms gross.
1	[4]	Alabaster, in bulk	$0 50
2	[1]	Armament for the States, when requested of the President by the governors with consent of respective legislatures	Free.
3	[7]	Anchors. (See Masts, No. 46.)	
4	[5]	Animals of all classes, living or prepared for cabinets of natural history, except geldings.	50
5	[61]	Anvils (used by silversmiths)	50
6	[66]	Anvils	50
7	[11]	Bars of steel for mines, round or octagonal, from four to six centimeters* in diameter and from 75 to 175 centimeters in length	50
8	[17]	Barrows and trucks of hand of one or two wheels	50
9	[65]	Beams, small, of iron, for roofs always that cannot be made use of for other objects in which iron is employed	50
10	[34]	Books, printed with or without *plain* binding, with the exception of those specified in article 18 in this tariff.	1 00
11	[36]	Bricks and refractory earth	50
12	[10]	Brimstone. (See Sulphur, No. 88.)	
13	[13]	Cane-knives. (See Hoes No. 35.)	
14	[19]	Cars. (See Coaches, No. 18.)	
15	[49]	Cabinets of ancient coins and models of all kinds	1 00
16	[41]	Charts. (See Maps, No. 47.)	
17	[20]	Coal, of all classes	Free.
18	[19]	Coaches and cars for railway	Free.
19	[37]	Coat of arms. (See Type, No. 37).	
20	[21]	Collections, mineral, geological and all branches of natural history	75
21	[32]	Corn-meal and the hand-mills for making it	50
22	[40]	Corn	50
23	[18]	Crucibles, melting pots of all materials and sizes	50
24	[24]	Designs and models of machines, edifices, monuments, and ships	50
25	[23]	*Destrozos del cachalote* (pieces of whale)	50
26	[51]	Dry feed, straw	50
27	[55]	Dynamite. (See Powder, No. 63)	
28	[28]	Fruits and vegetables, fresh, with the exception of those specified in this tariff law	50
29	[45]	Fuse. (See Wicks, No. 99.)	
30	[5]	Geldings. (See Animals, No. 4.)	
31	[41]	Globes. (See Maps, No. 47.)	
32	[29]	Guano	50
33	[13]	Harrows. (See Hoes, No. 35.)	
34	[25]	Heading. (See Staves, No. 84.)	
35	[13]	Hoes (heavy), cane-knives, scythes, sickles, harrows, rakes, shovels, pickaxes, spades, hoes, and mattocks for agriculture	50
36	[22]	Houses of wood and iron, complete	50
37	[30]	Ice	50
38	[33]	Instruments, for the sciences	1 00
39	[62]	Ink, printers'	50
40	[3]	Iron or steel wire, for carding, from No. 26 up	50
41	[27]	Iron and steel, wrought, in rails for railways	50
42	[65]	Iron beams. (See Beams, No. 9.)	
43	[53]	Lithographic stones	50
44	[14]	Lime, hydraulic	50
45	[43]	Locomotives. (See Machinery, No. 43.)	
46	[7]	Masts, spars, and anchors for vessels, large or small	50
47	[41]	Maps, geographical, topographical, nautical charts and globes, terrestrial and celestial	1 00
48	[42]	I. Machines and apparatus of all classes for industrial, agricultural, and mining purposes, sciences and arts, and their separate extra parts and pieces	50
		II. The separate parts of machinery and apparatus that come united or separately are included in this exemption, not comprehending in this the bands of leather or rubber that serve to communicate movement when not imported at the same time with the machinery to which they are adapted.	
		III. The articles that can be made use of separately from the machinery or apparatus, as pig, hoop, nail, bar-iron, oils, cloths of wool, and other materials, cured or uncured skins, even when they come with the machinery, will be subject to the payment of duties according to this tariff law.	
	[43]	Machines of steam locomotives, iron or wooden ties, or other utensils for the construction of railways	Free.
50	[44]	Marble, in bulk or in blocks, for pavements of all dimensions	50
51	[13]	Mattocks. (See Hoes, No. 35.)	

*Centimeter=.3937 of an inch.

Free of duty—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Duty on each 100 kilograms gross.
52 [46]	Metals, precious, in bullion or in powder	Free.
53 [24]	Models. (See Designs, No. 24.)	
54 [47]	Molds and patterns for the arts	$0 50
55 [48]	Money, legal, of silver or gold, from all nations	Free.
56 [57]	Oars for small vessels	50
57 [8]	Oats, in grain or straw	50
58 [50]	Objects of natural history for museums and cabinets	50
59 [47]	Patterns. (See Molds, No. 54.)	
60 [15]	Pipes. (See Water-pipes, No. 98.)	
61 [13]	Pickaxes. (See Hoes, No. 35.)	
62 [18]	Pots. (See Crucibles, No. 23.)	
63 [55]	Powder, common, for mines, and dynamite for same object	50
64 [52]	I. Plants and seeds for the improvement of agriculture in quantities not exceeding 115 kilograms of each kind of seeds	50
	II. In order that seeds may be comprehended in this exemption, it will be necessary to specify in the respective consular invoices that they are imported for the improvement of agriculture.	
65 [6]	Plows and plowshares	50
66 [12]	Pumps for fire and common pumps of all classes and materials for irrigation and other purposes	50
67 [9]	Quicksilver	50
68 [13]	Rakes. (See Hoes, No. 35.)	
69 [64]	Rags or cloth of all kinds for fabrication of paper	50
70 [27]	Rails. (See Iron, No. 41.)	
71 [36]	Refractory earth. (See Bricks, No. 11.)	
72 [37]	Rules. (See Type, No. 93.)	
73 [58]	Salt, common, that is introduced through the Paso del Norte	50
74 [59]	Saltpeter	50
75 [13]	Scythes. (See Hoes, No. 35.)	
76 [52]	Seeds. (See Plants, No. 64.)	
77 [13]	Shovels. (See Hoes, No. 35.)	
78 [13]	Sickles. (See Hoes, No. 35.)	
79 [54]	Slates for roofs and pavements	50
80 [31]	Soda, hyposulphate of	50
81 [37]	Spaces. (See Type, No. 93.)	
82 [13]	Spades. (See Hoes, No. 35.)	
83 [7]	Spars. (See Masts, No. 46.)	
84 [25]	Staves and heading for barrels	50
85 [3]	Steel. (See Iron, No. 40.)	
86 [27]	Steel. (See Iron, No. 41.)	
87 [60]	Sulphate of copper	50
88 [10]	Sulphur, brimstone	50
89 [2]	Telegraph wire, the destination of which will be proven by the parties interested at seaport custom-houses	Free.
90 [16]	Teasels of wire, mounted on bands for machinery or vegetable teasels	50
91 [17]	Trucks. (See Barrows, No. 8.)	
92 [63]	Type, of wood and other utensils for lithography	50
93 [37]	Type, coats of arms, spaces, rules, vignettes, and type for printing of all kinds	50
94 [56]	Vaccine virus	50
95 [28]	Vegetables. (See Fruit, No. 28.)	
96 [37]	Vignettes. (See Type, No. 93.)	
97 [26]	Vessels, of all classes and forms, in their naturalization or sale, or in their introduction to navigate the bays, lakes, canals, or rivers of the republic	50
98 [15]	Water-pipes of all classes, materials, and dimensions, not considering comprehended in this exemption tubes of copper or other metal that do not come soldered or closed with seam or riveting in all their length, which will remain subject to the payment of duties according to their material	50
99 [45]	Wick and fuse for mines	50
100 [2]	Wire. (See Telegraph wire, No. 89.)	
101 [3]	Wire. (See Iron, No. 40.)	
102 [35]	Wood	50
103 [38]	Wood, of box	50
104 [39]	Wood, ordinary, for construction	50
	Sewing-machines with their separate parts and pieces	1 00

ART. 17. The executive of the union can dispense with the duties of importation to the sum of $100, on objects introduced into the Federal States for the purpose of favoring the better materials and to the aid of public beneficence.

CHAPTER VII.

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

ART. 18. All foreign merchandise, fruits and effects that are imported in this republic at the qualified ports of commerce (*de altura*) of the high seas, or by its frontier

custom-houses, with the exception of those specified in article 16 of this tariff law, shall pay the duties expressed by the following tariff:

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 Kilos, gross.
1 [35]	Absinthe, made from cane or other material, not specified, and in bottles and demijohns, without allowance for breakage or leakage, net weight	Kilo...	.....	$0 38 08	$0 50
2 [20]	Accordeons and armonicas, gross weight	..do ...	.....	43	75
3 [16]	Acetates, of all classes, net weight, including in this that of the inner package	..do ...	.....	15	50
	Acids:				
4 [18]	Of all substances, gaseous or liquid, net weight, including in this that of the inner package	..do ...	.....	25	50
5 [19]	In crystal or powder, net weight, including in this that of the inner package	..do ...	.....	1 00	75
6 [635]	Adornments, for ladies' shoes, of silk, that are not ornaments of fine metal, upon appraised value	.....	55	.....	1 00
7	Agates. (See Amber, No. 15.)				
8 [42]	Alabaster, and all classes of work of this material, with the exception of specified ones, gross weight	Kilo...	.....	24	50
	Albums:				
9 [55]	Fine, with or without photographs, with coverings of ivory, tortoise-shell, shell, or velvet, with or without clasps and adornments of gold or silver, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 15	1 00
10 [56]	Ordinary, with or without photographs, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	75
11 [61]	Alcohol or spirits of wine, in whatever kind of cask or package, without allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight	..do ...	.....	75	50
12 [78]	Almonds, sweet and bitter, without shell, net weight	..do ...	.....	20	1 00
13 [79]	Almonds, with shell	..do ...	.....	10	50
14 [64]	Alphabets, and numbers for marking, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
15 [115]	Amber, manufactures of, sea-foam, jet, agate, tortoise-shell, shell, or ivory, not specified, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 15	1 00
16 [89]	Ambergris, net weight, including in this that of the inner wrapper	..do ...	.....	15	1 00
17 [644]	Ammunition bags, powder-horns, and sacks of all classes for hunters, gross weight	..do ...	.....	43	50
18 [93]	Anis. (See Caraway seed, No. 188.)				
19	Anisado. (See Cognac, Nos. 253 and 254.)				
19a [165]	Anvils, square block of iron. (See Anvils in free list)	..do ...	.....	10	50
20 [99]	Apparatus, of gum-elastic, gutta-percha, silk, and other materials for medicinal and surgical uses, net weight, including in this that of the inner package	..do ...	.....	1 00	1 00
21	Armonicas. (See Accordeons, No. 2.)				
	Arms, fire:				
22 [109]	Breech or muzzle loading, entirely or partially gilded, plated, or nickeled, or, not being plated, shall have handle of ivory, shell, or other material, except wood, and their extra pieces, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 25	1 00
23 [110]	Breech or muzzle loading, black or of a bluish color, that have handles of wood, and their extra pieces, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 00	1 00
24 [111]	Not repeating or breech-loading, of whatever classes, and adornments, and their extra pieces, gross weight	..do ...	.....	75	75
25	Arrack. (See Rum, Nos. 792 and 793.)				
26 [123]	Atropia (drug), and its salts, net weight, including in this that of the inner wrapper	..do ...	.....	25	1 00
27 [502]	Axes and hatchets, gross weight	..do ...	.....	10	50
28 [395]	Axles and springs, for carriages	..do ...	.....	12	50
29 [802]	Bags, for hunters. (See Ammunition bags, No. 17.)				
30 [803]	Bags and valises, for traveling, of all classes and sizes, gross weight	..do ...	.....	43	50
31 [349]	Bags, or ready-made sacks, ordinary, of all materials, upon appraised value	.....	55	.....	50
32 [349]	Bagging. (See Linen goods, No. 583.)				
33 [260]	Bagging, of linen or hemp. (See Linen, No. 583.)				
34 [166]	Baize and plain flannel, of wool and other textures analogous to wool	Kilo...	.....	23	1 00
35 [157]	Baize and twilled flannel, of wool and other textures analogous to wool	..do ...	.....	29	1 00
36 [158]	Baize and flannel, plain, white, of wool and cotton, and other analogous textures	..do ...	.....	16½	1 00
37 [159]	Baize and plain flannel, colored, of linen and cotton and other analogous materials	..do ...	.....	19	1 00
38 [160]	Baize and flannel, twilled, of wool and cotton, and other analogous materials	..do ...	.....	23	1 00

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
39 [137]	Balances and scales of iron, copper, or brass, and their weights, gross weight	kilo...	.....	$0 29	$0 50
40 [137]	Balconies. (See Iron, worked or wrought, No. 533.)				
41 [138]	Ball molds, of whatever metal, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
	Balsams:				
42 [139]	Natural, net weight; including in this that of the inner wrapper, and without allowance for leakage and breakage	..do ...	.....	1 00	1 00
43 [140]	Compounded, net weight; including in this that of the inner wrapper, and without allowance for leakage and breakage	..do ...	.....	1 50	1 00
44 [172]	Balls, billiard, of ivory	..do ...	.....	3 72	1 00
	Bands:				
45 [141]	Leather, that do not come attached to any machinery and forming part of it, invoice value	.....	55	.....	75
46 [142]	Of rubber, &c	.....	55	.....	75
47 [143]	For waist, woolen, plain in texture, without embroidery	sq. m*.	.....	23	1 00
48 [144]	Twilled in texture, &c	..do ...	.....	29	1 00
49 [145]	Plain or twilled, embroidered in same material	..do ...	.....	32	1 00
50 [146]	Plain or twilled, embroidered in silk	..do ...	.....	40	1 00
51 [147]	For waist, of crape of silk, even when they have on their edges other material not fine metal, net weight	kilo...	.....	9 56	1 00
52 [148]	Of silk, plain or embroidered, even when bordered with some other material not fine metal, net weight	..do ...	.....	14 34	1 00
	Barley:				
53 [295]	Not pearl, net weight	..do ...	.....	03	50
54 [295]	Pearl. (See Seeds, medicinal, No. 831.)				
55 [343]	Bark, medicinal, gross weight	..do ...	.....	20	50
	Baskets, large and small:				
56 [253]	Of cane, bamboo, wood, or wire, gross weight	..do ...	.....	43	75
57 [254]	Not specified, with the exception of those of gold or silver, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 15	1 00
58 [153]	Batiste, linen. (See Cambric, No. 160.)				
	Beads:				
59 [1]	Glass bugles, polished, cut, or ground, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
60 [2]	Uncut or unground, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
61 [365]	Of glass, according to their class. (See Beads, Nos. 64 and 65.)				
62 [366]	Covered with crape of all kinds and imitation pearls, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 15	75
63 [367]	Of ordinary size and very small, common metal, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 15	75
64 [377]	Seed glass, polished, cut, and ground, and imitation of garnet, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
65 [378]	Of glass that are not cut nor ground, and rosaries made of the same, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
66 [720]	Beaver fur of all classes, net weight	..do ...	.....	2 87	1 00
	Beds and cots:				
67 [233]	Of iron, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
68 [234]	Of brass, though having iron parts, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
	Beer and cider:				
69 [304]	In bottles, without allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight	do ... / do ...	..... /	1 / 20	50
70 [305]	In casks, without allowance for leakage, net weight	do ... / do ...	..... /	* / 10	50
	Bells:				
71 [292]	Large and small, of metal not gold or silver, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
71a [288]	For animals, of iron or brass, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
	Belts or girdles:				
72 [312]	Of all classes not specified, and whose buckles are *not* of silver or gold; gross weight	..do ...	.....	43	75
73 [313]	Of silk, or other material with mixture of silk, with or without buckle *not* of gold or silver, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 15	1 00
	Bellows:				
74 [475]	Hand, for chimneys, pianos, and other uses, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
75 [476]	For forges, gross weight	..do ...	....	10	50
76 [632]	Billiard tables, of all materials, not including the cloth, upon appraised value	.....	55	.....	50
77 [666]	Bismuth, oxide or sub-nitrate of, gross weight	kilo...	.....	1 00	1 00

* 1 linear meter equals 39.37 inches.

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
78 [169]	Bits of iron for beasts. (See Bridles, No. 134.)				
79 [170]	Bits, parts of, and wheels (*rodetes*) of iron or brass, gross weight	kilo...	.....	$0 29	$0 50
80 [493]	Bitters, net weight, without allowance for breakage	..do ...	.....	25	50
	Blanket-cloaks (*sarapes y tilmas*):				
81 [808]	Of cotton, stamped or striped	sq. m.*	.....	72	1 00
82 [809]	Of wool, stamped or striped, without flowing sleeves, borders, or works	..do ...	.....	1 00	1 00
	Blankets (*sarapes*):				
83 [810]	Of wool (shaped for the arms to be free), with borders worked or stamped	..do ..	.....	2 00	1 00
84 [811]	Of wool imitation of those of Saltillo, worked or stamped	..do ...	.....	8 00	1 00
85 [812]	Blanket-cloaks, striped or stamped, of wool and cotton in any proportion that the mixture may be, not having the border worked	..do ...	.....	75	1 00
	Blankets:				
86 [813]	Striped or stamped, of wool and cotton, in whatever proportion the mixture may be	..do ...	.....	1 00	1 00
87 [814]	Imitation of those of Saltillo, worked or stamped, of wool, with mixture of cotton or linen in any proportion	..do ..	.....	6 00	100
88 [815]	Imitation of those of Saltillo, worked or stamped, of wool, with mixture of silk in any proportion	..do ...	.....	12 00	1 00
89 [467]	Of wool, plain or stamped	..do ...	.....	48	1 00
90 [468]	Of wool, not worked or stamped	..do ...	.....	96	1 00
91 [469]	Of cotton and wool, plain or stamped, in whatever proportion the mixture may be	..do ...	.....	72	1 00
92 [409]	Blades. (See Swords, No. 903.)				
93 [163]	Blacking and polish for shoes, gross weight	kilo...	.....	19	50
94 [164]	Blacking of all classes not specified in this tariff, gross weight	..do ...	.....	25	50
	Blinds:				
95 [724]	Window. (See Window Blinds, No. 1095.)				
96 [863]	Other. (See Window Blinds, No. 1095.)				
	Blondes and laces:				
97 [168]	Of silk, and their imitations, net weight	..do ...	.....	34 41	1 00
98 [169]	Of silk, with beads, invoice value	.....	55	.....	1 00
99 [53]	Blouses, scarfs, and coverings of woolen yarn, with the exception of those specified in Nos. 1060 and 538 to 540 for adults and children, even though they may have some ornaments of silk, net weight	kilo...	.....	1 72	1 00
100 [767]	Bodkins, for sewing of any material not silver or gold, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	75
	Books:				
101 [557]	Blank or ruled, of all sizes, with ordinary binding, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	75
102 [558]	Bound with velvet, shell, tortoise-shell, ivory, or metal, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 15	75
	Boots or half-boots:				
103 [176]	Of cow-hide of more than 18 centimeters of sole	doz ...	.....	16 50	1 00
104 [177]	Of calf-skin or patent leather that exceed 18 centimeters of sole	..do ...	.....	27 00	1 00
105 [856]	Boot-hooks, with or without boxes, gross weight	kilo...	.....	43	50
	Bolts:				
106 [710]	For tops of doors, of iron, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
107 [711]	Of brass, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
108 [458]	Bolts. (See Hinges, Nos. 503 and 504.)				
109 [118]	Bone or whalebone, manufactures of, not specified, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
	Bosoms:				
110 [714]	Cotton of all classes, for shirts	doz ...	.....	50	1 00
111 [715]	Plain, of linen, for shirts, of all classes	..do ...	.....	1 50	1 00
112 [716]	Of linen, embroidered, for shirts of all classes	..do ...	.....	2 50	1 00
113 [465]	Bottles or flasks of metal or glass, covered with leather, wicker-work, or gutta-percha, gross weight	kilo...	.....	29	50
	Boxes:				
114 [198]	Of iron, for carriages, in which the axles run, gross weight	..do ...	.....	12	50
115 [212]	Of paints for artists, schools, &c., of all kinds, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
116 [213]	For snuff, cigars, cigarettes, matches, &c., of ordinary metal without plating or gilding, of leather, wood, paste-board, horn, gum, or other analogous materials, gross weight	..do ...	.....	57	7

* 1 meter equals 39.37 inches.

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	In- Per cent. on voice value	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
117 [214]	Boxes—Continued.				
	Of plated or gilded metal, tortoise-shell, shell,				
118 [216]	ivory, or other analogous materials, gross weight	kilo...	.....	$1 15	$1 00
119 [217]	For jewelry, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	1 00
	Same, of all classes, for reactive chemicals, gross				
120 [218]	weight	..do ...	.....	3 00	1 00
	And manufactures of paper and paste-board, with				
	all classes of ornaments except plated or gilded				
121 [219]	metal, gross weight	..do ...	.....	43	75
	Not specified, except those of gold and silver, gross				
122 [859]	weight	..do ...	.....	1 15	1 00
123 [863]	Braces, suspenders of all kinds, for men, gross weight	..do ...	.....	57	50
124 [863]	Braids:				
125 [306]	Of cotton or linen. (See Tapes, Nos. 979 and 980.)				
	Of wool. (See Tapes, No. 980.)				
126 [605]	(See Tapes, No. 979.)				
127 [119]	Brass:				
	Leaf, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	75
	Manufactures of copper, zinc, pewter, or white				
	metal, that are not tinned iron or *plaque*, gross				
128 [551]	weight	..do ...	.....	36	75
129 [552]	In sheets or rolls, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
	In rods of more than five millimeters in diameter,				
130 [761]	gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
131 [765]	Breastpins. (See Rings, Nos. 775 and 776.)				
132 [611]	Breast protector, for fencing. (See Gloves, No. 441.)				
133 [542]	Breast pumps and feeding bottles. (See Glass, No. 434.)				
134 [470]	Bricks, fire	M.	.....	2 20	50
135 [303]	Bridles and bits of all classes, for horses, gross weight	kilo...	.....	19	50
	Bristles for shoemakers, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
136 [208]	Brushes:				
	For shoes, horses, and scrubbing brushes, gross				
137 [299]	weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
	For tables, clothes, hair, teeth, nails, and hats, set				
138 [300]	in bone, wood, horn, or gutta percha, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
	For tables, &c., set in ivory, shell, tortoise-shell,				
139 [752]	and plated or gilded metal, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	75
	Feather, for dusting, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
140 [504]	Buckles and clasps:				
	Of iron or brass, for harnesses, trimmings, or other				
	articles of saddle and harness-ware, covered or				
	uncovered, that are not plated nor gilded, gross				
141 [505]	weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
142 [506]	Of metal, for all uses, plated or gilded, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 15	75
	Of all classes, for dresses, boots and shoes, traces,				
143 [1]	cravats, and other uses, not plated or gilded, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
144 [171]	Bugles. (See Beads, Nos. 59 and 60.)				
145 [769]	Bugles, horns, or trumpets, for coaches, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
	Burners, of iron and other materials, for lamps, gross				
146 [190]	weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
	Busts, according to class. (See Statues, Nos. 931 to 934.)				
147	Busts. (See Statues, No. 931.)				
148 [614]	Butter, net weight; including in this that of the inner wrapper	..do ...	.....	24	50
	Buttons:				
149 [184]	Of iron, of all classes, for clothing, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
150 [185]	Of iron, brass, porcelain, glass, or wood, with or without screws, for boxes, drawers, and doors, gross weight	..do ...	.....	24	50
151 [186]	Plated or gilded, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	75
152 [187]	Made of silk or only covered, of shell, ivory, jet, or other analogous materials, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	75
153 [188]	Made or covered of any material other than silk, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
154 [189]	Of white or yellow metal, not plated nor gilded, of glass, porcelain, bone, wood, gutta-percha, and other analogous materials, for clothing, gross weight	..do ...	.....	25	50
	Cacao beans:				
155 [202]	Of Guayaquil, Para, or the Isles, net weight	..do ...	.....	12	50
156 [203]	Of Carupaño, net weight	..do ...	.....	18	75
157 [204]	Of Maracaibo, Caracas, and any other of fine quality, net weight	..do ...	.....	24	75
158 [536]	Cages, for birds, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
159 [528]	Calicoes. (See Cotton goods, Nos. 284 and 285.)				

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
160 [235]	Cambric, fine linen lawn	sq. m.*	.....	$0 39	$1 00
161 [725]	Camel-hair brushes. (See Paint Brushes, No. 671.)				
162 [57]	Camphor, net weight, including in this the weight of the inner wrapper	kilo...	.....	50	75
163 [87]	Canary bird seed, gross weight	..do ...	.....	07	50
164 [255]	Candlesticks. (See Chandeliers, Nos. 217 to 220.)				
165 [256]	Candlesticks, of brass, not plated or gilded, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
166 [54]	Candle-holders, or branches for fixing against a wall, not gilded or plated, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	.....
167 [866]	Candlesticks, wooden, with or without frame, for factories, gross weight	..do ...	.....	57	50
	Candles:				
168 [867]	Wax, gross weight	..do ...	.....	70	50
169 [868]	Spermaceti, gross weight	..do ...	.....	57	50
170 [869]	Stearine of any class, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
171 [870]	Paraffine, gross weight	..do ...	.....	38	50
172 [871]	Tallow, gross weight	..do ...	.....	08	50
	Canes:				
173 [152]	Of all kinds, not having gold or silver handle, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	75
174 [153]	With handles of gold or silver, or of both materials, with or without precious stones, invoice value	.....	13	.....	1 00
175 [162]	Cane, used for furniture, gross weight	kilo...	.....	18	50
176 [199]	Canton crape silk in the piece, net weight	..do ...	.....	9 56	1 00
177 [000]	Canvas. (See Thread, No. 1,000.)				
178 [000]	Canvas or sail cloth, of cotton, all classes	sq. m.*	.....	16	1 00
179 [000]	Canvas, of linen or hemp, according to class. (See Linen, Nos. 583 to 585.)				
180 [58]	Capers, large or small, prepared or in brine, net weight	kilo...	.....	10	50
	Caps:				
181 [205]	Of all materials, with or without forepieces, and without ornaments	doz ...	.....	3 00	1 00
182 [206]	Of all materials, with or without forepieces, and with ornaments, upon invoice value	..do ...	.....	55	1 00
183 [490]	Of cotton, wool, or linen netting, white or colored, for men and boys	..do ...	.....	2 00	1 00
184 [491]	Of silk netting or other texture, net weight	kilo...	.....	9 56	1 00
185 [492]	"Greek," of silk or embroidered or plain or metal, upon appraised value	..do ...	.....	55	1 00
186 [291]	For all kinds of arms, gross weight. (Rifle caps are prohibited except by previous permission)	..do ...	.....	43	50
187 [263]	Capsules, medicinal, of all substances, net weight, including in this that of the inner wrapper	..do ...	.....	1 50	1 00
188 [59]	Caraway seed and anise seed, net weight	..do ...	.....	10	50
189 [66]	Carpets or rugs of hemp or tow	*sq. m.	.....	16	1 00
	Carpets:				
190 [67]	Of coarse frieze, of plain or crossed texture or of beaten wool	..do ...	.....	65	1 00
191 [68]	Brussels, uncut, rough	..do ...	.....	97	1 00
192 [69]	Brussels, or velvet, smooth	..do ...	.....	1 40	1 00
193 [70]	Corded, with cotton warp	..do ...	.....	80	1 00
	Carriages:				
194 [280]	Of two seats and two wheels, with or without cover	each ..	.....	66 00	50
195 [281]	Open, of two wheels and more than two seats, with or without cover	..do ...	.....	88 00	50
	Carriages and coupés:				
196 [282]	Closed, four wheels and two seats	..do ...	.....	132 00	50
197 [283]	Open, four wheels and more than two seats	..do ...	.....	176 00	50
198 [284]	Carriages, not specified, such as landaus, berlins, phaetons, and other coaches of four wheels and more than two seats	..do ...	.....	396 00	50
199 [285]	Small, of all classes, for children, upon appraised value	.....	55	.....	50
200 [286]	Two wheels, without covering or lining of any sort, and without being varnished or polished in painting	..do ...	.....	88 00	50
201 [387]	Four wheels, without covering or lining of any sort, and without being varnished or polished in painting	..do ...	.....	176 00	50
202 [274]	Cartridge-shells, for fire-arms, gross weight	kilo...	.....	45	50
203 [275]	Cartridges for fire-arms, gross weight	..do ...	.....	50	50
	Carts for oxen and mules and cars:				
204 [277]	Two wheels	each ..	.....	33 00	50
205 [278]	Four wheels	..do ...	.....	66 00	50

* 1 meter is equal to 39.37 inches.

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
206 [279]	Carts, small hand, two wheels	each		$3 00	$0 50
207 [433]	Cases for scissors and other instruments, and dressing-cases of all classes, with the furnishings and adornments, *not* gilded or plated, gross weight	kilo		86	75
208 [432]	Same, for, &c., that *are* gilded or plated, gross weight	do		1 15	1 00
209 [466]	Cases, for bottles and liquors, of all classes, gross weight	do		1 15	1 00
210 [489]	Cassimeres, heavy or light groundwork and woof, of wool of all colors, with or without mixture of other material	do		1 40	1 00
211	Casters. (See Cruets, Nos. 318 and 319.)				
	Chains:				
212 [162]	For interior of watches. (See Chains, No. 215.)				
213 [207]	Of iron, gross weight	do		10	50
214 [208]	Of brass, gross weight	do		29	50
215 [209]	Watch chains, of all materials, not silver or gold, gross weight	do		86	76
216 [481]	Chamois skin, of all classes. (See Skins, No. 885.)				
217 [100]	Chandeliers and candelabras of crystal and metal, gilded or plated in whatever proportion, gross weight	do		1 00	1 00
218 [101]	Chandeliers and lamps of crystal and ordinary metal, not gilded or plated, in any proportion, gross weight	do		29	50
	Chandeliers, candelabras, and lamps:				
219 [102]	Of metal, plated or gilded, gross weight	do		1 00	1 00
220 [103]	Of metal, ordinary, *not* plated or gilded, gross weight	do		29	50
221 [770]	Cheese, of all classes, net weight, including in this that of the inner wrapper	do		14	50
222 [41]	Chess, according to class. (See Games of diversion, Nos. 424 and 425.)				
	Chemises:				
223 [241]	Of cotton, for ladies, plain or embroidered	dozen		7 00	1 00
224 [242]	Of cotton, for girls, plain or embroidered	do		3 50	1 00
225 [243]	Of wool netting, underskirts, net weight	kilo		1 60	1 00
226 [249]	Of linen, plain, for ladies	dozen		12 00	1 00
227 [250]	Of linen, embroidered, for ladies	do		24 00	1 00
228 [318]	Chloride of gold, net weight, including in this that of the inner package	kilo		25 00	1 00
229 [382]	Chocolate, of all classes, net weight	do		50	50
230	Cider, in casks. (See Beer, No. 70.)				
231 [820]	Same in bottles. (See Beer, No. 69.)				
232 [305]	Cigar boxes, according to class. (See boxes, Nos. 116 and 117.)				
233 [305]	Cigars. (See Tobacco, No. 1022.)				
234 [768]	Cigar cases, according to class. (See Boxes, Nos. 116 and 117.)				
235 [768]	Cigars, fine quality. (See Tobacco, No. 1023.)				
236 [257]	Cinnamon of all kinds, including cassia, net weight	do		1 00	75
237	Clasps. (See Hooks, Nos. 512 and 513.)				
238	Cloaks. (See Blankets, Nos. 81 and 82.)				
239 [755]	Cloaks, or talma, for men, of wool, upon appraised value		55		1 00
	Clocks:				
240 [792]	Fine, for table or wall, not of gold or silver, gross weight	kilo		86	75
241 [793]	Ordinary, for table or wall, with or without case of wood, gross weight	do		29	50
242 [800]	Clothing, ready-made, of cotton, wool, or linen, not otherwise stated, invoice value		132		1 00
243 [670]	Cloth, of all classes and colors, with warp and woof of wool, plain, worked, corded, or flowered	sq. m.*		1 56	1 00
244 [315]	Cloves, large and small, net weight	kilo		60	73
245 [322]	Coaches. (See Carriages, No. 198.)				
246 [605]	Cocks, of copper, bronze, brass, pelter, zinc, iron, or wood, for emptying barrels or other depositories, gross weight	do		19	50
247 [620]	Cockles. (See Tunny, No. 1040.)				
248 [323]	Codeine, net weight, including in this that of the inner wrapper	do		30	1 00
249 [136]	Cod-fish, dry or smoked, and any other fish prepared in the same manner, net weight	do		10	50
	Coffee:				
250 [210]	Net weight	do		10	50
251 [863]	Roasters, gross weight	do		19	50
252 [323]	Coffers of iron. (See Safes, No. 798.)				

*1 meter is equal to 39.37 inches.

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
	Cognac, including anisado:				
253 [33]	In bottles or demijohns, without allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight	kilo		$0 38	$0 50
254 [34]	In vessels of wood, without allowance for leakage, net weight	do		38 5¾	50
255 [365]	Collars and cuffs, plain or embroidered, of cotton or linen, upon appraised value		55		1 00
256	Colors. (See Paints, No. 674.)				
257 [329]	Columns, of iron, gross weight	do		29	50
	Combs:				
258 [86]	Curry and iron combs, gross weight	do		19	50
259 [717]	Of composition of all classes, gross weight	do		23	50
260 [718]	All sizes, of tortoise shell, ivory, or shell, with or without ornaments, gross weight	do		1 15	75
261 [719]	All sizes, of japanned iron, horn, gutta percha, bone, or wood, with or without ordinary metal, gross weight	do		29	50
262 [894]	Confections and sweetmeats of all kinds, and preserved fruits, including in the weight the boxes or vessels that contain them, net weight	do		1 43	50
263 [322]	Copper in sheets, gross weight	do		33	50
264 [331]	Coral, fine, manufactured or unmanufactured, gross weight	do		3 60	1 00
265 [559]	Cordials, in bottles or earthenware, without allowance for leakage or breakage, gross weight	do		33 8	50
266 [337]	Cord of wool. (See Tapes, No. 980.)				
267 [338]	Cord of silk, net weight	do		14 34	1 00
268 [336]	Cork in bulk or in plates, net weight	do		6	50
269 [838]	Corks, net weight	do		19	50
270 [858]	Cork-screws, all classes, gross weight	do		43	50
271 [610]	Corn of Guinea or millet, spike or ear of, gross weight	do		2	50
	Corsets of cotton, wool, or linen:				
272 [339]	For girls	doz		2	50
273 [340]	For ladies	do		6 00	1 00
	Cosmetics;				
274 [348]	For maces of billiard tables, gross weight	kilo		25	50
275 [348]	For the hair. (See Perfumery, No. 713.)				
276 [71]	Cotton, waste and soiled cotton thread, to clean machinery, gross weight	do		1	50
	Cotton:				
277 [72]	Unginned, gross weight	do		2	50
278 [73]	Ginned, gross weight	do		7	50
	Cotton goods:				
279 [560]	Coarse or common, white or colored, loosely woven, inferior to muslin, and equal in texture to that known by the name of (*mirritaque*) manila grass cloth	sq. m.*		9	1 00
280 [561]	White or colored muslin, with the exception of those comprehended in No. 279, not embroidered nor in open work	do		16	1 00
281 [562]	Plain brownish, unbleached	do		9. 40	1 00
282 [563]	Plain white, that do not exceed 33 threads in a square of ¼ centimeter per side	do		9. 35	1 00
283 [564]	Of more than 33 threads, &c	do		16. 35	1 00
284 [565]	Plain, dyed, or stamped, that do not exceed 30 threads in a square of ¼ centimeter	do		14. 30	1 00
285 [566]	Or more than 30 threads, &c	do		16. 30	1 00
286 [567]	Twilled, white or brownish, and ginghams	do		16	1 00
287 [568]	White, mottled, or brownish, that are not satin finish, damask like, plush-like, or velvet-like	do		16	1 00
288 [569]	Cotton goods and textures of cotton, white or colored, embroidered or in open work	do		19	1 00
289 [764]	Cotton net of all classes and colors, net weight; including in this that of the boxes that contain them, and the wrappers around them	kilo		6 00	1 00
290 [291]	Cots, iron. (See Beds, No. 67.)				
291 [291]	Brass. (See Beds, No. 68.)				
292 [292]	Camp, of wood, including coverings and mattresses when attached to the same, gross weight	do		15	50
293 [293]	Of iron, including, &c	do		19	50
294 [294]	Of brass, including, &c	do		29	50
295 [443]	Counters of ivory or shell, gross weight	do		86	75
296 [444]	Counters and dice, for games, of pasteboard, bone, brass, or wood, gross weight	do		29	50
297 [326]	Counterpanes. (See Coverlets, Nos. 302 to 304).				
298 [368]	Coupes, closed. (See Carriages, Nos. 196 and 197.)				

* 1 meter equals 39.37 inches.

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
299 [846]	Court-plaster. (See Plaster, No 739.)				
300 [340]	Covers of silk for parasols. (See Linings, No. 589.)				
301 [837]	Covers or screens of woven wire for viands, gross weight	kilo...	.....	$0 29	$0 50
302 [319]	Coverlets and counterpanes:				
	Of cotton, and other textures analogous to cotton	sq. m.*	.....	74	1 00
303 [320]	Of wool, &c	..do ...	.....	1 52	1 00
304 [321]	Of wool and cotton, &c., analogous to wool and cotton	..do ...	.....	1 14	1 00
305 [320]	Coverlets of silk. (See Table covers, No. 974.)				
306 [258]	Crabs (shell-fish). (See Tunny, No. 1040.)				
307 [481]	Crackers, all classes, gross weight	kilo...	.....	12	50
	Cravats:				
308 [332]	Of cotton	doz ...	.....	25	1 00
309 [333]	Of linen	..do ...	.....	50	1 00
310 [334]	Of wool	..do ...	.....	50	1 00
311 [335]	Of silk, of all classes, with or without springs and frames, net weight	kilo...	.....	18 00	1 00
	Crinolines of all classes:				
312 [350]	For girls	doz ...	.....	1 50	50
313 [351]	For ladies	..do ..	.....	4 50	50
	Crockery and porcelain:				
314 [601]	Manufactured in pieces of all forms, classes, and sizes; with the exception of those quoted, and *not* including toys of No. 1030; without allowance for breakage, gross weight	kilo...	.....	14	50
315 [602]	In pieces of all forms, classes, and sizes, with mountings or ornaments of ordinary metal, white or yellow, without allowance for breakage, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
316 [603]	In pieces, &c., or ornaments of metals plated or gilded, without allowance for breakage, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 15	50
317 [355]	Crosses and medals of ordinary metal, that is not plated or gilded, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
318 [11]	Cruets of wood or ordinary metal, with or without bottles, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	75
319 [12]	Cruets of plated or gilded metal, with or without bottles, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 00	1 00
320	Cruet stands. (See Cruets, Nos. 318 and 319.)				
	Crystal and glass:				
321 [352]	Manufactured in pieces of all forms, classes, and sizes, with the exception of those quoted, without allowance for breakage, gross weight	..do ...	.....	17	50
322 [353]	And sizes, with mountings and ornaments of ordinary metal, white or yellow, without allowance for breakage, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
323 [354]	Ornaments of metal, plated, or gilded, without, &c	..do ...	.....	1 15	50
	Crystals:				
324 [875]	For watches, gross weight	..do ...	.....	24	50
325 [876]	Loose for eye-glasses, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
326	Cuffs. (See Collars, No. 255.)				
327 [767]	Of cotton. (See Collars, No. 255.)				
328 [330]	Cummin seed, net weight	..do ...	.....	7	50
329 [865]	Cups of leather. (See Washbowls, No. 1069.)				
330 [716]	Curry-combs, iron. (See Combs, No. 258.)				
	Curtains:				
331 [344]	Of cotton-muslin, plain or embroidered, upon appraised value	.....	55	.....	1 00
332 [345]	Of cotton-net, plain or emboridered, net weight	..do ...	.....	6	50
333 [346]	Of linen, plain or embroidered, upon appraised value	.....	55	.....	1 00
334 [325]	Cushions and inner linings for carriages, upon appraised value	.....	55	.....	50
335 [385]	Damask of wool. (See Woolen goods, No. 1117.)				
336 [385]	Demijohns of all sizes, without allowance for breakage, gross weight	..do ...	.....	4	50
337 [389]	Diamonds, mounted, for cutting glass, gross weight	..do ...	.....	57	75
338 [383]	Dice for games. (See Counters, No. 296.)				
339 [390]	Digitaline (alkaloid), net weight, including in this that of the inner wrapper	..do ...	.....	25 00	1 00
340 [391]	Diligences (carriages, see also Carriages), all classes and dimensions	each..	.....	150 00	50

* 1 meter equals 39.37 inches.

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
341 [392]	Documents of all classes, printed, ruled, and engraved or lithographed, with or without spaces for writing in	each		$57 00	$0 75
342 [292]	Dominoes. (See Games, Nos. 414 and 425.)				
	Drawers, of cotton cloth:				
343 [226]	For adults	doz		4 00	1 00
344 [227]	For children	do		2 00	1 00
	Drawers, under:				
345 [228]	Of cotton netting, net weight	kilo		1 50	1 00
346 [229]	Of woolen netting, net weight	do		1 60	1 00
	Drawers, of linen:				
347 [230]	For adults	doz		6 00	1 00
348 [231]	For children	do		3 00	1 00
349 [232]	Drawers, of silk netting, net weight	kilo		14 34	1 00
350 [385]	Draughts, games of. (See Games, Nos. 424 and 425.)				
351 [651]	Dressing cases. (See Cases, Nos. 207 and 208.)				
352 [393]	Drugs, medicinal, natural, and chemical products, and the various goods sold in a drug-store that are employed in medicine and in the arts and the vessels, and every class of utensils for medicine or pharmacy that are not specified in the nomenclature of this tariff; upon the invoice value		88		50
353 [609]	Dyewoods, in blocks or in paper, gross weight	kilo		05	50
354	Edging of tapes. (See Tapes, No. 979.)				
355 [795]	Elastics of rubber and cotton for shoes and other uses, gross weight	do		57	50
356 [796]	Elastics, &c., and silk for, &c	do		1 25	75
357 [396]	Elaterium (chemical substance), net weight; including in this that of the inner package	do		30 00	1 00
358 [397]	Elixirs, medicinal, of all substances and kinds, net weight, including in this that of the vessel containing them	do		1 00	50
359 [174]	Embroidery of all kinds entirely of cotton or linen, invoice value		55		1 00
	Embroidery:				
360 [500]	Of wool, net weight	kilo		2 86	1 00
361 [501]	Of silk, net weight	do		8 60	1 00
362 [409]	Emery, in powder, gross weight	do		07	50
363 [408]	Enamel, in leaves or cut in small pieces, gross weight	do		86	75
364 [493]	Engravings. (See Prints, No. 760.)				
365 [772]	Erasers, for slates, gross weight	do		07	50
366 [406]	Essences of sarsaparilla, of Bristol, Townsend, or any other manufacture, net weight; including in this that of the inner package	do		75	50
367 [406]	Essences and extracts for the toilet. (See Perfumery, No. 713.)				
368 [434]	Ether, of all substances, net weight; including in this that of the inner wrapper	do		20	50
369 [436]	Extract of meat, upon appraised value		55		50
370 [437]	Extract of logwood, net weight; including in this that of the inner wrapper	kilo		10	50
371 [437]	Extracts, aromatic, for toilet. (See Perfumery, No. 713.)				
372 [438]	Extracts of all substances for medicinal uses, net weight; including in this that of the inner wrapper	do		3 00	1 00
373 [96]	Eye-glasses, with or without spectacle mountings, Nos. 6 and 8, in common cases, gross weight	do		20	50
374 [290]	Eyelets and sockets, white and yellow, of common, metal, for tailors and shoemakers, gross weight	do		29	50
375 [657]	Fancy work, all kinds, on cards or perforated paper, gross weight	do		57	50
	Fans:				
376 [3]	Ordinary, of straw, pasteboard, or linen, without sticks, gross weight	do		19	50
377 [4]	Common, with sticks of wood, horn, or bone, and all that are not specified, gross weight	do		86	75
378 [5]	With sticks of shell, ivory, or tortoise-shell, with or without adornments, loose in box	each		2 25	1 00
379 [26]	Fasteners of iron and brass for doors, windows, &c., gross weight	kilo		19	50
380	Faucets. (See Cocks, No. 246.)				
381 [445]	Felt, of wool, in rolls, net weight	do		20	50
382 [446]	Felts, for frames of hats, gross weight	do		1 90	75
	Fire grates, foot stoves, bake ovens, and cooking stoves:				
383 [380]	With outfits, with ornaments of brass, gross weight	do		29	50
384 [381]	Without ornaments of brass, gross weight	do		19	50
385 [461]	Fire-places of iron, for blacksmiths. (See Fire-grates, Nos. 383 and 384.)				

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
386 [725]	Fish, preserved, except those included in No. 1040, net weight; including in this the inner wrapper	kilo		$0 72	$0 50
387 [725]	Fish and cockles of any class, pickled, salted, or seasoned with salt or in oil, including sardines in tomato, butter, or oil. (See Tunny. No. 1040.)				
388 [725]	Fish, dried or smoked. (See Codfish, No. 249.)				
389 [97]	Fish-hooks, all classes and sizes, gross weight	do		58	50
390 [258]	Fixtures for coach-poles. (See Rings, No. 774.)				
391 [464]	Flannel, according to its class. (See Baize, Nos. 34 to 38.)				
392	Flasks. (See Bottles, No. 113.)				
393 [407]	Flint and steel, for pocket use, gross weight	do		43	50
394 [503]	Flour, of wheat, of all classes, net weight	do		10	50
395 [459]	Flowers: Artificial and plumes for ornaments, net weight; including the weight of the boxes that contain them	do		2 86	1 00
396 [460]	Medicinal, gross weight	do		20	50
397 [461]	Foils, with or without hilt, gross weight	do		43	50
398	Forks. (See Spoons, Nos. 913 to 917, and Knives, Nos. 551 to 553.)				
399 [414]	Forms, for invoices, drafts, &c. (See Documents.)				
400 [112]	Frames of glazed linen for bonnets and hats for ladies and children, gross weight	do		19	50
401 [415]	Frames for parasols, shades, and umbrellas, gross weight	do		60	75
402 [618]	Frames and moldings of wood, gilded or not, gross weight	do		43	50
403 [454]	Fringes and trimmings: Of cotton, not including fringe, white or colored, net weight; including in the weight that of the pasteboard-box that contains them, and in case they come loose the card on which they are wrapped	do		2 00	1 00
404 [455]	Of wool, with or without beads, net weight	do		2 86	1 00
405 [406]	Of silk, without ornaments, net weight	do		14 34	1 00
406 [457]	With ornaments that are not of fine metal, upon appraised value		55		1 00
	Fruits:				
407 [471]	Dried, net weight	kilo		05	50
408 [472]	In their own juice, net weight; including in the weight that of the vessel containing them	do		50	50
409 [473]	In brandy, wine, or liquor, net weight; including in the weight that of the vessels that contain them	do		72	50
410 [474]	Medicinal, gross weight	do		20	50
411 [476]	Fulminants (See Caps, No. 186.)				
412	Fur. (See Hair, No. 470.)				
413 [640]	Furniture, of all classes and materials with exception of that quoted in this tariff, upon appraised value		55		50
	Gaiters:				
414 [178]	Of leather, of all classes, with or without elastic, that exceed 18 centimeters of sole	doz		13 00	1 00
415 [179]	Of leather or other material than silk, with or without ornaments or elastic, for ladies, that exceed 18 centimeters of sole	do		13 00	1 00
416 [179]	Of wool. (See Blouses, No. 90.)				
417 [180]	Of silk, with or without adornments or elastic, for ladies, that exceed 18 centimeters of sole	do		17 00	1 00
418 [181]	Of leather or any other material except silk, with or without ornaments or elastic, that do not exceed 18 centimeters of sole	do		7 00	1 00
419 [182]	Of silk, with or without ornaments and elastics, that do not exceed 18 centimeters of sole	do		10 00	1 00
	Galloon and textures of white or yellow metal:				
420 [477]	Not gilded or plated, gross weight	kilo		1 19	1 00
421 [478]	Gilded or plated, in any proportion, gross weight	do		2 38	1 00
422 [479]	Galloon and textures of silver of one or two shades, with or without alloy of other metal, net weight	do		12 00	1 00
423 [480]	Galloon and textures of gilded silver of one or two shades, with or without alloy of other metal, net weight	do		14 00	1 00
	Games of diversion, as lottery, chess, dominoes, draughts, and others:				
424 [538]	Of diversion, of pasteboard, bone, or wood and their boards	do		29	50
425 [539]	Of ivory or shell and their boards, gross weight	do		86	75
426 [493]	Garnet, imitation of. (See Beads, No. 64.)				
427 [595]	Garters: Of cotton, with clasps or buckles, including in the weight the pasteboards that contain them, net weight	do		57	1 00

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice number.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
	Garters—Continued.				
428 [596]	Of linen or hemp, of all classes, with clasps or buckles, gross weight	kilo...	.....	$0 57	$1 00
429 [597]	Of silk, with or without adornments, net weight	..do ...	.....	14 34	1 00
430 [201]	Geldings	e'ch ..	.....	36 00	1 00
	Gin:				
431 [27]	In earthen jars, bottles, demijohns, without allowance for breakage or leakage, net weight.	kilo...	.....	48 10	50
432 [28]	In casks, without allowance for leakage, net weight.	..do ...	.....	38 8	50
433	Ginghams. (See Cotton goods, No. 286.)				
	Glass:				
434 [280]	Cut in any shape, as pendants for lamps, chandeliers, and candle-holders, as well as for breast pumps, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
435 [260]	Ornaments, cut for embroidery with wire, according to class. (See Wire, curled, Nos. 105 to 107.				
436 [350]	See Eye-glasses, No. 373.)				
437 [367]	Glasses for counting thread in cloth. (See Lenses, No. 578.)				
438 [873]	Glass wrought, according to class. (See Crystal, Nos. 321 to 323.)				
439 [874]	Glass, window, of all classes and colors, without allowance for breakage, gross weight	..do ...	.....	24	50
	Gloves:				
440 [494]	Of cotton, wool, or linen, of all sizes and colors, prs	doz ...	.....	1 00	1 00
441 [495]	Breastplates and leggings for fencing, prs	..do ...	.....	3 00	1 00
442 [496]	Of skin or fur of all classes, including embroidered ones, prs	..do ...	.....	1 50	1 00
	Glove stretchers:				
443 [90]	Of wood or gutta-percha, gross weight	kilo...	.....	29	50
444 [91]	Of ivory or other material not specified, gross weight.	..do ...	.....	60	75
445 [326]	Glue, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
	Gold, beaten:				
446 [663]	Gross weight	..do ...	.....	43	50
447 [664]	Fine, in leaves, up to 11 centimeters in each	M l'vs.	.....	4 00	1 00
448 [582]	Goods and textures whose base is of cotton, and that have a mixture of silk in whatever proportion in flowers, stripes, figures, or designs, even having in small quantity a mixture of metal, not gold or silver	sq. m.*	....	20	1 00
449 [583]	Same, of cotton and linen, &c	..do ...	.....	22	1 00
450 [584]	Same, of cotton and wool, &c	..do ...	.....	25	1 00
451 [585]	Same, of cotton, linen, and wool, &c	..do ...	.....	27	1 00
452 [586]	Same, of linen, &c	..do ...	.....	25	1 00
453 [587]	Goods and fabrics whose base is of linen and wool, and that have a mixture of silk in whatever proportion in flowers, stripes, figures, or designs, even when they have in small quantity a mixture of metal, not gold or silver	..do ...	.....	30	1 00
454 [588]	Same, of wool, &c	..do ...	.....	35	1 00
455 [589]	Same, of silk, with a mixture of cotton, wool, or linen, or these united, plain, twilled, worked, open worked, shaggy and embroidered, even, &c.; upon appraised value	.....	55	.....	1 00
456 [590]	Same, of silk or cotton, or of both materials, with a mixture of fine metal in any proportion or quantity; upon appraised value	.....	55	.....	1 00
457 [591]	Same, that are composed of various materials that are *not* of silk or metal, and whose mixture has not a special quotation in this tariff, shall pay the rate which will result as a prudent medium of those assigned to the fabrics of the component materials according to their respective classification when the mixture extends to the entire texture, this having only a few threads of diverse material, in which case they shall pay the duty assigned upon the material which composes the greater part of the texture	.....	.....	.....	1 00
458 [592]	Goods and fabrics, plain white, of wool and cotton, as brize and flannel and other analogous textures	sq. m.*	.....	16.50	1 00
459 [593]	Same, plain of colors of, &c	..do ...	.....	19	1 00
460 [594]	Same, twilled of, &c	..do ...	.....	23	1 00
461 [631]	Grass cloth. (See Cotton goods, No. 279.)				
462 [634]	Grindstones. (See Stones for grinding, No. 948.)				
463 [501]	Gutta-percha. (See Wood, &c., No. 1111.)				
464 [488]	Gum, liquid for desks, net weight; including the bottles that contain it	kilo...	.....	29	50

*1 meter equals 39.37 inches.

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
465 [489]	Gums, resins, and bitumens of all classes not specified, gross weight	kilo...	.....	$0 25	$0 50
466 [405]	Guns, escopetas, according to class. (See Arms, Nos. 22 to 24.)				
467 [476]	Guns, fusiles, according to class. (See Arms, Nos. 22 to 24.)				
468 [886]	Gypsum, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
469 [773]	Hackles, not applicable for agriculture, gross weight	..do ...	.....	10	50
470 [721]	Hair, or fur of the vicugna, hare, rabbit, or others similar, for hats, net weight	..do ...	.....	1 43	1 00
471 [722]	Hair, for wigs, head dresses, &c., net weight	..do ...	.....	10 00	1 00
472 [524]	Hair-pins (See Pins, No 728.)				
	Half-hose:				
473 [220]	For adults	doz ...	.....	1 00	1 00
474 [221]	For children	..do ...	.....	66	1 00
475 [222]	Of wool, for adults	..do ...	.....	1 06	1 00
476 [223]	Of wool, for children	..do ...	.....	77	1 00
477 [224]	Of linen or hemp, for adults	..do ...	.....	1 00	1 00
478 [225]	For children	..do ...	.....	66	1 00
479 [532]	Ham, smoked and salted, and sausages, large and small, net weight	kilo...	.....	24	50
480 [77]	Hammers, of iron, large size, for foundries, gross weight	..do ...	.....	06	50
	Handkerchiefs:				
481 [676]	Cotton, plain, white, or colored, with or without borders or hems in the texture, up to 30 threads of warp and woof in a square that has ¼ centimeter per side	sq. m .	.....	14	1 00
482 [677]	Cotton, twilled, white or colored, with or without borders or hems in the texture	..do ...	.....	16	1 00
483 [678]	Cotton, white or colored, with or, &c., of more than 30 threads of warp, &c	..do ...	.....	16	1 00
484 [679]	Cotton, embroidered and open worked, with or without trimmings of lace up to 50 centimeters in a square	..do ...	.....	2 00	1 00
485 [680]	Linen, plain, white or stamped and striped in colors in the texture, with or without hem or border, up to 30 threads of web and woof in a square of ¼ centimeter per side	..do ...	.....	16	1 00
486 [681]	Same, of more than 30 threads of, &c	..do ...	.....	22	1 00
487 [682]	Same, that have a mixture of linen and cotton, shall pay a prudent medium between the rates shown to the handkerchiefs of each one of these materials, according to what is provided in No. 457 of this tariff	..do ...	.....	.....	1 00
488 [683]	Linen, embroidered, open worked, or with trimming of lace	doz ...	.....	4 50	1 00
489 [684]	Silk, plain, striped or twilled, white or colored, even when their border is of another material, net weight	kilo...	.....	7 17	1 00
490 [685]	Of silk, worked, embroidered, transparent, or of gauze of all colors, with or without fringe, even when their borders have other materials, net weight	..do ...	.....	10 75	1 00
491 [612]	Handles or helves of wood for tools of artisans, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
492 [768]	Handles and ferrules that are not of gold or silver, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	75
	Harness, for carriages:				
493 [497]	Common, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	75
494 [498]	Fine, gross weight	..do ...	.....	2 00	75
495 [506]	Hatchets. (See Axes, No. 27.)				
	Hats:				
496 [822]	Of straw, without trimmings, patterns of, of all classes except those of Panama	doz ...	.....	6 60	50
497 [823]	Of Panama, with or without trimmings	..do ...	.....	15 00	50
498 [824]	Of felt, patterns of, without furnishing	..do ...	.....	9 00	50
499 [825]	Of all classes and materials and classes, with trimmings of any kind, for boys and men, with the exception of those specified, upon appraised value	....	55	.....	50
500 [716]	Head-dresses, according to their class. (See Ornaments for the head, Nos. 24 and 25.)				
501 [261]	Hemp, in crude state for making thread or rope, net weight	kilo...	.....	06	50
502 [885]	Herbs, medicinal, gross weight	..do ...	.....	20	50
503 [452]	Hinges and bolts of iron, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
503a [166]	Hinges of iron, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
504 [453]	Hinges and bolts of brass, gross weight	kilo		$0 29	$0 50
504a [167]	Hinges of brass, gross weight	do		29	50
	Holders for pen or pencil:				
505 [259]	Of gilded or plated metal, ivory, shell, tortoise-shell, or other analogous material, gross weight	do		1 15	1 00
506 [260]	Of metal not plated or gilded, of wood, horn, bone, gutta-percha, or other analogous material, gross weight	do		29	50
507 [634]	Honey. (See Molasses, No. 619.)				
	Hooks:				
508 [60]	Of iron, for hanging pictures, gross weight	do		19	50
509 [62]	Of iron, for fastening doors and windows, gross weight	do		19	50
510 [63]	Of brass, for, &c	do		29	50
511 [191]	Hooks and eyes of wire of all classes, loose or fixed, gross weight	do		29	50
	Hooks and clasps:				
512 [192]	Of all kinds, for cloaks, that are not gilded or plated, gross weight	do		43	75
513 [193]	Gilded or plated, or of shell, for cloaks, gross weight	do		86	75
	Hooks:				
514 [482]	Of iron, gross weight	do		19	50
515 [483]	Of brass, gross weight	do		29	50
516 [113]	Hoops, covered, for crinolines, gross weight	do		12	50
517 [604]	Hops, net weight	do		18	50
518 [754]	Horn, powder. (See Ammunition, No. 17.)				
518a	Hose. (See Half-hose, Nos. 473 to 478.)				
519 [98]	Indigo, of all kinds, gross weight	do		1 25	1 00
	Ink, for writing:				
520 [852]	In covering of clay, glass, or crystal, net weight	do		29	50
521 [853]	In covering of wood, without allowance for leakage, net weight	do		19	50
	Inkstands:				
522 [854]	Of metal, gilded or plated, gross weight	do		1 15	75
523 [855]	Of all materials, not gilded or plated, gross weight	do		29	50
524 [52a]	Instruments for artisans. (See Tools, No. 1026.)				
525 [888]	Iodide, of all substances, gross weight	do		3 00	75
526 [887]	Iodine (metallic), gross weight	do		2 00	50
	Iron:				
527 [117]	Manufactures of, tinned iron, steel and tin not specified, gross weight	do		24	50
528 [384]	Pieces of, that are partly made with machinery, of many forms, and are used in flouring mills, &c., gross weight	do		06	50
529 [446]	Tinned. (See Iron, manufactures of, No. 527.)				
530 [447]	Grooved, for roofs, gross weight	do		03	50
531 [448]	Of all qualities, in bulk, round bars, and pieces not wrought, as well as pieces of heavy iron used in flouring and other mills. (See No. 528)	do		06	50
532 [449]	In pigs, gross weight	do		00½	50
533 [450]	Wrought, for plowshares, balconies, or blinds and windows, gross weight	do		29	50
534 [451]	Rolled, beaten, prepared for hoops, nails, and other purposes, gross weight	do		10	50
535 [667]	Oxide of, gross weight	do		50	75
	Ivory:				
536 [619]	In bulk and in sheets, gross weight	do		19	50
537	(See Amber, No. 15.)				
	Jackets:				
538 [374]	Of cotton, white or colored, plain or shaggy	dozen		8 00	1 00
539 [375]	Wool netting, for men	do		12 00	1 00
540 [376]	Wool netting, for boys	do		6 00	1 00
541	Jet. (See Amber, No. 15.)				
542 [75]	Jewels of gold or silver, or of both materials, with or without pearls or precious stones, and eye-glasses, mounted in gold or silver; upon invoice value		13		1 00
543 [535]	Jugs, jars, or pitchers of alabaster. (See Alabaster, No. 8.)				
544 [535]	Same, of marble. (See Marble, No. 599.)				
	Keys:				
545 [378]	(See Plates, No. 741.)				
546 [606]	Of watches of all sizes that are not of silver or gold, gross weight	kilo		57	50
547 [607]	Of iron, brass, copper, or plaque, for coaches, gross weight	do		29	50
548 [840]	For piano, gross weight	do		29	50
549 [201]	Kidskins. (See Skins, No. 855.)				
550	Kirsch-wasser. (See Rum, Nos. 792 and 793).				

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
	Knives and forks:				
551 [363]	With handle of shell, or plated, or gilded metal, gross weight	kilo		$1 15	$0 75
552 [363]	With ivory handles, gross weight	do		86	75
553 [364]	With wood, bone, horn or iron handles, gross weight	do		19	50
554 [647]	Knives, common, used by porters for unpacking goods, gross weight	do		19	50
	Knives and penknives:				
555 [650]	With shell, ivory, tortoise-shell, or gilded, or plated metal handles, gross weight	do		1 15	75
556 [651]	With iron, bone, wood, or horn handles, gross weight	do		19	50
557 [611]	Lace, bed, white or colored, of cotton or wool, including in the weight that of the pasteboard boxes which contain them, and, in case of coming loose, the board or card on which they are wrapped, net weight	do		1 43	1 00
	Laces:				
558 [402]	Of cotton, including in the weight the boxes in which they come, and the cards on which they are wrapped, net weight	do		6 00	1 00
559 [403]	Of linen, including in the weight the boxes that contain them and the cards on which they are wrapped, net weight	do		8 50	1 00
560 [403]	Of silk. (See Blondes, Nos. 97 and 98.)				
561	Lamps. (See Chandeliers, Nos. 218 to 221.)				
	Lamps and lanterns:				
562 [440]	Of tin and iron, gross weight	do		19	50
563 [441]	Of brass and copper, gross weight	do		29	50
564 [546]	Lamps (*hydroplatinicas*), gross weight	do		29	50
565 [458]	Lancets, for bleeding animals, gross weight	do		43	50
566 [162]	Landau. (See Carriages, No. 198).				
	Lanterns:				
567 [439]	For coaches, gross weight	do		29	50
568 [599]	According to class. (See Lamps, Nos. 562 and 563.)				
569 [613]	Lard of pork, net weight; including in this that of the inner package	do		18	50
570 [728]	Latch-keys, all classes, gross weight	do		29	50
571 [76]	Lavender, gross weight	do		05	50
572 [545]	Lead, sheets of, gross weight	do		06	50
573 [749]	Lead, in bulk and pigs, gross weight	do		06	50
574 [116]	Leather, manufactures of, not specified, gross weight	do		86	75
575 [524]	Leaves, of medicinal plants, gross weight	do		20	50
576 [732]	Leggings, for fencing. (See gloves, No. 441.)				
577 [555]	Lenses, ordinary, magnifying, of one glass, in boxes of pasteboard, known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, gross weight	do		29	50
578 [556]	Lenses and counting glasses, not mounted in silver or gold, gross weight	do		1 15	1 00
579 [584]	Linen (see Goods):				
580 [599]	In its crude, unwoven, and unbleached state, gross weight	do		07	50
581 [657]	Fine. (See Cambric, No. 160.)				
582 [765]	Net of, net weight, including in the weight that of the wrappers in which they come and the boxes that contain them	do		8 50	1 00
583 [574]	Linen goods and textures of hemp, tow, or of hemp-tow or herb-tow, plain, white, crude, brownish, or of colors up to 8 threads of web, warp and woof in a square of one half centimeter	sq. m.*		11	1 00
584 [575]	Same, of more than 8 and up to 12 threads of, &c	do		12	1 00
585 [576]	Same, of more than 12 and up to 30 threads of, &c. NOTE.—When in the examination of goods comprehended in this number there are found in some parts of the same piece 31 or 32 threads, and in other parts of 30 or less, showing in a majority of the examinations the 30 threads manifested, or a less number, they will be quoted with the terms of this number.	do		16	1 00
586 [577]	Linen goods and textures, of hemp, hemp-tow, or herb-tow, plain, white, or colored, of more than 30 threads of web and woof in a square of one-half centimeter, with the exception of cambric or batiste	do		22	1 00
587 [579]	Linen, or hemp goods or textures, bleached unbleached, or colored, embroidered or open worked	do		34	1 00
588 [578]	Same, white, crude, or colored, worke dserge-like, damask-like or plush-like	do		22	1 00
589 [462]	Linings of silk, sewed and in patterns, for umbrellas, shades, and parasols, net weight	kilo		14 34	1 00

*1 meter equals 39.37 inches.

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
590 [463]	Linings and foundations for hats, of whatever material, net weight	do		$1 25	$1 00
	Liquors:				
591 [36]	Spirituous, made from cane or other material, not specified in vessels of wood without allowance for leakage, net weight	do		83 / 4½	50
592 [560]	Sweet. (See Cordials, No. 265.)				
593 [305]	Locks. (See Plates, No. 741.)				
594 [600]	Lotteries. (See Games, Nos. 424 and 425.)				
595 [623]	Mallets of iron. (See Sledge hammers, No. 892.)				
	Mantles:				
596 [438]	Head covering, of linen, cotton, or wool. (See Caps, No. 183.)				
597 [615]	(Mantillas) of silk blonde, including the box in which they come, even when such is of fine qualities	each		35 20	1 00
	Marble:				
598 [621]	Manufactured, in blocks, polished or unpolished, for furniture, gross weight	kilo		38	50
599 [622]	Manufactured, in jars, and in all other class of works except those specified, gross weight	do		48	50
	Masks:				
600 [264]	Of wire, or face-covers	each		40	75
601 [265]	All kinds, except of wire	do		20	50
602 [266]	Fencing	do		50	75
603 [464]	Matches, of wood or wax, and igniting cotton cord, or pasteboard, net weight	kilo		1 14	1 00
	Mats:				
604 [426]	Of hemp or cocoa, gross weight	do		12	50
605 [427]	From China, gross weight	do		25	50
606 [327]	Mattresses and pillows of all classes and materials; upon appraised value		55		50
607 [631]	Measures of length and capacity, all classes and materials, gross weight	kilo		29	50
	Meats:				
608 [267]	Preserved of all classes, in juice or dry (not including extract of meat), net weight; including in this the weight of the inner wrapper	do		72	50
609 [268]	Smoked or salted, net weight	do		24	50
610 [626]	Medals. (See Crosses, No. 317.)				
611 [183]	Medicine chests, with bottles empty or filled, gross weight	do		40	50
	Metal:				
612 [121]	Gilded, manufacturers of, not specified, gross weight	do		1 15	1 00
613 [543]	Sheets of composition, for vessels, gross weight	do		14	50
614 [544]	Plates or sheets of, excepting those specified, gross weight	do		29	50
615 [262]	Tops for corks of bottles, gross weight	do		29	50
616 [634]	Mills for grinding coffee and paints, gross weight	do		19	50
617 [410]	Mirrors, with or without frames, having more than 30 centimeters on one of its sides, even when the others are less, without allowance for breakage, gross weight	do		43	50
618 [411]	Same, up to 30 centimeters on *each* side, without, &c	do		19	50
619 [633]	Molasses and honey, gross weight	do		07	50
620 [633]	Molding of wood. (See Frames, No. 462.)				
621 [836]	Morocco leather. (See Skins, No. 885.)				
622 [636]	Morphine and its salts, net weight; including in this the weight of the inner package	do		10 00	1 00
	Mortars:				
623 [82]	Of composition, porcelain, marble, or porphyry, gross weight	do		12	50
624 [83]	Of iron, gross weight	do		10	50
625 [84]	Of brass or copper, gross weight	do		19	50
626 [865]	Glass, for pharmacy. (See Drugs, No. 352.)				
	Mosaic work:				
627 [637]	Of stone, for pavements, gross weight	do		05	50
628 [638]	Of wood, for, &c	do		10	50
629 [529]	Musical instruments of all classes, not specified, gross weight	do		43	50
*629 [211]	Music boxes, gross weight	do		43	75
630 [85]	Musk, net weight, including in this the weight of the inner wrapper	do		10	1 00
631 [639]	Mustard, in powder, or prepared in sauce, gross weight	do		46	50
	Nails and tacks:				
632 [316]	Of copper, zinc, brass, or iron, with glass, brass, or porcelain head, gross weight	do		29	50
633 [317]	Of iron of all sizes, gross weight	do		12	50
634 [762]	Of all sizes. (See Nails, Nos. 632 and 633.)				

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
335	Naphtha. (See Turpentine, No. 1041.)				
636 [329]	Necklaces of metal. (See Rings, Nos. 775 and 776.)				
	Needles:				
637 [39]	From No. zero to five zeros, for sewing, crochet, book-binding, netting, canvas, and others not exceeding 5 centimeters in length, gross weight ...	kilo...	.....	$0 43	$0 50
638 [40]	Packing, of all sizes, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
639 [41]	Sewing, up to 5 centimeters, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	75
639	Nickel-plated metal, manufactures of, gross weight	..do ...	.....	65	75
640 [620]	Night lights, all kinds, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
641 [736]	Nippers, for sugar, that are not of gold or silver, gross weight	..do ...	.....	57	50
642 [652]	Nitrate of silver, net weight; including in this the weight of the inner wrapper	..do ...	.....	10 00	1 00
643 [654]	Numbers for marking, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
655 [799]	Nut-crackers, not gilded or plated, gross weight	..do ...	.....	43	50
	Oil:				
645 [6]	Olive, in jugs or tin cans, without allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight	..do ...	.....	14	50
646 [7]	Olive, in bottles or vessels of glass, without, &c ...	..do ...	.....	19	50
647 [8]	Whale, net weight, including in this that of the inner covering	..do ...	.....	16	50
648 [9]	Fixed, excepting olive, elsewhere quoted, net weight, including in this the weight of the inner wrapper	..do ...	.....	50	50
649 [10]	Volatile or essentials, of all substances except those quoted, net weight; including in this the weight of the inner package	..do ...	.....	4 00	1 00
650 [10]	Perfumed. (See Perfumery, No. 713.)				
651 [10]	Coal. (See Petroleum, No. 715.)				
652 [404]	Oil-cloths and oil-skins for tables and floors, net weight.	..do ...	.....	29	50
653 [524]	Oil skins. (See Oil-cloths, No. 652.)				
654 [864]	Ointments, medicinal. (See Pomades, medicinal, No. 748.)				
	Olives:				
655 [13]	In brine or pickle, net weight	..do ...	.....	09	50
656 [14]	Prepared or in oil, net weight, including the weight of the bottles that contain them	..do ...	.....	10	50
657 [658]	Omnibuses, of all classes and dimensions	each...	.....	200 000	50
658 [296]	Onions, fresh, gross weight	kilo...	.....	02	50
659 [638]	Opiates for the teeth. (See Perfumery, No. 713.)		c		
660 [659]	Opium, gross weight	..do ...	.....	2 00	1 00
	Ornaments:				
661 [21]	Of brass, stamped or hollow, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
662 [22]	Of iron, brass, copper, or plaque, for coaches, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
663 [23]	Of straw, not specified, net weight	..do ...	.....	43	75
664 [24]	For the head and headdress, not of silk, upon appraised value	.....	55	.....	1 00
665 [25]	Same, of silk, though they may have mixture of other materials, net weight; including in this that of the boxes that contain them	kilo...	.....	10 00	1 00
666 [662]	Same, for sacred vestments of all classes and materials, upon appraised value	.....	55	.....	1 00
	Organs:				
667 [660]	Chamber, portable for hand, gross weight	..do ...	.....	43	50
668 [661]	All classes, gross weight	..do ...	.....	43	50
669 [524]	Ovens, of iron. (See Fire grates, Nos. 383 and 384.)				
670 [255]	Padlocks, of iron or brass, and their loose keys, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
671 [190]	Paint brushes and camel hair brushes of all classes and for all uses, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
672 [424]	Paintings. (See Prints, No. 760.)				
673 [735]	Paintings. (See Prints, No. 760.)				
674 [328]	Paints and colors, prepared, net weight; including in this that of the inner wrapper	..do ...	.....	15	50
675 [124]	Paper or pasteboard, manufactures of, gross weight	..do ...	.....	43	75
	Paper:				
676 [687]	Straw, gross weight	..do ...	.....	07	50
677 [688]	Marbled, glossed, and colored for book-binders, gross weight	..do ...	.....	17	50
678 [689]	Silk, white or colored, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
679 [690]	For stamping crockery, gross weight	..do ...	.....	17	50
680 [691]	For impressions, sized on one side or not, gross weight	..do ...	.....	10	50
681 [692]	Very and moderately white and fine, ruled or not, including that used for cigarettes, gross weight ..	..do ...	.....	29	50
682 [693]	White or colored for accounts and letters, ruled or not, and with or without gilt edges, gross weight.	..do ...	.....	43	50

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice number.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
683 [694]	Large Bristol paper, white or colored	kilo		$0 43	$0 50
684 [695]	For walls, gilt, silvered, or velvet-like, gross weight	do		14	50
685 [696]	For walls, &c., colored, common, gross weight	do		10	50
686 [697]	Albuminized, of all colors, gross weight	do		43	50
687 [698]	Engraved or lithographed, for envelopes and tickets, gross weight	do		43	50
688 [699]	Gilded or silvered surface, for ornaments, gross weight	do		20	50
689 [700]	Music, ruled, gross weight	do		24	50
690 [701]	Blotting and copying, for press, gross weight	do		13	50
691 [702]	Oil, for copying-books, gross weight	do		07	50
692 [703]	Porcelain, gross weight	do		43	50
693 [704]	Lead, gross weight	do		07	50
694 [705]	Sand, gross weight	do		05	50
695 [705]	For making playing cards. (See Pasteboard, No. 698.)				
696 [770]	Parasols. (See Umbrellas, Nos. 1042 to 1045.)				
697 [272]	Pasteboard, all thicknesses, beaten or not, including bristol board and glazed board and all others similar excepting what is used for making cards (playing), gross weight	do		17	50
698 [273]	Pasteboard and paper for making cards, upon appraised value	do		55	50
699 [712]	Pastes, mineral, for razor-strops. (See razor strops, No. 769 *a*.)				
700 [713]	Pastes and lozenges, medicinal, of all substances, net weight, including in this that of the inner wrapper	do		20	50
701 [713]	Pastes for refreshing and beautifying the skin. (See Perfumery, No. 713.)				
702 [276]	Patterns of pasteboard for cards and other uses, gross weight	do		43	50
703 [724]	Pearls, imitation of. (See Beads, No. 62.)				
704 [314]	Pegs and nails for interior of pianos, gross weight	do		29	50
705 [549]	Pencil-cases not of silver, gross weight	do		57	50
706 [550]	Pencils, lead, of all classes, gross weight	do		19	50
707 [761]	Pen-holders, all classes not silver or gold (see No. 506), gross weight	do		29	50
708 [340]	Penknives, according to class. (See knives, Nos. 555 and 556.)				
709 [751]	Pens, of any metal not silver or gold, gross weight	do		86	75
710 [734]	Pepper, fine and ordinary, net weight	do		23	75
711 [735]	Peppers, large, in oil or powder, net weight, including the weight of vessels that contain them	do		48	50
712 [723]	Pepsine, gross weight	do		5 00	1 00
713 [724]	Perfumery, pomades, cosmetics, and perfumed oil for the hair; powder and opiates for the teeth; powders and pastes for refreshing and beautifying the skin; essences and extracts for the toilet, gross weight	do		86	75
714	Petroleum, crude. (See Turpentine, No. 1041.)				
715 [726]	Petroleum and coal oil, without allowance for leakage, net weight	do		09	50
716	Pewter. (See Solder, Nos. 905 and 906.)				
717 [438]	Phaetons. (See Carriages, No. 198.)				
718	Photographs. (See Prints, No. 760.)				
719 [464]	Photographs of all sizes. (See Prints, No. 760.)				
	Pianos:				
720 [617]	Inside works of, ready for mounting. (See Pianos, No. 721.)				
721 [727]	All classes; also the works put up ready for mounting in case, gross weight	do		43	75
722 [724]	Iron or thin plates of iron or brass for the construction of, gross weight	do		19	50
723 [405]	Pickles, in vinegar and sauces, net weight, including weight of the vessels that contain them	do		48	50
724 [732]	Pieces, separate, of swords. (See Swords, No. 968.)				
725 [732]	Pieces, separate, of syringes. (See Syringes, No. 969.)				
726 [85]	Pillows. (See Mattresses, No. 606.)				
727 [733]	Pills of all substances and manufactures, net weight, including in this that of the inner wrapper	do		60	50
728 [65]	Pins and hair-pins, common, gross weight	do		29	50
729 [453]	Pins, large, according to class. (See Rings, Nos. 775 and 776.)				
	Pipes:				
730 [737]	Smoking, with ornaments of gold or silver, gross weight	do		1 15	75
731 [738]	Of wood or gypsum, gross weight	do		25	50
732 [739]	Not having ornaments of gold or silver and not being of wood or gypsum, gross weight	do		57	50

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
733 [739]	Pistols, according to class. (See Arms, Nos. 722 to 724.)				
734 [38]	Pitch. (See Tar, No. 987.)				
	Plaids:				
735 [741]	Of cassimero of wool	sq. m		$1 40	$1 00
736 [742]	Not cassimere of wool	do		57	1 00
737 [122]	Plaques, or plated metal, not specified, gross weight	kilo		86	75
738 [445]	Plaque and German silver in sheets, gross weight	do		29	50
739 [836]	Plasters and court-plaster, gross weight	do		75	50
740 [837]	Plasters, vesicating, gross weight	do		1 00	50
741 [371]	Plates and locks of iron or brass and their keys, loose, gross weight	do		29	50
742 [646]	Playing cards, all classes	gross		12 00	50
743 [751]	Plumes for adornment. (See Flowers, No. 395.)				
744 [763]	Points for pencil cases, gross weight	kilo		57	75
745 [835]	Points or tips for billiard cues, gross weight	do		43	50
746 [378]	Polish for shoes. (See Blacking, No. 93.)				
747 [750]	Pomades. (See Perfumery, No. 713.)				
748 [757]	Pomades and ointments, medicinal, all substances and manufactures, gross weight	do		70	50
749 [758]	Porcelain. (See Crockery, Nos. 314 to 316.)				
	Portemonnaies:				
750 [759]	Of leather, with or without bronze, not gilded or plated, gross weight	do		57	50
751 [760]	Of ivory, tortoise-shell, and shell with or without frame of metal not of silver or gold, gross weight	do		86	50
752 [686]	Potatoes, gross weight	do		02	50
	Powder:				
753 [754]	Gun, for hunters, gross weight	do		1 00	75
754 [755]	For bronzing, gross weight	do		1 15	75
	Powders:				
755 [755]	Tooth. (See Perfumery, 713.)				
756 [755]	For refreshing and beautifying the skin. (See Perfumery, No. 713.)				
757 [756]	Medicinal of all substances and manufactures, net weight, including in this the weight of the inner package	do		30	50
758 [470]	Preserved fruits. (See Confections, No. 262.)				
759 [762]	Presses of iron for copying letters, gross weight	do		19	50
760 [418]	Prints, paintings, engravings, and photographs of all sizes with or without frames, gross weight	do		57	75
761 [484]	Pulleys, wheel-works, and pulleys of iron, gross weight	do		19	50
762 [485]	Same, of brass, &c	do		29	50
763 [173]	Purses of all classes, even such as are of silk, for money, with tassels and rings, loose or fixed or loose and not of gold or silver, gross weight	do		86	75
764 [750]	Quills, writing	M		2 20	50
765 [826]	Quinine, sulphate of, net weight, including in this the weight of the inner package	kilo		03	1 00
766 [791]	Railing for balconies and windows. (See Iron, wrought, No. 533.)				
767 [771]	Rappee. (See Snuff, No. 899.)				
768 [648]	Razors, with handles of horn, bone or wood, with or without cases, gross weight	do		29	50
769 [649]	Razors with handles of ivory, shell, tortoise shell, with or without cases, gross weight	do		86	75
769a [125]	Razor-strops, all kinds, for razors, and paste for same, gross weight	do		43	75
770 [349]	Reps, of wool. (See Woolen goods, No. 1116.)				
771 [704]	Reps, of wool, fine. (See Woolen goods, No. 1117.)				
772 [794]	Resins. (See Gums, No. 465.)				
773 [114]	Rice, gross weight	do		07	50
774 [43]	Rings and fixtures for poles of coaches, gross weight	do		19	50
775 [92]	Rings, finger and ear, breast-pins, necklaces, large pins of ordinary metal, that is, without gilding, plating, or false stones, gross weight	do		36	75
776 [93]	Same, of metal, gilded or plated, with or without false stones, gross weight	do		1 15	1 00
	Rings:				
777 [103]	Of metal. (See Rings, Nos. 775 and 776.)				
778 [104]	For harnesses, key-rings, &c., of iron or steel, gross weight	do		19	50
779 [105]	For curtains, &c., of brass, gross weight	do		29	50
780 [106]	With screws, gross weight	do		29	50
781 [106]	For money purses. (See Purses, No. 763.)				
782 [324]	Rockets and fire-crackers, Chinese, gross weight	do		62	50

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
783 [771]	Roots, medicinal, gross weight	kilo		$0 20	$0 50
784 [337]	Rope, all kinds, of cotton, linen, or hemp, net weight	do		2 00	1 00
785 [800]	Rosaries. (See Beads, No. 65.)				
	Rubber:				
786 [487]	For erasing, gross weight	do		29	50
787 [525]	In blocks and pieces, except such as comes with machinery, gross weight.	do		10	50
788 [526]	In pieces, for billiard tables and sheeting, gross weight.	do		43	50
789 [527]	Shoes and boots, all forms and sizes, gross weight	do		43	50
790 [528]	Pieces of dress, all forms and sizes, gross weight	do		1 43	75
791 [837]	Rugs, of pure hemp or tow. (See Carpets, No. 189.)				
792 [29]	Rum, arrack, and kirschwasser, in earthen jugs, bottles, and demijohns, without allowance for breakage or leakage, net weight.	do		57 / 12	50
793 [30]	Same, in casks, without allowance for leakage, &c	do		48 / 10	50
794 [260]	Sacking. (See Linen, No. 583.)				
	Sacks:				
795 [349]	Unmade. (See Bags, No. 31.)				
796 [803]	Ready-made. (See Bags, No. 31.)				
797 [52]	Saddles, all classes, upon appraised value	do	55		50
798 [215]	Safes and coffers, of iron, for money, gross weight	do		19	50
799 [128]	Saffron, dry or in oil, net weight	do		3 82	1 00
800 [803]	Sago, palm. (See Starch, No. 930.)				
801 [806]	Salacine, a salt, gross weight	do		2 00	50
802 [807]	Salmon. (See Tunny, No. 1040.)				
803 [804]	Salt, common, for table use, gross weight	do		05	50
	Salts:				
804 [804]	Of atropia. (See Atropia, No. 26.)				
805 [804]	Of strychnine. (See Strychnine, No. 960.)				
806 [804]	Of morphine. (See Morphine, No. 622.)				
807 [805]	Salts and sulphates of, all substances, not otherwise stated, net weight, including in this the weight of the inner wrapper.	do		15	50
808 [597]	Sand, fine, of glass. (See Paper, No. 694.)				
809 [815]	Sardines. (See Tunny, No. 1040.)				
810 [393]	Sarsaparilla. (See Essences, No. 366.)				
811 [807]	Sauces, compounded. (See Pickles, No. 723.)				
812 [200]	Sausages, in any case or package, net weight	do		24	50
813 [383]	Sausage, all kinds, in any case or package, net weight.	do		24	50
814	Sausages. (See Hams, No. 479.)				
815 [807]	Sausages, large and small, in any sort of covering, net weight, including in this that of the inner wrapper.	do		24	50
816	Scales. (See Balances, No. 39.)				
817	Scarfs. (See Blouses, No. 99.)				
	Scarfs:				
818 [194]	Of cotton and other analogous material	sq. m.*		17	1 00
819 [195]	Of wool, plain or stamped, and other analogous, material.	do		23	1 00
820 [196]	Of woolen yarn, twilled, plush-like, or shaggy, velvet-like, and other analogous texture.	do		29	1 00
821 [196]	Of wool and cotton. (See Goods, No. 455.)				
822 [197]	Of silk, net weight	kilo		14 34	1 00
823 [849]	Scissors, wrought, less than 14 centimeters long, gross weight.	do		86	50
824 [850]	Same, more than 14 centimeters, &c	do		29	50
825 [851]	Same, stamped out, all sizes, gross weight	do		19	50
826 [486]	Screw-jacks, iron, gross weight	do		10	50
	Screws:				
827 [762]	Used for wire in pianos. (See Pegs, No. 704.)				
828 [860]	Iron, all sizes, with or without nuts, gross weight	do		19	50
829 [861]	Brass, all sizes, &c	do		29	50
830 [414]	Seafoam. (See Amber, No. 15.)				
831 [820]	Seeds, medicinal, gross weight	do		20	50
	Shawls:				
832 [671]	Long and square, any class, of cotton, not including in the measure the fringe.	sq. m.*		16	1 00
833 [672]	Wool, all colors, plain, twilled or worked, not, &c	do		38	1 00
834 [673]	Embroidered, in the same material, not, &c	do		50	1 00
835 [674]	Silk, with or without fringe, even when their borders are of other material, not fine metal, net weight.	kilo		14 34	1 00
836 [675]	Silk, net, all ctasses, net weight	do		28 68	1 00

*1 meter equals 39.37 inches.

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos., gross.
	Shawls—Continued.				
837 [775]	Rebozos, a kind of scarf for the head and shoulders, peculiar to the country, of cotton, stamped, marbled, striped, with figures or imitation figures, up to 26 threads of web and woof in a square of ½ centimeter	sq. m.*		$1 06	$1 00
838 [776]	Same, of cotton, &c., of more than 26 and up to 38 threads of, &c	do		1 86	1 00
839 [777]	Same, from 38 to 64 threads of, &c	do		4 38	1 00
840 [778]	Same, of wool, &c., up to 26 threads of web, &c	do		1 27	1 00
841 [779]	Same, of wool, &c., from 26 to 38 threads of, &c	do		1 86	1 00
842 [780]	Same, of linen, &c., up to 26 threads of, &c	do		1 75	1 00
843 [781]	Same, of linen, &c., from 26 to 38 threads of, &c	do		2 53	1 00
844 [782]	Same, of linen, &c., from 38 to 64 threads of, &c	do		5 50	1 00
845 [783]	Same, of silk, &c., up to 26 threads of, &c., net weight	kilo		15 00	1 00
846 [784]	Same, of silk, &c., from 26 to 38 threads of, &c., net weight	do		20 00	1 00
847 [785]	Same, of silk, &c., from 38 to 64 threads of, &c., net weight	do		31 00	1 00
848 [786]	Same, of linen and cotton, in any proportion, up to 26 threads of, &c	sq. m.*		1 50	1 00
849 [787]	Same, of linen and cotton, &c., from 26 to 38 threads of, &c	do		2 19	1 00
850 [788]	Same, of linen and cotton, &c., from 38 to 64 threads of, &c	do		3 75	1 00
851 [789]	Same, of silk, with a mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, in any proportion, up to 26 threads of, &c., net weight	kilo		8 43	1 00
852 [790]	Same, of silk, with, &c., from 26 to 38 threads of, &c., net weight	do		12 32	1 00
853 [791]	Same, of silk, with, &c., from 38 to 64 threads of, net weight	do		20 75	1 00
854 [542]	Sheets of solder or pewter. (See Solder, No. 906.)				
855	Shell. (See Amber, No. 15.)				
	Shirts, cotton, white and colored:				
856 [237]	For men	doz		4 00	1 00
857 [238]	For boys	do		2 00	1 00
	Shirts, cotton, plain or embroidered, with bosoms, collars, and cuffs of linen:				
858 [239]	For men	do		7 00	1 00
859 [240]	For boys	do		3 50	1 00
	Shirts:				
860 [244]	Outer, of wool, with or without adornments of silk or other materials	do		9 00	1 00
861 [245]	Linen, plain, white or colored, for men	do		15 00	1 00
862 [246]	Of linen, plain, white or colored, for boys	do		8 00	1 00
863 [247]	Of linen, embroidered, for men	do		24 00	1 00
864 [248]	Same, for boys	do		12 00	1 00
865 [416]	Shoe-pegs, for boots and shoes and other uses, gross weight	kilo		10	50
	Shoes:				
866 [889]	Low, of skin or material not silk, for ladies, and exceeding 18 † centimeters of sole	doz		5 50	75
867 [890]	Leather, all classes, for men, and exceeding 18 centimeters of sole	do		7 00	1 00
868 [891]	Leather or cloth that is not silk, low, for children, up to 18 centimeters of sole	do		5 00	75
869 [892]	Silk, with or without ornaments, not exceeding 18 centimeters of sole	do		7 00	1 00
870 [893]	Silk, for ladies, with or without ornaments, and exceeding 18 centimeters of sole	do		10 00	1 00
871 [645]	Shot, of lead, gross weight	kilo		06	50
872 [888]	Shuttles, tatting, and forms for winding of whatever material, not gold or silver, gross weight	do		86	75
873 [297]	Sieves and strainers, of wire, gross weight	do		19	50
874 [580]	Silk, all manufactures of, pure, of whatever class or denominations, with the exception of those specified, even having a mixture of metal, not gold or silver	do		14 84	1 00
875 [581]	Silk, goods and textures of, including ribbons, sashes, handkerchiefs, kerchiefs, and other analogous materials having *only* on the border or edge a mixture of other material, will pay the quota corresponding to pure silk	do		14 84	1 00
876 [584]	Silk. (See Goods.)				

* One meter equals 39.37 inches. † Centimeter equals .3937 of an inch.

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos., gross.
	Silk:				
877 [616]	Manufactures and fabrics of, not specified, net weight	kilo		$14 34	$1 00
878 [766]	Net of tulle, plain or embroidered, net weight; including in this that of the boxes in which they come and the wrappers around them	do		28 68	1 00
879 [817]	Raw, net weight	do		1 91	1 00
880 [818]	Twisted, net weight	do		8 60	1 00
881 [819]	Floss, all classes and colors, net weight	do		5 73	1 00
	Silver:				
882 [746]	False, beaten in leaf, gross weight	do		29	50
883 [747]	Wrought in all classes of pieces, of this metal only, net weight	do		22 00	1 00
884 [748]	With alloy of gold, net weight	do		38 00	1 00
885 [161]	Skins, calf, tanned and dressed, patent leather, kid skins, morocco leather, and all classes of prepared skins and leathers, net weight	do		1 43	1 00
886 [732]	Skins or furs, manufactures of, as muffs, tippets, &c., net weight	do		2 00	1 00
	Skirts:				
887 [398]	Cotton, unmade, embroidered	doz		7 00	1 00
888 [399]	Same, plain	do		5 00	1 00
889 [400]	Wool, of all classes	do		10 00	1 00
890 [401]	Linen, unmade, with or without embroidery	do		15 00	1 00
891 [740]	Slates and slate pencils, and imitation in pasteboard, iron, brass, porcelain, with or without frames, gross weight	kilo		10	50
892 [608]	Sledge-hammers or mallets of iron or steel, gross weight	do		10	50
893 [175]	Slipper patterns, &c., wool, invoice value	do	55		1 00
	Slippers:				
894 [132]	All kinds, in pattern that have a mixture of silk or metal, net weight	do		57	75
895 [133]	In patterns of silk, with or without a mixture of metal, net weight	do		15 00	1 00
896 [134]	Any material other than silk or metal, and that exceed 18 centimeters of sole	doz		6 00	1 00
897 [135]	Same, not exceeding 18 cents, &c	do		2 00	1 00
898 [743]	Smoothing-irons for laundresses, hatmakers, and shoemakers, gross weight	kilo		10	50
899 [829]	Snuff or rappee, net weight; including in this the weight of the flasks or bottles in which it comes, without allowance for leakage or breakage	do		2 50	50
900 [387]	Snuffers and trays of steel, iron, or brass, gross weight	do		29	50
	Soap:				
901 [530]	Common, not perfumed, gross weight	do		15	50
902 [531]	Fine, with or without perfume, gross weight	do		1 15	75
903 [291]	Sockets for end of canes. (See Handles, No. 492.)				
904 [821]	Soda, caustic, gross weight	do		8	50
	Solder or pewter:				
905 [419]	In bars, gross weight	do		29	50
906 [420]	In sheets or leaves, all thicknesses, gross weight	do		32	50
	Spectacles, eye-glasses, mounted:				
907 [95]	In any material other than gold or silver, gross weight	do		1 15	1 00
908 [95]	In gold or silver. (See Jewels, No. 542.)				
909 [412]	Sperm, in blocks or large squares, net weight	do		36	50
910 [409]	Spices. (See Cloves, No. 244.)				
911 [412]	Spirits of wine. (See Alcohol, No. 11.)				
912	Spokes. (See Wheels, No. 1084.)				
913 [357]	Spoons, all sizes, and forks, covered with tin, gross weight	do		19	50
914 [358]	Same, of brass, gross weight	do		29	50
915 [359]	Same, of white metal, not tinned iron or plaque, gross weight	do		43	50
916 [360]	Same, of gilded metal, gross weight	do		1 15	75
917 [361]	Same, of plated metal, gross weight	do		86	75
	Sponges:				
918 [413]	Fine, for toilet, gross weight	do		1 15	75
919 [414]	Ordinary, gross weight	do		29	50
920	Springs. (See Axletrees, No. 28.)				
921 [641]	For doors, gross weight	do		19	50
922 [642]	And axletrees for carriages, gross weight	do		12	50
923 [643]	Spring movements for bells, gross weight	do		29	50
924 [653]	Springs and catches used for opening and closing roofs of carriages, and made of iron or brass, gross weight	do		19	50

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos., gross.
925 [798]	Same, for curtains of carriages, gross weight	kilo		$0 29	$0 50
926 [17]	Spurs, common, without gilding or plating, gross weight	do		58	50
927 [435]	Squeezers, of wood or iron, for fruit, gross weight	do		19	50
928 [467]	Stands for liquors. (See Cases No. 209.)				
	Starch:				
929 [81]	All kinds, gross weight	do		7	50
930 [442]	Corn and other, for cakes, &c., of all materials, net weight	do		12	50
	Statues and busts:				
931 [421]	Fine, of marble, gross weight	do		34	50
932 [422]	Common marble, gross weight	do		19	50
933 [423]	Gypsum or stucco, gross weight	do		9	50
934 [424]	Statues of alabaster, iron, copper, zinc, bronze, and composition of ordinary metals, gross weight	do		29	50
935 [425]	Stearine, in blocks, net weight	do		18	50
936 [15]	Steel, excepting mining bars, net weight	do		06	50
937 [15]	In plates. (See Metal in plates, No. 614.)				
	Steels:				
938 [25]	For knives. (See Steels, No. 939.)				
939 [369]	For table use, with or without handles, gross weight	do		29	50
940 [430]	Steps for coaches, gross weight	do		19	50
941 [428]	Stereoscopes, all classes, gross weight	do		60	50
942 [225]	Stockings. (See Half-hose.)				
943 [627]	Cotton, wool, or linen, all classes and colors, for adults	doz		1 76	1 00
944 [628]	Cotton or linen, all classes and colors, for children	do		66	1 00
945 [629]	Wool, all classes and colors, for children	do		77	1 00
946 [630]	Silk, all classes and sizes, net weight	kilo		14 34	1 00
947 [335]	Stoppers. (See Corks, No. 269.)				
	Stones:				
948 [729]	Grind, gross weight	do		03	50
949 [730]	Sharpening, for knives and razors, gross weight	do		12	50
950 [731]	Flint, gross weight	do		10	50
951 [731]	Precious. (See Jewels, No. 542.)				
	Stoves:				
952	With ornaments. (See Fire-grates, No. 383.)				
953 [433]	Without ornaments. (See Fire-grates, No. 384.)				
954 [303]	Strainers. (See Sieves, No. 873.)				
	Straw (*cane or reed*):				
955 [123]	Manufactures of, not specified, net weight	do		43	75
956 [617]	Manufactures of, not specified, net weight	do		43	75
957 [609]	For hats, net weight	do		43	75
958 [368]	Strings, all classes and materials for musical instruments, gross weight	do		43	75
959 [859]	Strips of cotton or linen embroidered. (See embroidery, No. 359.)				
960 [431]	Strychnine and its salts, net weight; including in the weight the inner wrapper	do		12 00	1 00
	Sugar:				
961 [129]	Common, gross weight	do		10	50
962 [130]	Refined, gross weight	do		15	50
963 [825]	Sulphates of all substances except those specified. (See Salts, No. 807.)				
964 [825]	Sunshades, according to class. (See Umbrellas, No. 1042 to 1045.)				
965	Suspenders. (See Braces, No. 270.)				
	Swords:				
966 [107]	With or without ornaments, engraved or perforated, not gilded or plated on the blade, hilt, sheath, or scabbard, gross weight	do		19	50
967 [108]	With blade, hilt, sheath, or scabbard gilded or plated, gross weight	do		90	50
968 [523]	Blades and pieces that are not plated or gilded, gross weight	do		43	50
969 [537]	Syringes, of all materials not gold or silver, in boxes or not, and their separate pieces, gross weight	do		29	50
	Syrups:				
970 [533]	Not medicinal, without allowance for leakage, net weight	do		1 00	50
971 [534]	Medicinal, all classes and all manufactures, net weight, including in the weight the inner covering	do		50	1 00
	Table-covers:				
972 [269]	Wool, plain or twilled, all colors	sq. m.*		62	1 00
973 [270]	Wool, damask or velvet-like and corded, all colors	do		70	1 00
974 [271]	And bed-spreads, silk, plain, figured, or embroidered, net weight	kilo		14 34	1 00

* 1 meter equals 39.37 inches.

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos., gross.
975 [535]	Tackle or rigging, all classes, gross weight	kilo		$0 12	$0 50
976	Tacks. (See Nails, Nos. 316 and 317.)				
977 [816]	Tallow, all classes, net weight	do		06	50
978 [731]	Tanned skins. (See Skins, No. 885.)				
979 [306]	Tapes, braids, narrow tape edging of cotton, white or colored, net weight	do		2 00	1 00
980 [307]	Same of wool, white or colored, net weight	do		2 68	1 00
981 [308]	Tapes, braids, and narrow edgings of linen or hemp, white or colored, net weight	do		2 00	1 00
982 [309]	Same of silk, all kinds, even with borders of other materials, not of precious metal, net weight	do		14 34	1 00
983 [310]	Same of silk, with mixture of cotton or linen in the entire texture, net weight	do		8 17	1 00
984 [311]	Same of silk, with mixture of wool, wool and cotton, or wool and linen in all the texture, net weight	do		8 60	4 60
985 [311]	Tapes, wool, with bugles. (See Fringe, No. 404.)				
986 [311]	Tapes, silk, with bugles. (See Fringe, No. 406.)				
987 [88]	Tar and pitch, gross weight	do		03	50
988 [74]	Tare, or fruit of carob tree, net weight	do		05	50
989 [839]	Tea, all classes, net weight	do		75	1 75
990 [94]	Telescopes and opera-glasses, with or without case, gross weight	do		1 15	1 00
	Textures:				
991 [841]	Cotton, according to class. (See Cotton goods, Nos. 279 to 288.)				
992 [841]	Wool, according, &c. (See Woolen goods, Nos. 1115 to 1118.)				
993 [841]	Linen or hemp, according, &c. (See Linen goods, Nos. 583 to 588.)				
994 [842]	And all manufactures of pure silk, excepting those specified, of all classes and denominations, net weight	do		14 34	1 00
995 [843]	Of silk, with mixture of fine metal in any proportion and any figure or form, upon appraised value	do		55	1 00
996 [843]	Silk, with mixture of any material, according to class. (See Goods, Nos. 448 to 454.)				
997 [843]	Metal, according to class. (See Galloon, Nos. 420, 423.)				
	Thimbles:				
998 [386]	Not gilded or plated, gross weight	do		29	50
999 [386]	Gilded or plated. (See Metal, No. 612, and plaques No. 737.)				
	Thread:				
1000 [258]	Cotton, linen, or hemp, or mixture of these materials for embroidery, gross weight	do		57	1 00
1001 [512]	Cotton, on spools, up to 275* meters each	doz		14	1 00
1002 [515]	Cotton, in balls or skeins, net weight	kilo		1 43	1 00
1003 [514]	Cotton, carded for long shawls, net weight	do		1 43	1 00
1004 [514]	Wool. (See Yarn, No. 1122.)				
1005 [515]	And cord, common, coarse of crude hemp, including such as is half twisted, all thicknesses, net weight	do		12	50
1006 [516]	Hemp, in spools, all colors, up to 275 meters each	doz		18	1 00
1007 [517]	Fine, of hemp, in balls or skeins, net weight	kilo		15	1 00
1008 [518]	Linen, in spools, up to 275 meters each	doz		20	50
1009 [519]	Linen, balls or skeins, net weight	kilo		2 16	1 00
1010 [520]	Linen, carded, for shawls, net weight	do		2 16	1 00
1011 [521]	Silk in spools, net weight	do		8 60	1 50
1012 [550]	Thongs. (See Whips, No. 1089.)				
	Tiles:				
1013 [131]	Glazed	M		6 60	50
1014 [841]	Roof, of clay, of all classes	do		1 65	50
	Tin:				
1015 [522]	All classes, net weight	kilo		14	50
1016 [522]	Tin. (See Iron, No. 527.)				
1017 [291]	Tips for billiard cues. (See Points, No. 745.)				
	Tobacco:				
1018 [827]	Chewing, net weight	do		62	50
1019 [828]	Dust (dipping), net weight	do		1 00	50
1020 [830]	Leaf, *not* Virginia, net weight	do		1 25	50
1021 [831]	Leaf, Virginia, net weight	do		16	50
1022 [832]	Cigarettes, all classes, including the paper boxes in which they come, net weight	do		1 25	50
1023 [833]	Cigars, net weight	do		4 90	50
1024 [834]	Smoking, net weight	do		1 25	50
1025 [848]	Tongs and shovels for fire-places or stoves, gross weight	do		19	50

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos., gross.
1026 [507]	Tools and instruments of iron, brass, steel, or wood, or composed of these materials, for artisans, gross weight	kilo...	.....	$0 19	$0 50
1027 [598]	Toothpicks, all classes, *not* gold or silver, gross weight	..do...	.....	29	50
1028 [26]	Tooth-washes. (See Perfumery, No. 713.)				
1029 [429]	Tow of hemp, gross weight	..do...	.....	12	50
1030 [540]	Toys and playthings, all classes and materials, gross weight	..do...	.....	40	50
1031 [774]	Traps, rat, mouse, and for other animals, gross weight	..do...	.....	19	50
1032 [127]	Trays: Flat. (See Waiters, No. 1065.)				
1033	Hollow, oval. (See Waiters, No. 1065.)				
1034 [748]	Trays, for snuffers. (See Snuffers, No. 900.)				
1035	Trimmings. (See Fringes, Nos. 403 to 406.)				
1036 [154]	Trunks: Leather of all kinds, with iron or brass braces and trimmings, gross weight	..do...	.....	60	75
1037 [155]	Wood, and wood and leather, braces of iron, trimmings of iron or brass, gross weight	..do...	.....	40	75
1038 [857]	Trusses, gross weight	..do...	.....	43	50
1039 [626]	Tubes for lamp wicks, not silver or gold, gross weight	..do...	.....	29	50
1040 [127]	Tunny (fish), sardines, salmon, and all other fish, pickled, salted, or in oil, including sardines in tomato or butter, net weight; including in the weight the inner covering	..do...	.....	25	1 00
1041 [393*a*]	Turpentine, naphtha, and crude petroleum (executive decree of June 25, 1880)	.....	88	.....	80
1042 [706]	Umbrellas, shades, and parasols, cotton	each..	.....	55	1 00
1043 [707]	Same, wool	..do...	.....	80	1 00
1044 [708]	Same, linen	..do...	.....	75	1 00
1045 [709]	Same, silk	..do...	.....	1 65	1 00
1046 [236]	Undershirts: Cotton netting, net weight	kilo...	.....	1 50	1 00
1047 [251]	Silk netting, net weight	..do...	.....	14 84	1 00
1048 [340]	Uppers: For unsoled slippers. (See Slippers, Nos. 894 and 895.)				
1049 [341]	For gaiters, unsoled, of silk, with or without ornaments for ladies and children, net weight	..do...	.....	15 00	1 00
1050 [342]	For gaiters, unsoled, of leather or goods other than silk, with or without ornaments, for adults and children, net weight	..do...	.....	8 00	1 00
1051 [865]	Valerianates (medicine), of all substances, net weight; including in the weight the inner wrapper	..do...	.....	10	1 00
1052 [173]	Valises. (See Bags, No. 30.)				
1053 [151]	Varnish, all kinds, net weight including in the weight the inner covering, without allowance for leakage or breakage	..do...	.....	16	50
1054 [554]	Vegetables, preserved, dry, or in juice; including in the weight the inner wrapper	..do...	.....	36	50
1055 [872]	Velocipedes, gross weight	..do...	.....	19	50
1056 [372]	Veneers, of white wood, for guitars or pianos, gross weight	..do...	.....	19	50
1057 [373]	Veneers of fine wood; square feet	M ...	.....	10 56	50
1058 [873]	Veratria (vegetable alkaloid), net weight; including in the weight the inner wrapper	kilo...	.....	8 00	1 00
1059 [712]	Vermicelli, macaroni, and like substances, gross weight	..do...	.....	05	50
1060 [370]	Vests, of wool, of stocking net	doz ...	.....	10 00	1 00
1061 [862]	Vises, blacksmiths, gross weight	..do...	.....	10	50
1062 [877]	Vinegar: In bottles or demijohns, net weight; without allowance leakage or breakage	kilo...	.....	10	50
1063 [878]	In barrels, net weight; without allowance for leakage	..do...	.....	05	50
1064 [884]	Vizors of leather, gross weight	..do...	.....	29	50
1065 [379]	Waiters, trays, bottle and glass carriers, all sizes of iron, brass, wood, copper, or paper, gross weight	..do...	.....	29	50
1066 [655]	Wafers: Common, gross weight	..do...	.....	43	50
1067 [656]	Of gum, gross weight	..do...	.....	1 15	75
1068 [499]	Wagons, all classes and dimensions	each..	.....	80 00	50
1069 [553]	Washbowls, pitchers, and cups, of leather, gross weight	kilo...	.....	29	50
1070 [794]	Watches, all classes and materials, with or without precious stones; upon invoice value	.....	13	.....	1 00
1071 [37]	Waters: Aromatic, composed, distilled or spirituous, for toilet or medicinal uses, net weight; including in the weight the inner covering	..do...	.....	50	75

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross
1072 [38]	Mineral, natural or artificial, net weight; including the weight or the inner covering	kilo...	.....	$0 20	$0 50
	Wax:				
1073 [301]	White or yellow, net weight	..do ...	.....	63	75
1074 [302]	Virgin, net weight	..do ...	.....	57	.....
1075 [541]	Sealing, gross weight	..do ...	.....	86	75
	Web:				
1076 [844]	Of iron wire, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
1077 [845]	Of brass wire, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
1078 [846]	Horsehair, all classes and colors, for covering furniture	sq. m.*	.....	22	50
1079 [798]	Weighing machines. (See balances, No. 39.)				
	Whalebone:				
1080 [149]	Worked, gross weight	kilo...	.....	29	50
1081 [150]	*Not* worked, gross weight	..do ...	.....	19	50
1082 [524]	Whalebone. (See Bone, No. 109.)				
1083 [864]	Wheat, net weight	..do ...	.....	04	50
1084 [623]	Wheels and spokes for carriages; upon appraised value	.....	55	.....	50
1085 [798]	Wheels, small. (See Pulleys, Nos. 761 and 762.)				
1086 [798]	For bits of iron or brass. (See Bits, No. 79.)				
1087 [801]	Separate, for carts of all dimensions	pr	.....	13 20	50
1088 [802]	Separate, for coaches and other carriages	..do ...	.....	20 00	50
1089 [356]	Whips, all classes not having gold or silver butt, gross weight	kilo...	.....	57	50
	Whisky:				
1090 [31]	In earthen jugs, bottles, and demijohns; without allowance for breakage or leakage, net weight	..do ...	.....	38 / 38	50
1091 [32]	In casks, without allowance for breakage or leakage, net weight	..do ...	.....	33 / 05½	50
1092 [668]	Wick of cotton, for candles, gross weight	..do ...	.....	13	50
	Wicks:				
1093 [624]	Of cotton, for lamps, gross weight	..do ...	.....	28	50
1094 [625]	Of cotton, for pocket flint and steel	..do ...	.....	29	50
1095 [347]	Window-blinds, painted in colors, with oil or plain, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
1096 [879]	Wine, white, all classes, in bottles or demijohns, without allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight	..do ...	.....	23 / 06	50
1097 [880]	Same, in vessels of wood, without allowance for leakage, net weight	..do ...	.....	17½ / 02½	50
1098 [881]	Wine, red, all classes, in bottles and demijohns, without allowance for breakage, net weight	..do ...	.....	14 / 04½	50
1099 [882]	Same in vessels of wood, without allowance for leakage, net weight	..do ...	.....	10 / 01½	50
1100 [883]	Wines, medicinal, of all substances and manufactures, net weight	..do ...	.....	1 00	75
1101 [44]	Wire, iron or steel, galvanized or not, for whatever use, except that proved to be for telegraph, according to No. 89, of article 16, gross weight	..do ...	.....	10	50
	Wire:				
1102 [45]	Iron, barbed, for fences, and hooks and nails, to fasten them, gross weight	..do ...	.....	02	50
1103 [46]	Brass or copper, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
1104 [47]	White, for flowers and embroideries, twisted without being plated, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 00	75
1105 [48]	Not included in No. 1104, flat, round or twisted, and cord of white or yellow metal, not gold or silver plated, gross weight	..do ...	.....	1 20	1 00
1106 [49]	Same, including No. 1104, gold or silver plated, gross weight	..do ...	.....	2 40	1 00
1107 [50]	Same, of silver, gilded or not with gold, gross weight	..do ...	.....	7 00	1 00
1108 [51]	Covered for crinolines, gross weight	..do ...	.....	12	50
1109 [405]	Worked for hats, Mexican style, &c. (See Wire, Nos. 1105 to 1107.)				
1110 [797]	Springs, for furniture and other uses, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
1111 [120]	Wood or gutta percha, manufactures of, not specified, gross weight	..do ...	.....	29	50
	Wool:				
1112 [547]	In the fleece, net weight	..do ...	.....	12	50
1113 [548]	Carded, net weight	..do ...	.....	18	50
1114 [584]	Wool. (See goods.)				
1115 [570]	Woolen goods and textures, light, suitable for dresses, plain white or colored, as muslins and other analogous materials	sq. m.*	.....	28	1 00
1116 [571]	Same, or twilled (as merinos and cashmeres), worked, twilled in strips, and embossed of all colors	..do ...	.....	28	1 00
1117 [572]	Suitable for furniture (as damask *cotelina* reps and others similar)	..do ...	.....	35	1 00

*1 meter equals 39.39 inches.

Dutiable imports—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Weight, measure, or number.	Per cent. on invoice value.	Specific duty.	Duty on each 100 kilos, gross.
	Wood—Continued.				
1118 [573]	Same, *not* suitable for dresses, plain, worked, twilled or serge-like that for their quality cannot be comprehended in Nos. 1115 and 1116, nor in Nos. 210 and 243	sq. m.	.....	$0 80	$1 00
	Wraps:				
1119 [5]	Of fine wool. (See Blouses, No. 99.)				
1120 [5]	Of skins. (See Skins, No. 886.)				
1121 [762]	Wristlets of fur. (See Skins, No. 886.)				
	Yarn:				
1122 [417]	Of wool, net weight	do	.....	1 72	1 00
1123 [507]	Dirty. (See Cotton, No. 266.)				
1124 [508]	Cotton, white or brown, net weight	do	.....	62½	1 00
1125 [509]	Cotton, colored, net weight	do	.....	96	1 00
1126 [510]	Wool, all classes and colors, net weight	do	.....	1 72	1 00
1127 [511]	Linen, hemp, or their tows, white or colored, net weight	do	.....	12	50
1128 [753]	Yeast powder, net weight	do	.....	12	50
1129 [894]	Zinc, in sheets, gross weight	do	.....	10	50

* 1 meter equals 39.37 inches.

ART. 19. From the amount of import duties 1.37 per cent. shall be delivered to the corporations of the respective sea-port or frontier custom-houses.

ART. 20. I. To liquidate the duties of merchandise rated at gross weight shall be included in this, that of the common covers of wood, clay, or glass of whatever dimensions that contain them otherwise when the merchandise is rated at net weight duties will be collected for said common covers.

II. Fine covers remain subject to the payment of the corresponding duties according to their class, material, and value, even when the merchandise which they contain is rated at gross weight.

III. Interior wraps (*abrigos*) of merchandise shall not pay duty up to ten meters of coarse texture of cotton, linen, hemp, or wool.

IV. Blankets (*sarapes*), coverlets, or blankets (*frasadas*) are not comprehended in the preceding exemption, which, even when they come as wraps, shall cause the corresponding duties of this tariff.

CHAPTER VIII.

(See note 1, Appendix A, p. 351.)

APPRAISED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.

ART. 21. I. Merchandise not specified in the tariff of this law shall pay 55 per cent. upon appraised value upon the highest wholesale market price. This value will be calculated by the appraiser of the custom-house who has been named to dispatch the goods and the interested party, in the presence of the collector of the port and the commander of the guards of the custom-house, or the clerk who they may name to act in their stead.

II. In case the consignee of the merchandise does not conform with such value, then the interested party and appraiser shall name a third person whose decision shall be definitive. If there should not be consent in the naming of the third party the collector shall designate five persons between whom the importer shall choose one, and not doing it soon afterwards, the first one proposed shall be taken as the chosen one.

ART. 22. When merchandise has to pay import duties upon invoice value, and the appraiser and the collector judge that the prices specified are very low, three appraisers, one named by the custom-house, another by the interested party or consignee, and the third by the same appraisers, shall name in anticipation in case of discord, and on such value that they may declare shall the duties have to be paid, not in any way taking into consideration the original consular invoice. If this valuation exceeds 10 per cent. of the price declared in the invoice, the interested party shall pay besides a fine of 25 per cent. upon the value made by the appraisers.

CHAPTER IX.

LOADING VESSELS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

23. Those who send merchandise, dispatch the vessels, captains, supercargoes, and merchants that may have to certify to the consular invoices of the trans-

mitters, and the captain's consular manifests, shall respectively comply with the formalities that are expressed in the following sections of this chapter:

SECTION FIRST.—*Obligations of the shippers or transmitters.*

ART. 24. (For important changes, see note 3, Appendix A.) Whatever individual of a foreign country sends objects of commerce to this republic, even though free of duties or for federal offices of the states, they shall make out invoices in triplicate of all the commodities, fruits, or effects that he remits to each consignee.

These invoices shall be made out according to Model No. 1 that follows at the end of this tariff law, and they must contain—

I. The name of the vessel, that of its captain, that of the port to which it is directed, that of the consignee of the articles contained in the invoice, and the name of the nation from which the merchandise originally proceeded, the date of the invoice, and the signature of the transmitter.

II. The expression, by figures and letters, of the number of bales, boxes, casks, packages, or whatever class of package in which the merchandise may come.

III. The mark and number that must be placed on each package excepting in respect to the following: iron machinery and material for railroads, which can come manifested with the weight of each part.

IV. A. The name, material, and class of the merchandise specified according to the tariff of this tariff law.

B. The quantity, by figures and letters, that must pay by the piece, pair, dozen, or thousand.

C. The net weight of merchandise that must pay by net weight, with the expression of the unit of weight which it takes for its base.

D. The length, width, and number of pieces of merchandise that must pay by measurement, expressing the unit of measure serving as the base.

E. The pieces of merchandise which must pay upon the invoice or appraised value, expressing the unit of money which it takes for its base.

V. In the invoices shall be expressed the value of the goods free of duty.

ART. 25. (For important changes, see note 3, Appendix A.) When in the same package merchandise comes expressed in the fractions of this tariff relating to small ware and hardware of different rates among them, each class must come in a separate wrapper, and be marked on it its respective weight, that the weight of all the bulk may be applied proportionally to the classes of merchandise which it includes.

If they lack these requisites, the duty that corresponds to the merchandise which has the highest rate fixed will be demanded upon the weight of the entire bulk.

ART. 26. (For important changes, see note 3, Appendix A.) I. The transmitters of effects shall present for their certification three copies of each invoice to the consul, consular agent, or private commercial agent of Mexico who resides in the port where the vessel loads or in the place from which the merchandise proceeds.

In places where there is no consul or Mexican agent, the invoices may be certified by the consul of any friendly nation, and if there should not be one, by two merchants established in the place of the permission.

II. Effects which come to the Mexican territory in transit will be subject relatively to invoices and other custom-house requisites which are arranged by Chapter XVI of this tariff.

ART. 27. (For important changes, see note 3, Appendix A.) I. When any invoice shall lack any of the precautions contained in fractions I, II, III of article 24, there shall be imposed upon the consignee a fine of not less than $5 or more than $25, for each fault, according to what the collectors may think best in each case.

II. When there are in the invoices interlineal notes, erasures, defects, or corrections, there shall be imposed a fine of not less than $50 and not more than $200.

III. When the manifestation of merchandise in consular documents is made in an ambiguous manner, designating only in general terms and without subjection to the nomenclature of the tariff of this tariff law, there shall be imposed a penalty of double duties on the merchandise which comes declared ambiguously, having this case to examine the entire bulk of the cargo.

IV. Invoices can continue to come in the language of the country from which the effects proceed, and the consignees will not incur the penalty of ambiguity pointed out in the preceding fraction always that the declarations are made in a determinate and clear manner that leaves no doubt respecting the rates or the tariff which must be applied to it.

ART. 28. (For important changes, see note 3, Appendix A.) I. In fault of any of the requisites designated in fraction 4 of article 24, when said fault does not produce ambiguity, the penalty for which is double duties, according to fraction III of article 27 of this tariff law, the collectors shall impose in each case, according to the circumstances that concur, and for each one of the faults, a fine whose maximum shall not exceed $200.

II. When for lack of conformity of the interested parties it must, according to this tariff law, submit the case to a judicial decision, the latter is intended to determine if it had been a fault, being in such case the exclusive power of the collectors to fix afterwards the amount of the fine within the maximum designated.

ART. 29. (For important changes see note 3, Appendix A.) I. For the simultaneous fault of the consular certification and receipt of the invoices, the penalty of paying double duty upon the merchandise which comes without invoice is imposed.

II. In case that the invoices are presented with the consular certification and do not present at the same time the corresponding receipt of the Mexican consul, a prudent time shall be conceded for its presentation, previously guaranteeing to the satisfaction of the respective custom-house.

III. When merchandise that comes without the consular certification and receipt are those which do not cause duties for the simultaneous fault of said documents, a fine shall be applied of not less than $5 nor more than $100, without prejudice that the fault is absolute.

The interested parties may form provisionally the invoices with all particulars doing the same at their cost and the due intervention of the custom-house until they present the originals.

IV. When the invoices do not express the value of the free effects there shall be imposed upon the consignee a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100.

SECTION SECOND.—*Obligations of captains and supercargoes.*

ART. 30. The captain or supercargo of all classes of ships bringing merchandise to the republic sailing from any foreign port or ports are obliged to make one general manifest of such merchandise that they may bring for each port in Mexico according to Model No. 2, which must contain—

I. Name and class of vessel or ship, of what nationality, number of tons in writing and numbers, name of captain, name of the port where she came from, the name of the Mexican port to which she is bound, and the name of the consignee.

II. Number of bales or packages, boxes, barrels, or packages, with their respective marks and numbers, with also the gross weight expressed in numbers and writing.

III. General class of merchandise, the names and residence of the shipper as well as each consignee, with date, and signed by the captain.

IV. Should any sailing vessel when bringing merchandise to Mexican ports have merchandise for foreign ports, the captains must not only comply with the foregoing regulation, but also with what follows:

A. Deposit in the custom-house of each port in Mexico in which she may stop the respective documents of the cargo destined for foreign ports, presenting successively in such custom-houses a general manifest of said cargo made in the port where the ship was loaded, containing the total number of bales or packages, boxes, barrels, and packages, of all classes, with marks and numbers distinguishing each part of the cargo that is destined for each foreign port (if more than one.) This manifest must come authorized by the Mexican consul or agent in the foreign port where the ship was loaded; if there are not either of these authorities, then by agent of other friendly nation; if this fail, then by two merchants in good standing.

B. The custom-house of the port in Mexico where the vessel stops first will note on the manifest the anterior paragraph, so as to show in the other Mexican ports that the captain has presented his documents. In the last port in Mexico where the vessel stops the custom-house will cancel his manifest, giving him a receipt for the same and sending the document to the minister of finance.

C. In case captains do not present their general manifests of the merchandise that they bring from a foreign port in the custom-house of the first Mexican port they may touch, then said custom-house will make, at the cost of the captain, such manifest, so as to let the other custom-house where the ship may stop note the same, so that it may be canceled according to law, fining the captain $1,000 for this fault. Should it be absolutely necessary, the merchandise must be discharged so as to form such manifest.

V. The captains of steamers who bring merchandise to Mexico, and at the same time for foreign ports, besides complying with the obligations detailed in this tariff for captains and supercargoes, must present in the first Mexican port that they touch a list of the merchandise that they are taking for foreign ports, naming the lots they are taking for each port, so that such notice can be revised by the collector of said port and sent in a sealed envelope by said captain to the collector of customs of the next port where the steamer may touch, repeating this in each port up to the last, where such notice will be taken charge of and placed in the archives of the office, after taking a certified copy to send to the minister of finance.

ART. 31. I. The captains or supercargoes will present, to be certified before the consul, consular or commercial agent of Mexico, who resides in the port where the vessel is loaded, three copies of the general manifest of the merchandise which she brings for each one of the ports of the republic; and only in case there does not reside in such

port one of the functionaries above named, then the certificate can be taken from the consul of a friendly nation. If not this, then a certificate from two established merchants. Receiving these documents, the captains or supercargoes are bound to present them precisely at the first Mexican port where they commence to discharge cargo.

II. The obligations expressed in the foregoing paragraphs must be complied with by the captain or supercargo, even if the vessel comes in ballast.

III. When vessels in ballast are dispatched directly to a Mexican port where there is no custom-house of the first class, with the exclusive object of loading animals or wood, the captains will present to said custom-house his manifest made out according to the above-mentioned restrictions, expressing in the same the number of sailors and quantity of food he carries.

ART. 32. The captains or supercargoes are obliged to give to the officials of the custom-house when they come on board, when the ship has come to anchor, the general manifest of the cargo they bring, a list of the passengers, with class of their baggage, same as Model No. 3, as well also an entire list of the food or rations that are existing on board, according to Model No. 4.

ART. 33. The captain is obliged to keep in good state the seals that are placed by the custom-house officials on the hatches and bulkheads; should such seals be broken the captain has to prove that he was not the culpable party; if he cannot do this, then to be fined not exceeding $500.

ART. 34. Should any of the requisites designated in the three first fractions of article 30 be not complied with, the delinquent can be fined in the sum of not less than $5 nor to exceed $25 for each fault, this being at the option of the collector of the port. Should there be found in the general manifest any interlining, rubbing out, additions of words, or altering of words, a fine will be made of not less than $50 and not exceeding $200.

ART. 34. Should there be any evasion or fraud in the certificates and consular receipts of the manifest before expressed in article 31, or should these documents not be forthcoming, the captain shall be fined $1,000. If he presents the manifest with the consul's certificate and without his receipt, then a reasonable time will be given him for such to be sent for, in the mean time giving a bond to the satisfaction of the collector for the production of same.

ART. 36. Should the documents, as expressed in article 32, not be given to the custom-house officers when they come on board, after the ship has come to an anchor, the fine will be not exceeding $200.

ART. 37. I. The captains or supercargoes have the privilege of rectifying and making additions to their manifests during the time of forty-eight hours, running from the time when the ship came to an anchor, giving the reasons for such additions or changes, protesting at foot that they proceed legally and in good faith; this document must be made in duplicate, according to Model No. 5.

II. The time indicated, forty-eight hours, are counted except on days when the custom-house is closed or when by natural causes the captain cannot communicate with shore.

III. The changes or additions of manifest presented by the captain to the custom-house are examined, and without admitting or effusing (which solely depends upon the secretary of the treasury), the same are sent by first mail to the secretary of the treasury, with the corresponding information and opinion of the collector of customs of the port.

These proceedings do not impede the discharging of the vessel, which can be commenced at once.

IV. In case the changes or additions of the manifest make more than 5 per cent. or make less than 5 per cent. of the total number of packages which the general manifest of the vessel calls for, the captains or supercargoes, if they cannot pay then the consignees, will be fined by the collector of the port from $100 to $1,000, according to the gravity and circumstances of the case; a note of good value can be taken for the amount of fine until the secretary of the treasury decides the question.

SECTION THIRD.—*Obligations of the consuls of the republic.*

CERTIFICATES FROM CONSULS.

ART. 38. The consuls, vice consuls, consular or commercial agents of the republic in a foreign country certify, in the form of Model 6, three copies of each *factura* or manifest, which must respectively be presented by the shipper of the merchandise and the captain of the vessel. Such documents cannot be certified by the consuls if they are presented after the respective ships have left the port.

ART. 39. The consuls and agents will use two books to copy in, one the manifests and in the other an extract of the invoices, giving at once to the interested party a receipt for the invoice or manifest which he may present.

The manifest as well as the invoice must be numbered consecutively, closing such numeration at the end of each fiscal year.

ART. 40. I. The consul will return one certified copy of the manifest or respective invoices to the captain or supercargo of the vessel, or to the shipper of the merchandise; another copy of the manifest and one of each of the invoices will be remitted by the consul under seal by the same vessel that takes the merchandise to the collector of the port to where the vessel is bound. To the collectors of the frontier custom-houses the consul will also remit the same class of documents by the first safe opportunity. The third copy of same documents will be sent direct to the secretary of the treasury by the same ship, if not, then by first mail.

II. In case the invoice which has to be presented by the importers to the respective custom-house has been mislaid, the consuls or consular agents of the republic can give, on petition of the interested party, certificates as in Model No. 7.

ART. 41. The Mexican consuls must indicate all circumstances that they think important respecting mercantile expeditions that may be coming to any port of the republic, more particularly when they come from the port where he resides, and give an account to the secretary of the treasury by the quickest route possible.

ART. 42. The consuls and consular agents are obliged to give to captains of vessels and merchants who are wishing to bring merchandise to the republic all necessary data on importation that they may wish respecting the legislation and statistics of same.

ART. 43. I. Each month the consul and consular agents will remit to the secretary of the treasury a notice of the ships dispatched to the ports of the republic, expressing their names and nationality, the captain, the names of the passengers, and general information as to the cargo she brings. Also sending notice of the vessels that arrive at the port of their residences coming from Mexico, with a list of the goods they bring, names of the passengers, the port from which the vessel came, how many days of navigation, and any other information they may think necessary.

II. Not alone by each vessel they dispatch, but on the first day of each month the consul and consular agent must send to the collector of each port to which they may have dispatched merchandise a copy of current prices of the merchandise in the place where they reside, also sending each month the same to the secretary of the treasury.

ART. 44. For the receipt and certificate which the consul gives of a general manifest in charges $10; in case it is a vessel only in ballast, then the fee is $2.

For the receipt and certificate of each invoice, the value of which exceeds $50, to charge a fee of $4, and for certificate of any *factura* that has been mislaid, a fee of $2.

CHAPTER X.

OF VESSELS THAT ARRIVE AT MEXICAN PORTS OWING TO HAVING HAD ACCIDENTS, ETC.

ART. 45. All vessels, national or foreign, that enter into the territorial waters of the republic with the object of repairing, to take water, obtain fresh food, or for any other forced cause, remain subject to the rules of this arancel, as well as also to those detailed in the following articles:

ART. 46. I. All ships, national or foreign, that come to Mexican ports by force of stress of weather, with the object of repairing damages, will have administered to them in the act, by the custom-house or the captain of the port, all the aid that is necessary, permitting the discharging of all or part of the cargo which she may be loaded with, if it is thought they will suffer damage, or it is absolutely necessary for the repairing of the ship.

Of such discharge the custom-house will take a specified note, expressing in it the quantity of packages, marks and numbers of the bales, and their contents, if they can determine them, depositing all in the warehouses of the custom-house, or in another warehouse satisfactory to the collector, should the custom-house not have any. This is done with the knowledge of the consul of the country to which the ship belongs.

II. In case they should be national ships they are placed in the situation as comprehended in the foregoing article, then to apply to the federal judge of the district; should there not be any, then to the next federal authority, so that with his accord all necessary operations can be performed.

III. The nation is not responsible for any loss, damage, demerit, diminution, deterioration that may be caused to the ship or cargo by these accidents.

A full and instructive account which must be made will be sent by first mail to the secretary of the treasury.

ART. 47. The captains of vessels, loaded or discharged, that arrive at the ports of the republic, with the object of taking water or food, must declare the same to the custom-house in writing at the time when the custom-house officers present themselves, who will close and seal the hatches, which are not to be opened until the moment in which the ship proceeds to sea.

In cases of this kind, should the collector think it necessary, he will give orders that one guard or another officer of the custom-house to remain on board until the sailing of the vessel, also taking any other steps that he may think necessary under the circumstances.

ART. 48. The captains of foreign vessels who come to any port of the republic with the intention of going into winter quarters are obliged to manifest immediately to the officers of customs who come on board, showing a list of their stores, and declaring that they do not bring merchandise nor objects of commerce, only the produce of their fishing, *i. e.*, if they are whaling vessels.

In case the officers of the custom-house think there is an intention of fraud, they will visit the hold of the vessel to be sure there is not anything on board except what is necessary for the sailors.

ART. 49. When a foreign vessel arrives at any of the ports of the republic, with the object of repairing damages, an invoice must be immediately made of all she contains, *i. e.*, if she brings merchandise. At once the officers of the custom-house will visit the hold, then seal the hatches so that they cannot be opened except in case of necessity, and this only can be done in the presence of a custom-house officer named by the collector.

Should the captain wish to discharge the merchandise, he can do so after he has the invoice, depositing said merchandise in the custom-house warehouses; the Government has no responsibility whatever for any loss, damage, demerit, diminution, deterioration that the goods may suffer.

When the ship is ready to continue on her voyage, the goods will be taken from the custom-house warehouses to be re-embarked, comparing the same with the invoices when received. If it is necessary for the captain to sell merchandise, and he petitions the custom-house and it is granted, an invoice with all particulars will be made and the corresponding duties paid.

All these incidents must be written in form with their corresponding papers from which to give an account to the secretary of the treasury.

ART. 50. When all or part of the cargo brought by any vessel has been wrecked on the coasts of the republic, the goods must be deposited in the warehouses of the nearest custom-house, giving notice to the consul of the country to which the vessel belongs, if there is one, at the nearest point where the ship has been lost,; if not, then to the federal judge of the district, so as to determine what must be done with the merchandise, if in six months it has not been claimed by the legitimate owners.

CHAPTER XI.

THE ARRIVAL OF VESSELS IN MEXICAN PORTS BRINGING MERCHANDISE.

ART. 51. I. The vessel of whatever nation can bring cargo to one or more ports of the republic, making separate documents according to the law expressed in this tariff for each of the ports in which the merchandise has to be discharged.

The custom-house of the port in which the first discharge of the vessel is made shall give notice to the rest to whom she comes consigned that they have received the corresponding goods. Until the goods for one port are discharged, the documents corresponding to the cargo for other ports are detained in the custom house.

II. The captains of steamers of the line who make periodical trips to Mexican ports at fixed times, bringing merchandise for two or more ports, instead of giving to the first custom-house at which she may arrive the documents that cover the cargo that she brings for the others, gives to the guards who make the visit when she anchors a copy of the general manifest of the merchandise for each one of the Mexican ports on her line.

The concession thus given does not except the captain for any fines that may have to be imposed for infraction of any of the custom-house laws, nor for the non-complying of any simple disposition that the collectors of the ports may dictate in exercising their functions.

ART. 52. When a merchant vessel has come to an anchor and passed a sanitary inspection, there will come on board the commander of the guards or the officer of customs named by the collector, who will get from the captain the list of stores, passengers and their baggage, the receipt or receipts of the consuls, and the manifest or manifests of all the cargo which is contained in the vessel (even when the merchandise has to be discharged in different ports), the closed documents that the ship has brought for the custom-house or the secretary of the treasury. This finished, the officer will proceed to seal the hatchways, which cannot be opened until such time as they commence discharging.

ART. 53. The above preventions are not obligatory against steamers that are subsidized by the Mexican Government who come to the ports named in their contract solely to receive passengers, correspondence, or national produce without bringing merchandise for the same ports.

ART. 54. If during the time at sea there have been storms that have obliged the captain of the vessel to throw part of the cargo overboard, or for other serious causes he has been obliged to put into another port, and had to sell part of her cargo, the captain or supercargoes must give a declaration in writing to the commander of the guards or the officer of the custom-house at the time when he produces his other documents referred to in article 52.

ART. 55. Immediately when the collector receives the declaration as named in the previous article, he will notify the federal judge of the district, so that he may take all steps necessary to find out what has occurred.

If it be a case of jetsam, it is required not only that the passengers and crew shall confirm and declare in the affirmative, but that the log-book shall be produced showing the proper entries conforming with their statements. It is also necessary to prove what winds caused or drove the vessel to the port, as well also that such is a fact, legalized by the authorities of the port.

Should all be proved, then no duties will be imposed on the merchandise that was thrown overboard or sold.

CHAPTER XII.

RENOUNCING THE CONSIGNMENT OF MERCHANDISE.

ART. 56. I. The consignee, who is the person designated by the shipper in the consular invoice to receive the goods at the port where consigned, is the only person who can have the necessary papers made so that said goods can be dispatched, as well also for the liquidation and payment of duties.

II. The consignee can renounce the consignment, giving to the custom-house the consular invoice, this to be done during twenty-four hours counting from the time that the vessel came to anchor, only if they could not communicate with the land or the custom-house is closed.

III. When there are various consignees, the renouncing of the consignment ought to be successive according to the order in which they are named in such invoice.

ART. 57. Having passed the twenty-four hours named in the article above, it is understood that the consignation is accepted.

ART. 58. If the shipper of the goods whose consignment has been refused is a citizen of Mexico, the collector of the port will name two merchants established there, as consignees.

ART. 59. If one of them renounce and the other admit, then he is alone the consignee; the renouncing of such consignees named officially should be done within forty-eight hours after beidg named; if this is not done it is understood that they accept such consignment.

ART. 60. If those named should renounce, and the goods are of such a kind that they cannot be warehoused without loss or detriment, the collector of the port will dispose of the same at public auction to the highest bidder, depositing in the custom-house warehouse all other goods, notifying through the newspapers all that has occurred so that it may come to the notice of the party or parties interested.

ART. 61. Should the term of six months pass, and no one has presented a legal claim to the deposited goods, then the custom-house will proceed to sell the same by public auction.

ART. 62. The produce after having paid duties and all other expenses will remain deposited in the custom-house.

ART. 63. If the shipper of the goods, the consignment of which has been refused, should be a foreigner, the collector of the port will officially advise the consular vice-consul representing the nation of the shipper that if within the term of three days he will receive the consignment, and passing this time and not having officially refused, it is understood he will accept the same. The consuls or vice-consuls not accepting the consignment, then proceedings will be taken according to articles 58 to 62, inclusive, in this chapter.

ART. 64. In case it appears in the consular manifest that a person is a consignee of merchandise, and has not received his consular invoice, and wishes to renounce the consignation, he must do the same in writing to the collector of the port, who will proceed according to the laws in this chapter.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE DISCHARGING OF VESSELS.

ART. 65. I. To discharge merchandise the consignee of the ship must make a petition in writing; if he does not, then the captain, accompanied by two copies of the general manifest in the Spanish language without stamps.

The captain will give a paper with each of the boat-loads of merchandise that he sends to land, expressing the marks and numbers of the packages that are sent; the guard or officer of the custom-house who is on duty will sign the same if in conformity; if not, then write on said paper any observations should it be necessary.

The discharge concluded, these papers will be compared with the manifest of the vessel and the book of the warehouseman, if the goods have been sent to the warehouse.

II. A. The mail steamers and others that have stated times for arriving and sailing have the preference in discharging when they bring merchandise, and can do the same in the hours the custom-house think favorable, immediately she arrives and has passed the inspection of the sanitary officer and captain of the port.

B. Always that the consignee or agent of the steamer guarantees to give the two copies of the manifest, which, in the Spanish language, the captain of said steamers ought to present; twelve hours are conceded to said captain to verify this.

C. Immediately the steamer comes to anchor and commences discharging, the custom-house is authorized to give the register for sailing, if so solicited by the consignee or agent, also giving permission to embark and to load the lighters with fruits and national effects that are free of duty; such lighters cannot go alongside the steamer until the commander of the guards makes his second visit and has seen that the discharge is terminated.

D. In these steamers, where neither the hatchways nor bulkhead are closed or sealed, the collector of the port will take particular care to have and maintain on board the guards or officers he may think necessary for proper vigilance, taking into consideration the capacity of the steamer and the destiny of the cargo she may bring.

ART. 66. (For important changes, see note 3, Appendix A.) I. The consignees of the cargo of a vessel have the faculty to rectify or make additions to their invoices during forty-eight hours, counting from the time the ship came to anchor, excepting the days in which the custom-house is closed, or in an extraordinary case where it was impossible to communicate with shore, giving the reasons for such rectifications and additions, and protesting at the port that they proceed legally and in good faith; this document is made in duplicate according to model No. 8.

II. If the rectifications and additions that are made in the invoices increase or decrease the duties, which are caused according to the invoice, up to ten per cent. is admitted, the duties will be liquidated in conformity without any extra duty.

III. The rectifications and additions that decrease the duty that ought to be, according to the invoice, in more than ten per cent., and will not be admitted, and the duties will be liquidated according to invoice without any fine.

IV. The rectifications and additions that increase the duties more than ten per cent. and not exceeding twenty-five per cent. will be liquidated with the extra duty of thirty-three per cent. on the amount that was over in quantity or quality of the merchandise, according to the declaration in the invoices.

V. The rectifications and additions that increase the duties in more than twenty-five per cent., and without exceeding fifty per cent., (they) will be liquidated with the extra duty of fifty per cent. in the amount that was over in quantity or quality of the merchandise, according to the declarations in the invoices.

VI. The rectifications or additions that increase the duties in more than fifty per cent. than that which is declared in the invoice will be liquidated by paying double duties just as if there had been no invoice at all.

VII. The rectifications or additions that change the kind or nature of the merchandise declared will be liquidated covering double duties same as if there had not been any invoice.

VIII. The calculation to determine the increase or decrease that is produced in the duties by reason of the rectifications or additions is not computed on all the merchandise contained in the invoices, but only on those which have been altered or increased.

IX. The rectifications or additions of the invoices presented by the consignee to the custom-houses are examined by them without admitting or refusing same definitely, which corresponds to the secretary of the treasury; for this reason the collectors of the ports will send by first mail such additions and rectifications numbered consecutively, and giving his opinion in each case. This does not impede the liquidation and payment of duties on the goods, considering as admitted rectifications or additions, the interested party giving a bond to the satisfaction of the collector for the payment of the difference when the result of the case is definite.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE DISPATCH OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

ART. 67. I. The consignees of foreign merchandise are obliged to present in triplicate the permit of dispatch precisely in fifteen days after the vessel that brought the goods has discharged, yet from the commencement such permit can be presented.

II. In the permits of dispatch must be specified with exactitude the merchandise, with all the requisites, as in article 24 of this tariff, for the formation of the consular invoices.

Before commencing the dispatch each permit must be examined with the general manifest, which the captain has presented, as well as the consular invoices that have been presented by the consignees.

III. Should the permit for dispatch not be presented in the 15 days, as mentioned in fraction I of this article, warehousing will be charged as follows:

A. After fifteen days, as referred to in fraction I of this article, without the consignee presenting his permit for dispatch, the merchandise must be taken to the warehouses.

The merchandise causes during the first ten days a warehouse fee of five cents each day for each package, for whatever class of goods it may contain, or whatever size it may be.

B. Should the twenty-five days pass, as noted in article 74 of this tariff, for the termination of the liquidation of the cargoes, without the consignees having asked for the dispatch of their goods, the warehouse fees are ten cents per day for each package during five days.

C. Passing the five days, as noted in the preceding paragraph, without the consignee having presented the permit for dispatch, the warehouse fees are fifty cents per day for each package.

D. If six months pass, counting from the time the vessel has concluded her discharge, and the dispatch of the merchandise has not been asked for, they will proceed at once to realize the same in conformity with the dispositions in the articles 61 and 62 of this tariff, and make effective the payment of importation as well as the warehouse duties that the merchandise have caused.

E. When the merchandise are not those that are dispatched in the warehouses, they will proceed in conforminy with article 60 of this tariff, and make it effective to cover the duties of the importation without waiting the six months mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

F. Warehouse dues will not collected on the goods that are detained by a judicial order or by an order of the collector, or for any other legal circumstances against the wishes of the respective owners.

ART. 68. I. After comparing according to fraction II, article 67, and finding that the permit, invoices, and manifests are in conformity, the dispatch of the merchandise can be made on the wharf or in the warehouse, whichever may be thought best.

II. Assisting in the dispatch is the appraiser, whose obligation is to take the measurement, weight, class, and value of the goods, so as to apply the corresponding duties in conformity with the classification of the tariff, and as ordered in article 21 of this tariff, also the collecter, whose duty it is to have a general vigilance over all the operation, more particularly by the application of the appraiser, as well also the commander of the guards, or the officer who is on duty in his stead.

III. The examining or revising of the merchandise must be done publicly; in consequence all persons who wish can be present.

ART. 69. I. Of each hundred packages, without the exception of those that contain goods free of duty, there can be opened and revised at the least ten, which are called indiscriminately by the collector, commander of the guards, and appraiser; yet, when there are motives of doubt respecting the measurement, weight, value, or class of goods, the examination can be extended to ten packages more; even the goods in all the packages can be revised if there is any foundation of doubt or suspicion that there is any intention to commit fraud. In the cases, as in fraction III of article 27 of this tariff, all the packages of the cargo can be opened and revised.

II. The efforts that the interested parties may make as to modifications in the quoted duties, in the dispatch of the merchandise, will not make it necessary to detain the operations of the custom-house.

III. When for any difference there continues a lawsuit before any of the tribunals, and the interested party wishes the dispatch of his goods before waiting the issue of said suit, there cannot be admitted by the custom-house any bond, only payment in money as a deposit, the custom-house reserving in these cases a sample of the goods or merchandise that have originated the difference.

IV. In case of any dispute respecting the application of the quoted duties between the importer of the merchandise and the custom-house, the corresponding duties will be covered according to the judgment of the collector, in the consideration that for any later decision, either judicially or administrative, that a restitution has to be made, which will be done, making the respective entry, which must be in conformity with the order of the secretary of the treasury.

ART. 70. I. The revision and dispatch of the merchandise being concluded, a liquidation of the duties will be formed, which will be satisfied by the payment in cash by the interested person, and if he wishes to take the same before such liquidation is concluded, a bond will be asked to the satisfaction of the collector; in case he cannot or does not wish to give bond, there will be left on deposit in the warehouse of the custom-house the part of the effects which the collector thinks of sufficient value to cover the amount of duties.

II. The collector of the maritime custom-houses can admit the bonds indicated for the duties on special permits, or those for a ship when determined, or for those that are due by any importer during a definite time that does not exceed six months.

III. The bond named is made before the collector and cashier of the custom-house by persons who concur in the circumstances established by the laws to the satisfaction and under the responsibility of the collector. These bonds are kept in a book that is kept in the custom-house destined for that exclusive purpose.

IV. The bonds that were for receiving goods from the warehouses before the conclusion of the liquidation ought to be canceled in the act when the duties are paid.

V. The expenses that are caused by the revision, examining, dispatching, or liquidations are for account of the importer, in conformity with the laws, the same as those of the employés who intervened in the operations.

VI. The compulsory and economical action for the recovery of the duties due to the Government, and as found mentioned in this article, can be recovered conjointly against the principal debtor and his bondsmen, and to this end the latter, in giving the bond, will renounce the benefits of proceedings by order and seizure.

ART. 71. In case the goods are damaged an abatement will be made in the duties in proportion to the demerit of the merchandise, saving the exceptions expressed in this tariff. To qualify such abatement will unite the appraiser, commander of the guards, and two merchants named by the interested party from among four that have been named by the collector; if they are all in conformity or by majority of votes they will make the revision of the goods that have suffered detriment, making an act in writing which will remain in the custom-house as a proof of the corresponding entries, sending a copy to the secretary of the treasury.

The collector or the officer whom he may name to act in his stead has to be present to assist in such qualification, and in case of any dispute must decide the question, giving justice to all parties.

From this decision there is no appeal.

ART. 72. Inflammable materials, for them alone or by their contact with others, and the corrosives whose introduction into the warehouses of the custom-house might occasion a fire, will always be dispatched on the wharf, coming precisely in separate packages; not under any pretext can they be introduced into such warehouses.

ART. 73. Should there be found in the warehouses of the custom-house one or more packages that contain inflammable or corrosive materials, even in the smallest quantity, the collector will punish the consignee by fining him from $500 to $1,000.

CHAPTER XV.

THE ADJUSTMENT AND PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

ART. 74. I. The adjustment and liquidation of the duties of importation shall be done precisely in the term of twenty-five days, counting from the day on which the vessel that brought the merchandise concluded her discharge. During this time merchants can store their goods in the warehouses of the custom-house, or take them out after they are dispatched, subjecting themselves to the fixed regulations, as in the preceding chapter.

II. The liquidation being terminated, the payment of the duties must be made at once and in effective money.

ART. 75. Once the goods are dispatched from the custom-house, the duties cannot be returned under any motive, except in case of error in account. For this restitution, or to verify whatever other, must be proceeded with in respective order to the secretary of the treasury, leaving the collectors obliged to remit officially to said secretary the corresponding information, the steps he has taken, and for what cause he presents such information.

ART. 76. If the appraiser in revising the merchandise finds the result less in length, weight, measurement, or number than what is expressed in the permit of dispatch, the duties will be covered on what is expressed in such permits.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE TRANSIT OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

ART. 77. I. The permission in transit is granted for the transmission of foreign merchandise through the territory of the republic, the frontier custom-houses near the coast, the ports near to the custom-houses of introduction, and *vice versa;* the ports of the republic nearest to the frontiers, the frontier custom-houses nearest to the ports of introduction.

II. The transit of foreign merchandise will also be permitted from one port to another of the republic under the preventions contained in this chapter, and the regulations and other dispositions which in each case, and under the circumstances the executive may dictate, prevent, and impede contraband; they can refuse wholly or partially such permit in transit when, in their judgment, they think there is danger of any abuse of

such privilege to defraud the exchequer, without necessity to give time nor to advise in anticipation.

III. The employés of the port or frontier custom-house that gives entry to goods in transit exercise in respect to them all the faculties that the laws concede, relative to the foreign merchandise destined for consumption in the republic.

The effects in transit can be examined when passing the national territory by the fiscal agents of the federal Government.

IV. The merchandise in transit comes accompanied by corresponding invoices and manifests, with the certificate of the respective consuls, in the form and terms as expressed in articles 24 and 30 of this tariff, respecting foreign merchandise that is imported for consumption in the republic.

V. For the discharge and dispatch of the goods in transit, whatever may be their class or quantity, it is necessary to present in triplicate the respective petitions, as per model No. 10, to the custom-house, so that the merchandise can be revised at once, practicing the corresponding operations to ask the "*guia*," or document of transit, which must precisely go with the mentioned goods, which "*guia*," or document of transit, must have fastened to it one of the copies of the petition.

VI. The foreign merchandise in transit pays, when the document of internation has been given at the port or frontier custom-house where it arrived, 5 per cent. in money of the duties of importation fixed in this tariff, and one dollar for each two hundred pounds gross weight. These duties are the only ones paid to the federal treasury of goods simply in transit, being free from all other additional and even municipal charges wherever the locality by which they are conducted.

VII. Foreign coffee transported through the national territory will not pay the duty of one dollar per package when the distance, crossed before leaving the republic, does not exceed 30 leagues.*

VIII. Goods transported go by the route designated in the "*guia*." In case the conductors deviate from the route designated the goods and beasts and carts conducting them are confiscated.

IX. The persons introducing the effects in transit give a bond to the satisfaction of the collector of the respective custom-houses for the total amount of import duties which correspond to the goods, that in case when the time that was given has expired, and the respective return documents have not been presented.

The time being concluded for presenting the return document, as named in the original permit, without such presentation having taken place, then the bond will be made effective without any allegation whatever to the contrary.

X. The time for the presentation of the return document is one day for each three leagues that the goods have to travel to get out of the national territory, and ten days more for each piece of fifty leagues without exceeding the total time of three months, in the cases as in fraction I of this article, and six months as in that of II.

XI. When the merchandise in transit arrives at the port or frontier custom-house to leave the country, the packages will again be examined by the collector of the port appraiser and commander of the guards, confronting the same with the petition that ought to be fastened with the transit document or pass, and finding everything in conformity they will give the return document.

XII. When in the revision that has to be made in the custom-houses where the goods in transit enter, appear differences in the documents that have come from the original port, or in dispatching in the custom-house from where sent, are differences in the documents extended by the transit, the penalties established in this tariff will be applied, considering the merchandise as a common or ordinary importation, and under the same basis and quotas, and not in the part proportional to them as in the duties of transit.

XIII. The preventions contained in this chapter are not applied to the merchandise in transit by lines of railroads, whose owners have celebrated contracts with the Mexican Government that contain special stipulations as to transit of merchandise and passengers, which stipulations ought to be the same as the respective regulations that have been issued by the executive.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF EXPORT.

(See note 2, Appendix A.)

ART. 78. I. All the products and national manufactures, with the exception of Mexican antiquities, are free of duties when exported, which exportation continues pro-

* One league = about 2.6 miles.

hibited, and the gold, silver, precious woods and orchilla, which pay the duties, as follows:

II. Coined silver money in dollar pieces that go to the ports and frontier custom-houses, pay in the place of their extraction 5 per cent. and gold ½ per cent. (This has been abolished; it now pays at the place of exportation. See Appendix A.)

III. Small coins of gold or silver that go to the ports and frontier custom-houses for circulation, pay at exportation the 5 per cent. and a half per cent., as cited in the fraction above.

IV. Gold or silver in coin, in bullion, or in silver work that is sent to the ports and frontier custom-houses for exportation and circulation, travel with the respective pass that is issued and given by the chiefs of the federal treasury office, if the valuables leave the place where he resides.

The chief of the stamp office belonging to other places from where the money comes, or the chief collector of the taxes in the federal district, if it comes from that place.

V. A. Silver bullion pays at the time of exportation 5 per cent. as duty of exportation, $4.41 per hundred on the same value as duty of coinage, and $2 for a piece that does not exceed 135 marks for revenue and assay.

B. Gold bullion pays at its exportation ½ per cent. on its value as export duty; 4.618 per cent. on the same value for coinage duty, and $2 that does not exceed 135 marks as a revenue and assay duty.

C. Silver bullion extracted from mines of the territory of Lower California pays as export a single duty of 5 per cent. on its value, calculated at $8 for one silver mark.

VI. Worked silver in any form shall pay 5 per cent. of its value upon exportation without prejudicing the duty for assaying and smelting, which must be paid.

VII. Foreign coined gold and silver shall not pay export duties, but carriers of such money are obliged to provide themselves with corresponding permits to carry said money to the ports.

VIII. Coined gold or silver, and silver wrought or in bullion, destined for export or circulation in ports and frontier towns, that travel without the permit provided for in fraction IV of this article, shall fall under the penalty of confiscation, remaining in all the rest subject to the conditions of the same article.

IX. A. (See note 1, Appendix A.) Wood for construction and for cabinet work shall pay $1.55 per ton's weight when exported from a qualified port.

B. When export is made from a point on the coast not qualified, shall be paid in the custom-house which authorized the corresponding permit, $1.55 for each ton which the exporting vessel measures, without other deduction than which is occupied by national effects, previously loaded in the same.

C. The wood which is shipped upon the dock shall pay $1.55 per ton, besides that which it may have paid for that which the vessel measures under the penalties, in case of exporting clandestinely, of the loss of the wood.

X. Archil shall pay an export duty of $10 per ton.

XI. Vessels, foreign and national, which arrive in ballast at ports of coasting trade with the exclusive object of loading stock or wood, are not obliged to solicit permits for loading from the maritime custom-house, having to bring in every case the corresponding manifest, according to the provisions in part III of article 31 of this tariff law.

XII. Vessels to which the preceding prevention refers cannot arrive at any bar or roadstead which is not the coast port mentioned in its manifest, except in case of necessity, in which case it shall proceed according to the preventions contained in Chapter X of this tariff law.

XIII. Seaport custom-houses shall prevent the carrying from the country, from whatever coast-point to the qualified ports, in vessels with or without decks, under the vigilance which they consider sufficient for avoiding fraud.

XIV. For the exportation of national fruits and effects, petitions in quadruplicate shall be presented, according to model No. 11, subjecting said exportation to the provisions in the general regulations of the maritime and frontier custom-houses.

ART. 79. National vessels, and in fault of them, foreign vessels, after having finished discharging in the port or ports to which they may have come destined, shall be able to pass to any coast-point, even when there is no custom-house, even for coast-trade, with the object of loading national effects, having previously obtained the permission of the collector of the corresponding custom-house.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PASSENGERS AND THEIR BAGGAGE.

ART. 80. The following rules shall be observed for the landing of passengers and the dispatch of their baggage.

I. All foreigners that arrive at the ports of the republic can land as soon as the vessel comes to anchor, with their baggage, and when the landing is at night or at an

hour when the custom-house is closed, each passenger shall be permitted to carry with him a small bulk containing only clothing for use.

II. The examination of baggage shall be made with liberality, prudence, and moderation. The passengers shall not be detained more time than is indispensable for the examination of the packages which they bring, and if foreigners are not able to understand or speak the Spanish language, any of the employés who can interpret shall assist and advise them of the requisites and formalities to which they are subject.

III. Respecting clothing and personal adornments, the qualification of the quantity and quality which will not cause duty will be arranged by the just prudence of the collectors.

IV. The following other clothing and ornaments the passengers can import free of duties:

A. Two watches and chains.
B. One hundred cigars; 40 packs cigarettes.
C. One-half kilogram of snuff.
D. One-half kilogram smoking tobacco.
E. One brace of pistols, equipments, and up to 200 charges.
F. One sword.
G. One rifle, musket, or gun, equipments, and up to 200 charges.
H. One pair of musical instruments, except pianos or organs.

V. All effects not comprehended in the above concessions, and which are brought by passengers in small lots for any gift, will pay the duties fixed in the tariff, having to make a manifestation of them, specifying them, which shall be presented at the custom-house before verifying their dispatch.

VI. When used furniture comes in the equipage of the passengers, account shall be taken of its damage in order to adjust the duties.

VII. If the passengers are artists of any opera company, dramatic, comedy or other, besides the general exceptions conceded in the previous articles, it is permitted them to introduce free of duty their property and necessary adornments with such as go to form part of their equipage and that are not excessive in quantity. When collectors think that there is abuse in the introduction they will form an invoice and collect 55 per cent. on the value, or appraisement, which will be done in the same form which is provided for goods that pay on their appraisement.

ART. 81. Collectors will make certain that there be distributed among the passengers before the dispatch of their baggage printed copies of this chapter in Spanish, French, English, and German, that they may be informed of the obligations to which they are subject.

ART. 82. Excepted to the provisions referred to in Article 80 are the equipages brought by foreign ministers accredited near the Government of the Republic, whose equipages will not be registered.

CHAPTER XIX.

INTERNATION.

ART. 83. Foreign goods which have paid import duties according to this tariff can be internated to other parts of the Republic, subject to the provisions of the following articles.

ART. 84. I. In internating foreign effects the shipper shall present to the custom-house a duplicate petition according to model No. 9 (see Appendix A), one of which shall have the proper stamp according to fraction VIII, Article 106, of this tariff.

The duplicate does not need stamps.

The treasurer of the custom-house shall certify at the foot of same model that the import duties are paid or secure to be paid to the satisfaction of the collector, and in this permission shall be given the permit to leave, which shall be noted in the proper *garitas* (guard-house). This permit will cover the merchandise until its final destination.

II. The same petition shall be presented to the custom-house for the introduction of foreign effects which are free of duty, this fact being certified at the foot by the auditor.

III. The custom-house shall not dispatch documents of internation if those interested do not arrange the merchandise according to legal forms.

ART. 85. I. The document mentioned in the previous article being the evidence that the goods have paid the import duties, all foreign merchandise proceeding from any custom-house and travels without such document is subject to the payment of triple duties, and shall be seized when discovered, notifying the owner or conductor, so that he can choose the judicial or administrative proceedings in the terms provided by Article 91 of this tariff.

This notification shall be made to the office of the treasury in the State where the seizure was made by the chief of the respective section of the counter-guards, or to the principal tax office in the federal district.

II. The choice of methods of proceedings mentioned in the previous article must be made by the end of twenty-four hours after the receipt of the goods in the corresponding federal office, to the end that justice in the same may be established and followed, whether it be administrative or the case consigned to the district court for the choice of the interested, or in general, when bodily fines may be imposed, besides the triple duties.

III. Those that internate foreign merchandise by the frontiers of the Republic are obliged to return to the custom-house the internation documents within the date which the collectors fix as prudent.

IV. The foreign merchandise referred to in the previous fraction can be examined by the counter guards or treasury officers while in transit, and federal employés making the examination shall note on the said documents.

V. At the place of final destination of foreign merchandise proceeding from the frontiers, the internation documents shall be viewed by the treasury officials in the capitals of States, by the chief collector of taxes in the federal district, and by the collector of stamp taxes in any other locality.

VI. The act of viewing these documents shall be verified by copying in a book.

The said document shall be returned to the interested parties, certified that they have been copied with exactness, expressing the page of said copy, from which they have the right to give certifications that are asked by those interested.

VII. Goods introduced to be exported can be sold in whole or in part while in transit, provided the owner or person in charge of them goes before the companies, or sections of the counter-guard, or the respective treasury chiefs, which officers shall make the proper note on the internation documents, previously confronting the merchandise with the documents which cover them.

VIII. Merchants internating merchandise by the frontiers, and who without just cause do not return the internation documents named in fraction III of this article within the designated time, incur the penalty of a fine consisting of 50 per cent. of the import duties, to the end that proper bond be given to the satisfaction of the collector, and under the responsibility of this, before expediting the respective internation documents.

IX. The documents returned to the custom-houses shall be noted for this and filed as vouchers in the book of proceedings, to be remitted to the secretary of the treasury every four months, with a statement showing the documents expedited and those settled.

X. The packages whose internation is asked at the frontier custom-houses shall be presented to be crossed, in presence of the designated employé of the custom-house, with hempen cords solidly adjusted and fastened at the ends by a lead seal containing the name of the office and other things directed by the secretary of the treasury that he may deem advisable.

The seals are furnished by the custom-house, which will keep proper account of them. When the custom-houses have none of these seals, this fact will be stated by the collector upon the internation documents.

XI. Packages of foreign merchandise proceeding from the frontiers and which without just cause go on the road without the seals provided in the previous fraction, even when they carry the corresponding internation document, shall pay therefor 25 per centum of the proper import duty in the offices of the respective treasury chiefs, and the documents shall not be *vised* until the said duty has been satisfied.

XII. The fine fixed in the previous fraction for goods which go without seals is intended to find out without prejudice if they are contraband; being without said seal without just cause is sufficient reason for detaining.

CHAPTER XX.

CONTRABAND AND PENALTIES.

ART. 86. These are cases of contraband:

I. The clandestine introduction of goods by the coasts, ports, river-banks, or other points not qualified for foreign commerce.

II. The introduction of merchandise by the ports or frontiers without the documents provided in this tariff or in unusual hours, to avoid the intervention of the custom-house employés and the payment of duties.

III. The discharge, bringing in, or carrying goods to the ports and frontiers without the previous consent of the custom-house employés and without the formalities provided by this tariff.

IV. Falsifying the quantity or quality of goods which properly manifested pay more duties.

V. The omission of one or more packages of a vessel's cargo from the general manifest which the captain is bound to carry.

VI. The internation of goods without documents accrediting their legal entry and payment of the corresponding duties.

ART. 87. In the cases of contraband enumerated in the previous article, there are imposed the fines expressed by the following:

1. For the cases expressed in fractions I, II, and III of article 86 is imposed a fine of confiscation of all the goods, vessels, carts, teams, and mules, in or by which they are conducted, and the arms of the conductors when they make resistance.

II. For the cases specified in fraction IV of the previous article is imposed a fine of paying double duties, from those who made the importation of the effects conformable to this tariff, calculating the double duties on the quantity falsely manifested when it is on quality.

When in the importation of goods the falsifying is made at the same time there shall be applied only the penalty of double duties over the total of goods falsified.

When the difference in quantity that is found on examination of the goods does not exceed 3 per cent. of what is manifested in the respective documents, it shall not be considered a case of contraband, and in consequence there shall not be imposed a fine, the extra duties being paid as per the tariff.

III. For the case specified in fraction V of the previous article there is imposed a fine of paying triple duties to those of the tariff, on the merchandise contained in the package or packages brought outside of the manifest, in case their owner is in the port.

If nobody is present to reclaim them the collector shall consign the business to the district judge to determine what is advisable.

IV. For the case specified in fraction VI of the preceding article is imposed a fine of triple duties. If this penalty cannot be made effective by reason of the absence of the owner of the goods or for other reason, they are confiscated, also the trains (mules) and carts that carry them according to fraction I of this article, consigning the case at once to the judicial authority.

V. Besides the previous money fines the authors of the contraband or fraud on the fiscal duties, the accomplices, receivers, and the employés that connive with any of the preceding, shall be punished with the corporal penalties which are expressed in the following:

VI. For the cases specified in fractions I, II, and III of article 86, the owners, conductors, captains, or whatever persons carrying the effects, if apprehended, the responsible ones shall be consigned to the judge of the proper district, in case that the amount of the duties that are discovered exceed $200, and in case of condemnation shall suffer five years' imprisonment and the publication of their names in the newspapers.

If it is proved that any established commercial house in the republic has made or aided contraband, besides the previous penalties applicable to their cases their signatures shall be nullified for all matters and transactions with the public treasury, and they shall not be admitted in any official or commercial act by Government officers.

VII. In all the other cases expressed in article 86 shall be imposed a bodily fine of from two months to five years' bodily imprisonment under the following basis:

If the amount of duties defrauded exceeds $200 without exceeding $1,000, it shall be imprisonment for six months; if it exceeds $1,000 without reaching $2,000, twice that time; above $2,000 and not reaching $3,000, triple that time, and so on successively, not exceeding the maximum of five years.

VIII. Collectors of customs shall only consign to the respective district judgeships those cases of fraud or contraband when the difference of the duties defrauded is more than $200 for a single article, and not those in which the sums of different parts that are found in the dispatch of the invoice exceed the amount of $200, in which cases shall be observed the disposition of article 91.

ART. 88. The importation of false money of whatever coinage shall be considered as indicating that the importer intends to commit fraud with it, and in consequence the responsible persons are to be apprehended and criminally judged, imposing the fines established by the common laws. In this case the collector of customs shall retain and render useless the money, rendering immediately to the proper judge the criminal or criminals without bail or other administrative recourse that can take place in other cases, according to this tariff.

CHAPTER XXI.

FRAUD AND PENALTIES.

ART. 89. These are cases of fraud:

I. Additions made by captains or consignees to the manifest and consular invoices, placing themselves in concurrence with the employés of the custom-house or counterguard to falsify in quantity or quality the goods expressed in said documents.

II. Connivance with the employés to delay the fixed examination of the packages, or to pass the time to verify the dispatch, in order to falsify in quantity or quality of the merchandise.

III. Unloading or loading dutiable goods, verified with the consent or by the carelessness of an employé without having paid said duty.

IV. The internation of effects with fraudulent documents.

ART. 90. In the cases of fraud enumerated in the preceding article shall be imposed the fines expressed by what follows:

I. For that contained in fraction I of the preceding article is imposed a fine of paying double duties on the additional effects, the judge assigning the responsible persons and the others the payment of a fine of from $200 to $3,000, which the captain or consignee shall satisfy in his respective case.

II. Employés who become accomplices in the fraud referred to in fraction II of the previous article shall be dismissed from their offices and consigned to the proper judge in order to impose the punishment due to suffer according to the circumstances of the crime.

In this case the whole cargo shall be examined and the consignee or any other person who has procured the commission of the crime shall suffer a fine of from $500 to $2,000.

III. For the cases mentioned in fraction III of the previous article shall be imposed a fine of losing the goods, found on the route, loading or unloading, loaded or unloaded, and the apparent owner of the goods will pay a fine of from $500 to $2,000, according to the importance of the case.

The employé or employés complicated in this fraud shall immediately lose their positions and be judged by the respective tribunals for the crime of abuse of confidence. If the captain of the ship is accomplice in the fraud he shall pay a fine equal to that imposed upon the apparent owner.

IV. For the case marked by fraction IV of the previous article is imposed a fine of paying triple import duties, the abandonment of the employé who prepared the documents and of the chiefs who authorized them with their signatures or stamp (*vista buena*).

The employé connected with the act will be consigned to the proper judge to impose the corresponding fine according to the circumstances of the crime.

V. The employés found complicated with the mentioned crimes shall suffer the corresponding fines with the understanding that the penalty of imprisonment that is applicable to them shall never be less than double the time imposed upon the principal delinquent or delinquents of the contraband or fraud.

CHAPTER XXII.

JUDGMENTS.

ART. 91. I. Immediately when occurs a case of contraband, fraud, or fault of observance of what is provided in this tariff, which brings a fine that is not corporal, the collector shall require the interested ones that within the period of 24 hours they manifest in writing their choice of proceedings, before the collector or in the courts, to decide the case.

When the crime has a corporal punishment it shall be consigned to the proper district court.

Having made the choice it cannot be changed. Having elected administrative proceedings, the *expediente* (file of papers) shall be begun, giving first his written choice and afterwards the written reasons for the cause.

II. If the responsible party does not appear in the required time the case shall be taken judicially before the proper district judge.

III. When the interested party agrees with the fines imposed by this tariff, and renounces judicial trial, it shall not be done, and, to form and prove the action, shall begin an act, which being written, signed by interested party, and certified by the collector and auditor, giving account to the secretary of the treasury, so that in view of these papers he can resolve the matter.

IV. When the decision of the adjusting office of the treasury is not limited to the rectifications of numerical errors or applications of the tariff quotations and imposes a fine, if the interested party is not satisfied, the proceedings shall follow the provisions of fraction I of this article.

ART. 92. The questions of contraband and fraud that follow judicial course shall be tried by the federal courts to the final point, and following with this the rules provided in the relative articles of this tariff and those that follow:

I. The goods having been seized, and the judge having received notice thereof, he shall proceed to summon for judgment to the parties; understanding as such, with respect to the guilty, the owner of the cargo, if he resides in the port, or the consignee, or he that brings legal power from either, or he that gives bond of *rato et grato*.

The judge shall also decide for the part of justice to the owner, or the captain or the supercargo of the vessel, to the owner of the beasts or carriages in which the effects are carried, or to the legitimate representatives of them, when to all or any of them the responsibility to which any corresponding penalty is attached may be proven.

In the summons shall be given a fixed time for appearing, and in fixing this shall be considered the distances of the places. If appearance is not made within this time they shall be declared (*rebelde*) not appearing in court, and the cause shall go on in the hall of the tribunal.

II. The judge of first instance trying the business of the treasury can be accused with statement of reason, once by each party, being entirely inhibited from again trying this cause, but the party thus accusing cannot repeat it in the cause.

III. The moment a judge is challenged and he accepts the challenge, if legal he shall immediately give notice of it to the judge who is to succeed him, stating the hour in which he does so, in order that his successor may immediately present himself to perform his functions, for which reasons all persons required in the judgment will remain united in the court room until the judge who is to try the case shall present himself. If for just motives the judge should not present himself at the appointed day the judgment shall take place precisely on the day following, provided it is not a holiday, under the responsibility of the judge whose turn it is to acquit himself of this duty, who will become subject through delay to a suspension from office for a month by the just complaints of any contending parties or attorney-general for lacking in observance in this disposition.

IV. The judgment on confiscated goods shall take place in public and verbally, drawing, for the satisfaction of the parties, an act, which will contain the principal points of the judicial debate. The sentence shall be pronounced (being previously notified) within three lawful days at the latest, counting from the day the legitimate party appears in court, or by default in accordance to what has been stated in fraction I of this article.

Said term of three days will have no prorogue given for the passing of the sentence, unless a legal exception is found in the same and the proofs forwarded; should these be delayed on account of distance of places, or any other moral or physical impossibility, the judge may in this case postpone the sentence for the time he may deem strictly necessary.

V. In such places where there is no attorney-general, or in those where there is one who cannot concur to the judgment, his place will be taken by the collector or by the employé named by him.

VI. In the judgment of confiscated goods whose value does not exceed $500, the sentence passed in a court of first instance cannot be transferred to a superior court, and causes an immediate decree of execution; but the judge must, within five lawful days, send an extract of the judgment and decision to the judge of the court of second instance for his revision, which will reduce itself to certify if the proceeding is in accordance with this tariff; to demand the corresponding responsibility in case it manifests any violation of its rules, or having passed decision contrary to any given law.

VII. In case an appeal to a higher court should be interposed, if there be a right to do so according to law, the judge of the court of second instance must decide at the latest within twenty days after having received the proofs alluded to in the following fraction, having to instruct the relative judgment; but if the parties agree to have it verbal it must be executed thus—the attorney-general being heard verbally and the judge having to pronounce his decision within four lawful days.

VIII. The party considering itself injured by decision passed by the court of first instance must appeal the moment it is pronounced, or when he receives notification, should he not have been present at the judgment, the judge being obliged to give him within twenty-four lawful hours evidences of the acts and sentences that have taken place, the original proceedings remaining in the archives of the court.

IX. Twenty-four hours after having received proof of the sentence given by the court of first instance, the appellant must present them to the judge of the secondary court, if he resides in the same place; but should he be at a distance the appellancy will be altered by counting the number of days it will take to make the journey, allowing five leagues to each day.

In order to give fulfillment of the aforementioned, the court will take note of the hour in which the proofs were delivered to those whom they may concern.

X. If they should not appear after the sentence has been passed, or if after having appealed the appellant does not collect his evidences within the time allowed in fraction VIII, or does not have recourse to the judge of the secondary court within the term mentioned in fraction IX, the sentence will be considered accepted, and will be put into execution.

XI. Judgment on confiscated goods will be admitted in a secondary court if their value exceeds $500, but not over $1,000, the decision of the secondary court causes a written decree either confirming or revoking the first, the judge being obliged, in all cases, to send within five lawful days to the tribunal of the third court the cause or an extract of the judgment, if it were verbal, for its revision and other effects mentioned in fraction VI.

If the value does not exceed $2,000 it will admit a third court, provided the decision of the second does not agree with that of the first, for in this case it would cause a written decree and does not give lien for a third court.

XII. In the appeals that according to law are interposed from a second to a third court, all the rules established in this article for transferring cases from the first to the

second court will be followed in the judgment of confiscated goods and all criminal incidents.

XIII. When, in judging any case of confiscation, there should result any criminal incident to which a different penalty is attached, the judge will consider it as a different case.

XIV. The judgment on criminal cases will not hinder the conclusion (of the confiscation cases going on) within the pre-emptory terms allowed in this tariff for their termination.

XV. The courts or tribunals will send to their respective custom-houses in the term of three days the proofs of the absolutory or condemning sentences issued by them in the judgment of confiscation. The collectors will send said proofs to the secretary of the treasury with the corresponding report.

XVI. The goods confiscated will be deposited precisely in the custom-house, from which they cannot be taken unless by previously paying the corresponding duties, but when parties having a share in goods confiscated are unable to pay said duties, unless allowed to alienate a part of their share, they shall only do so when collectors, after taking the responsibility, shall receive (to his satisfaction) the quantity of goods that will guarantee for double the amount of duties to be paid. In no case shall the goods seized be delivered to the participants, owners or consignees until the sentence has been passed and a written decree of exception been received.

The goods left in deposit during the judgment of the case cause no duties for storage. Excepting from the above article, all articles liable to become corrupted, corroded, or inflammable, for which the court has to provide what it may deem just after hearing the parties.

XVII. The term allowed to interpose an appeal pleading or making void, which in the corresponding case may be brought up by the representatives of the treasury, will be fifteen days, counting from the moment the sentence is made known to the attorney-general and to the secretary of the treasury.

XVIII. The judges shall make a report to the secretaries of justice and treasury of all cases formed for infringement of rules of the tariff, sending also copy of sentence pronounced, which shall be published and sent to consuls of the republic in foreign countries, so that they shall have them published in the markets and public places of the countries where they reside.

ART. 93. I. In all judicial proceedings in courts of the first instance the collector shall have cognizance of facts, having a right to appeal when the decision is contrary to the interests of the public treasury. To this end the sentence should be notified to him.

II. When the collector is not present the auditor will have the same rights, as also the commander of the guards, when the seizure has been made by them or their order, and the commander of the counter-guards; they can present their documents on common sealed paper of the office without stamp, a lawyer's signature not being indispensable.

III. The employés acting as attorneys may intrust this power, when the judgment does not take place where they reside, to an employé holding the higher office in the federal treasury residing where the judgment is to take place, it being understood that where are simultaneously a treasury chief and a collector to the last name shall the power be intrusted; those acting as attorneys shall follow the instructions communicated to them by the government in favor of the exchequer, and they will defend the same.

ART. 94. The cases of confiscation and fraud cannot last longer than four months in each court.

ART. 95. In the administrative judgment the following proceeding must be observed:

I. Once the administrative proceeding has been chosen, according to article 91, the auditor, or, if by legal impediment he could not come, the first or second officials will take his place, formulating the accusation of contraband or fraud against the owners or consignees of the goods; this accusation must in all cases be written, in order that those whom it may concern may answer in three days.

II. If the guilty party or the accusers wish to present some proofs, they are allowed eight days, which, in case of absolute necessity, shall be prolonged to fifteen, in which time all proofs offered by both parties and alleged to in the complaint and defense shall be received.

III. If the proof is testimonial the collector will name the day on which it will be received; on that day shall the witnesses referred to be examined in the presence of both parties.

The examination of witnesses shall take place in the same terms and with the same requisites and formalities used in common cases.

The declarations being written by a secretary taken from amongst the employés, and named by the collector.

The secretary will intervene in every one of the acts of the administrative proceeding.

IV. The testimony being completed, a summons shall be made, assigning six days to each one of the parties, that they make good proof, and for this purpose they shall be free to examine the judicial proceeding under suitable supervisions.

V. The last allegation having been presented, the parties shall be summoned for the definite decision, which the collector shall give within eight days, notifying the interested parties immediately.

VI. In cases having no proofs, the summons being answered, the case will be considered terminated, making it known, as also the citation for sentence; the collector will dictate his final resolution within the term given in the former fraction, which will be notified to both parties.

VII. If either of the parties should not be satisfied with the sentence, he shall verbally say so immediately, or by writing within three days. This term having passed without any of the parties making said manifestation, both parties shall be considered as agreeing, no other appeal being admitted.

VIII. In all cases of administrative proceeding, the collector will send the original judicial proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury, keeping a copy and giving the interested parties notice the day they are sent.

In section 1 of the secretaryship shall be placed the judicial proceedings at the disposal of the parties for the term of ten days, which admits no prorogue, counting from the day received, so that the parties may allege by writing what concerns them, either personally or by persons named for that purpose.

IX. When the interested parties do not make use of the right assigned them in the preceding fraction, the secretary of the treasury will, after the expiring of the ten days given in the same, resolve the matter clearly, notifying the respective collector the resolution for its execution without admitting another appeal.

X. The administrative proceedings occasion no costs.

XI. In the administrative proceedings a fifty-cent stamp shall be required from the interested parties on each sheet of common-sized paper of the writing and petitions made.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DISPOSITIONS OF CONFISCATIONS AND FINES.

ART. 96. Every inhabitant of the republic, there being no necessity of his or her name appearing in the proceedings, if he does not think it convenient, can give notice and incite the administrative, judicial, or military authorities, that they may seize the imported goods, or goods sent into the interior by contraband; he may also denounce all fraudulent operations of the same kind that are to be committed. The goods once seized, shall be delivered to the competent authorities. Likewise every inhabitant of the republic has a right to seize in public roads or cities foreign goods, either imported or sent to the interior of the republic by contraband, those who are in the performance of the privilege should seize any goods will acquire by this act a right to a third of the net proceeds of the goods that are declared seized by competent authority.

The officials of the administrative, judicial, or military order required by any federal or local employé, or inhabitant of the republic to give assistance in order to pursue goods imported or sent to the interior as contraband, and who does not do so within the limits of his power, shall be judged according to law for this refusal and for acts of positive complicity he shall have committed.

ART. 97. The person who gives the notice, referred to in the preceding article, has a right to a third of the net proceeds, after paying the corresponding duties to the public treasury, and the 2 per cent. destined to hospitals; provided said notice shall agree with what has been established in this tariff, the goods being positively declared seized or the fine paid.

ART. 98. I. The remaining value of the goods confiscated, after making the deduction mentioned in the previous article, will be divided into three equal portions; one shall be given to the accuser, the other to the party or parties who seized the goods, and the other shall be equally divided between the collector, auditor, and commander of the guards in case the confiscation has taken place in the custom-house by means of an administrative proceeding; but should the declaration have been made by the district court, half of the auditor's share shall be assigned to the attorney.

II. The ninth of the proceeds of the fine allotted to custom-house collectors will be divided into as many equal shares, as persons have performed this office during the proceedings from the moment the goods have been seized to the pronouncing of the final sentence, whether administrative or judicial.

III. The ninth allotted to auditors of custom-houses when the proceedings are administrative, or half of the ninth assigned them when the proceedings take place in the district court, will be proportionally divided according to the basis given in the former fraction.

IV. The half of the ninth assigned to attorneys will in its case be divided amongst the persons who performed the office of attorney intervening in the proceedings.

V. The ninth assigned to the commander or commanders of the guards, will be applied exclusively to the one engaged at the time of confiscation.

VI. The rights of appraisers of custom-houses to a part of the proceeds assigned to them by article 101st of this tariff, are perfect the moment they make their observations at the time of dispatch.

VII. The rights of those seizing foreign goods, or those nationalized, to the parts assigned them in fraction I of this article, are perfect the moment the goods are seized.

ART. 99. When the confiscation is made by a custom-house cutter the share assigned in the previous article to parties who seize the goods will be given to the crew; moreover the commander of the cutter is entitled to the ninth allotted to the custom-house guard.

ART. 100. When there are no accusers the parties who seized the goods are entitled, though they should be employés, to the share assigned in article 98, fraction I, of this tariff.

ART. 101. In confiscations made by appraisers, at the moment of dispatch, the collector and appraiser present at the revision shall be considered as parties seizing the goods; in cases where the confiscation takes place at the indication of the guard he shall be considered as one of the party.

ART. 102. I. In confiscations made by confronting the manifest with the invoice the six-ninths assigned to parties who seize the goods are thus divided: three to the collector or auditor that confronts the document, the remaining three being equally divided between the first officer and other officials employed.

II. When the contraband is discovered by the guards or private individuals in cities or on the roads without the intervention of either seaport or frontier custom-houses or custom-house section, the proceeds of the confiscation declared by a sentence that gives place to a judicial proceeding if taken to the district court, or by administrative resolution of the secretary of the treasury, according to fraction IX of article 95 of this tariff, will be divided as follows:

A. Half the proceeds of sales of confiscated goods, beasts of burden, and carts they draw, will belong to the federal exchequer in compensation of the respective duties of importation taking from this part the 2 per cent. for hospitals, expenses of proceedings, and others originated.

B. The other half will be distributed, without making any deduction, among the participants according to what has been disposed in this article, giving one-third to the denouncing party, the other to the party who seized them, and the other to the employés of the office of the federal treasury that received the goods to carry on the corresponding proceedings; the distribution of this third is made proportionately according to what has been demonstrated by this tariff.

C. The share corresponding to the party who confiscated the goods will be divided in equal shares among all who took part in seizing them without any distinction. If there has been no accusation the share allotted to the denouncing party shall be divided between those who seize it.

ART. 103. The distribution to participants in cases of confiscations and fines shall only take place after the office of the secretary of the treasury has forwarded the corresponding approbation to the respective office.

The proceeds of the fines are to be deposited with the secretary of the treasury and the goods in its warehouse.

ART. 104. The goods that are declared positively confiscated either by the judicial authority or by the officials who pursue the case in the administrative proceeding, if carried on in this mode, shall be delivered in classes to the participants, excepting the cases referred to in fraction II of article 102 of this tariff, the participants paying previously the respective duties, as also the 2 per cent. allowed to hospitals; the parties interested being at liberty to make the division as they may think more convenient.

ART. 105. In all cases of confiscation or fine, 2 per cent. of the net remainder will be assigned to the sustenance of charity hospitals in places having them; in case there should be none in the port it will be assigned to the hospital of the nearest place within jurisdiction of the state to which the port belongs.

CHAPTER XXIV.

STAMP LAW.

ART. 106. Stamps shall be used in custom-house business as provided by the following prescriptons:

I. In petitions for discharge of vessels coming from foreign ports, shall be used stamps to the value of $8.

II. In petitions for loading vessels destined for foreign ports, when carrying merchandise, shall also be used stamps to the value of $8.

III. When vessels clear in ballast the petition for clearance shall not require stamps.

IV. In petitions for loading or unloading vessels for coast traffic, shall be used stamps in the following proportions:

A. When the tonnage of the vessel does not exceed 50 tons, to the value of 50 cents.

B. Exceeding 50 tons, $2.

C. When sailing in ballast no stamps need be used.

V. Additions or rectifications of manifests of goods or of consular invoices that are presented to collectors of maritime and frontier custom-houses, are free of stamps.

VI. In the requests of petitions presented to collectors or chiefs of custom-house sections, or of the counter guards, shall be used stamps to the value of 50 cents for each page of ordinary paper.

VII. In petitions which are made by owners or consignees, for the dispatch of their merchandise on the importation as well as on their exportation, shall be used stamps to the value of 50 cents for each page of ordinary paper.

VIII. In each bond or response (?) executed by merchants before custom-house officers shall be used stamps to the value of 50 cents for each page.

IX. A. In the petitions for the internation of goods, if their value does not exceed $100, shall be used stamps to the value of 5 cents for each page.

B. Exceeding $100 in value, twenty-five cents each page.

X. In petitions made for the dispatch or transport of goods in the coasting trade shall be used stamps to the value of 10 cents each page.

XI. In the acts of average referred to in article 71 of this tariff shall be used stamps to the value of 50 cents.

XII. Duplicates or triplicates of whatever documents used for comprobation in the dispatches of the custom-houses are free of stamps.

XIII. In the acts referred to in fraction III of article 91 of this tariff shall be used stamps to the value of 50 cents each page.

XIV. In the petitions which captains or supercargoes of vessels present to collectors of maritime custom-houses, to go to load national products at whatever point on the coast after having discharged their cargo, shall be used stamps to the value of 50 cents.

CHAPTER XXV.

LAW OF THE ZONA LIBRE (FREE BELT).

(See note Zona Libre in Appendix B, p. 361.)

ART. 107. I. The foreign merchandise imported through the frontier custom-houses on the right bank of the Rio Bravo (Rio Grande) in the State of Tamaulipas qualified for commerce, for consumption and reciprocal commerce between the towns of Matamoros, Reynosa, Camargo, Mier, Guerrero and Monterey-Laredo,* shall only cause one and thirty-seven hundredths of the (regular) import duties, to be applied to the municipalities, according to article 19 of this tariff, and † one-half cent per pound of the gross weight of goods introduced.

II. Goods imported by these custom-houses and deposited in government or individual warehouses in the towns named in the preceding fraction only cause on their importation, when not internated to other towns of the republic, the municipal and weight tax as stated in said fraction.

III. Importers of goods to the Zona Libre shall present to the respective custom-house the consular documents provided in articles 24 to 30 of this tariff, when they are maritime imports or when the frontier imports are made in sail or steam vessels. For other importations that take place from the towns of the left bank of the Rio Bravo at the custom-houses thereof shall be obtained, from the respective Mexican custom-house, permit or permits previous to importation, with the requisites required by the rules of the custom-houses, whose permits shall be returned each month in a corresponding consular invoice and manifest.

IV. The foreign merchandise having arrived, and permit for which had been obtained at the custom-house where it was imported, the inspection shall be verified in entire conformity to the provisions of this tariff.

V. For the importation of foreign effects each one of the custom-houses on the right bank of the Rio Bravo qualified for commerce shall not permit more than one pass in some one of the fords of the same river, establishing in front of said ford a guard station.

VI. Goods leaving the localities mentioned in fraction I of this article for their reciprocal commerce, shall go exactly with *guia*, or written permit, and in those documents shall not be stated any way point, but only one as terminus, in which they are to be consumed.

VII. Consumption in the ranches within the jurisdiction of the towns named in

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* More commonly called New Laredo—opposite Laredo, Tex.

† See note 2, Appendix B.

fraction I of this article shall be verified without payment of duties not exceeding in each remission of goods to said ranches the value of $30, and carrying their respective written permits, without which requisite they shall be confiscated.

VIII. Foreign goods imported to the Zona Libre shall pay on their internation (to points beyond the Zona Libre) the corresponding import duties, with deduction of those paid on their introduction for municipal and weight duties, being dispatched conformably to the provisions of this tariff.

IX. In all (things) that has no express exception regarding the Zona Libre shall apply the general dispositions of this tariff and rules of the custom-houses.

CHAPTER XXVI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 108. Collectors and employés of custom-houses, and counter-guards, shall treat passengers, captains of vessels, and merchants with due consideration without occasioning more delays than are indispensable to fulfill the provisions of the tariff.

ART. 109. When the quantities of provisions written in the list of the stores which captains or supercargoes must present according to article 32 of this tariff are found notoriously excessive, collectors of customs shall order the liquidation and payment of proper duties on the excess, considering the number of the crew and time needed for the return voyage of the vessel, permitting in the case expressed the captains to sell in port the excess of provisions.

ART. 110. Effects necessary for the use and conservation of the vessels must be written in the list of stores, and if notoriously excessive the collector shall proceed as provided in the preceding article respecting ship stores.

ART. 111. If, of the ship's stores allowed by collectors, captains should desire to sell a part in the port, they shall be allowed to unload, paying the proper duties fixed by this tariff.

ART. 112. Merchandise that from the quality cannot be comprehended in the preceding articles, cannot be admitted as ship stores, and to them shall apply the penalty corresponding to goods that come without consular invoice according to article 29 of this tariff.

When permission is asked to transfer ship stores from one vessel to another, for sales made by the captains, it shall be conceded, having paid the proper duties.

ART. 113. The laws of previous tariffs and the explanatory dispositions issued up to the date of this *arancel* (tariff law) shall not now apply or be in force.

Given in the National Palace of Mexico, November 8, 1880.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.
TORO.

APPENDIX A.

WEIGHT DUTY.

NOTE 1.—By the tariff of November 8, 1880, of which the preceding is a translation, the merchandise included in Chapter VI were free of duties.

By the executive decree of June 25, 1881, taking effect November 1 and 15, same year, a weight duty of from 50 cents to $1 on each 100 kilograms, gross weight, was imposed. This duty has in the translation been placed opposite the various classes.

By the same decree a similar duty was placed on all goods named in Chapter VII. This duty is placed opposite the articles in the right-hand column, under a suitable heading.

Article 4 of this decree, that foreign effects not specified in the tariff (see Chapter VIII) shall pay an additional gross weight duty of 75 cents for 100 kilograms.

ART. 5. Packages contained in one permit which weigh nearly 100 kilograms shall pay duty for 100 kilograms.

ART. 6. When a package contains different articles, the weight duty on the whole package shall be computed at the rate of the one having the greatest weight.

ART. 7. This shall not apply to articles conceded free imported by railway franchises.

ART. 8. This fixes an additional duty on the kilogram *net* which is in the list under the former duty.

A similar duty of 3¼ cents on liquors in barrels is also given.

ART. 9. Woods for construction and cabinet-work of all kinds, exported from the coasts or frontiers, shall pay, after October 1, 1881, besides the duties given in fraction IX of article 78 of the tariff, an additional duty of $1 each ton of a cubic meter.

ART. 10. The same woods from other countries passing in transit by the rivers and

ports of the republic, shall pay, after the same date, on their exportation, a single duty of $4.50 for each ton of a cubic meter.

This article does not apply to woods carried by railways having franchises with provisions as to this traffic.

ART. 11. Directs that these duties shall be given separate columns.

REGULATING EXPORTS OF SILVER AND GOLD.

NOTE 2.—A circular from the secretary of the treasury, dated June 20, 1881, regulates and changes somewhat the law regarding the payment of export duties on silver and gold, or either in bullion, and adds duties on exports of copper with silver, lead with silver, mineral stones, and powders, &c.

Chapter I provides that duties of export may be paid on *exportation* instead of as formerly being paid when leaving the place where produced for the coast, and the other articles of Chapter I give minute direction as to transit from interior towns.

Chapter II provides for paying duties on silver or gold bullion on exportation, with rules, &c.

Chapter III imposes a duty of 5 per cent. on the value on exports of copper with silver, with rules, &c.

Chapter IV imposes a similar duty of 5 per cent. on exports of lead with copper, giving regulations, &c.

Chapter V provides that mineral stones and concentrated mineral powder (dust) shall pay a similar duty of 5 per cent. on the value of silver they contain, with rules, &c.

Chapter VI provides a similar duty of 5 per cent. on exports of artificial sulphates of silver, with rules, &c.

NOTE 3.—By the law of December 14, 1881, which took effect three months after that date on the gulf ports, and six months afterwards on the Pacific coast, the following changes were made in articles 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 66 of the tariff:

Division C of fraction IV of article 24 is changed by adding: Also shall be expressed the net weight of goods having different quotas contained in the same package when any of them pay by net weight, or when they are free of duties.

Article 27, I, provides that the fines provided therein shall be imposed if the error in the invoices is not declared in the proper time.

Fraction II provides that to incur the fines, the errors mentioned shall be data necessary for liquidating the duties, and also when the errors occur both in the copy of the consignee and that of the custom-house, or only in the former when the latter has no copy.

Similar errors in free goods will cause a fine of $10 for each fault.

Fraction III provides to incur the fines therein mentioned the ambiguity shall be such as to impede the precise classification, material, and nationality of the effects.

Article 28. I. For fault of any requisites contained in A of fraction IV of article 24, shall be imposed the fines provided by fraction III of article 27.

II. The fault of any requisites named by B, C, D, or E of fraction IV of article 24, shall be imposed the following fines:

A. Not manifesting number of pieces, pairs, dozens, or thousands of goods, paying by such designations and not giving values of invoices of goods, paying by invoice or appraised value, will incur an overcharge of 30 per cent. of the corresponding duties.

B. Omitting net weight of fabrics that pay by net weight, an overcharge of 50 per cent.

C. In other effects paying by net or gross weight, lack of respective weights, 25 per cent.

D. When the invoice does not contain all the data provided by D of fraction IV of article 24, and it is thereby difficult to calculate duties payable by measure, an overcharge shall be made of 50 per cent. on the duties.

E. When the class of goods is not clearly stated, so as to determine the proper duties and various quotas fixed by this tariff for goods of those classes an overcharge is made of 25 per cent. of the duties.

III. If the interested party take exception to these fines imposed by the custom-house, the question as to these *being a fault* may be decided judicially, but the amount of the fine shall be decided by the custom-house within the maximum provided.

ART. 29. II. This fraction is changed so that in case some of the invoices are lost or delayed goods may be compared and dispatched with the one received by the custom-house or a certified copy of the one received by the secretary of the treasury, having given satisfactory bond to produce the invoice mentioned in fraction II of article 40. III reaffirms fraction II of article 29.

IV. By this he fine provided in fraction III of article 29 is changed from $5 to $100 to $10 to $100.

V. By this the fine to be imposed is conditional upon the non-correction by addition to the invoice within the due time.

ART. 66. I. By this the limits for additions or corrections to invoices is changed from forty-eight to seventy-two hours.

II. By this the changes in invoices may increase or decrease the import duties 15 per cent. instead of 10 per cent., as in the tariff.

III. Only changes the expression of 10 per cent. to 15 per cent.

IV. This is made to read 15 per cent. instead of 10 per cent., 30 per cent. instead of 25 per cent., and the fine of 33 per cent. is reduced to 10 per cent.

V. This is made to read 30 per cent. instead of 25 per cent., and while 50 per cent. is unchanged, the fine is changed from 50 per cent. to 20 per cent.

VI. The additions or corrections that augment duties 50 per cent. more than the amount declared shall cause an overcharge of 30 per cent. instead of the fine previously imposed.

VII. Additions or rectifications that *completely* change the class or nationality of goods shall cause an overcharge of 75 per cent. on those thus declared.

VIII. No change.

IX. This is changed by the *addition* of the following:

1. The rectification and corrections in faults of ambiguity named in fraction III of article 27, and the faults to which fraction I of article 28 refers, shall be liquidated by an overcharge of 80 per cent. upon the amount of the duties, without prejudicing the examination of all the packages to which the additions, &c., refer.

2. The rectifications and additions made in the cases referred to by A, B, C, D, and E of fraction II of article 28 shall be considered by the custom-houses, imposing only 5 per cent. of the penalties therein provided in such cases.

APPENDIX B.

MODEL NO. 1.—ARTICLE 24 OF TARIFF.

Invoice of the following goods which he that subscribes remits in the vessel [here state nationality, class, and name of ship], *Captain* ——— ———, *consigned to* ——— ———, *of the port of* ———, *of the Mexican Republic, where the vessel is destined.*

Marks of each package.	Number of each package.	Number of packages in figures and letters.	Classes of packages.	Gross weight of each package in figures and letters.	Total net weight of that which pays by net weight in figures and letters.	Total measure of length of those textures that pay by length in figures and letters.	Width of those textures in figures and letters.	Number of pieces of those that pay by piece, in figures and letters.	Material, class, and name of the goods.	Where the goods were produced.	Cost of goods that pay on invoice value or on appraised value.

Date: ———.

Signature of shipper: ——— ———.

NOTE.—Under this form exactly shall invoices be formed, specifying each and every package that are remitted by them. The sum of the total number of packages shall also be expressed by letters.

MODEL NO. 2.—ARTICLE 30 OF TARIFF.

General manifest of the goods ———, *destined to the port of* ———, *of the Mexican Republic, brought by the captain,* ——— ———, *who subscribes himself a citizen of* ———, *in the vessel* [here given nationality, class, name, and tonnage of vessel], *consigned to the house of* ———, *established in said port* [or to the said captain or supercargo].

Marks and countermarks.	Numbers.	Total gross weight of each package, in figures and letters.	Number of packages in figures and letters.	Classes of packages.	General class of merchandise.	Shippers.	Consignees.
J. L. T.	1 to 10	1 (one) English quintal.	10 (ten)	Barrels.....	White wine.	Name.	Name.
M. P.	1 to 10	1 (one) English quintal.	10 (ten)	Bales of ordinary size.	Cotton textures.	Name.	Name.

Here the name of the port and date.
Signature, with protest of the captain that he has no goods in his vessel, and that he comes with intention of legal commerce in the republic.

NOTE.—Under this exact form must be formed each ship's manifest, specifying each and every package, after their class. The total number of packages shall also be expressed by letters.

MODEL NO. 3.—ARTICLE 32 OF TARIFF.

Notice that the captain subscribing gives to the custom-house of this port of the baggage that the passengers have whom he has brought on board the ship ———, *coming from* ———.

Number of packages.	Classification of packages.	Names of the passengers.	Nationality of them.

Date: ———. Signature of captain: ——— ———.

MODEL NO. 4.—ARTICLE 32 OF TARIFF.

Notice that the subscribing captain gives to the custom-house of this port of the residue of stores on board the ship ———, *under his command* ———.

Number of packages.	Class of the effects.	Weight or measure of them.	Value.

Date ———. Signature of captain: ——— ———.

MODEL NO. 5.—FRACTION I OF ARTICLE 37 OF THE TARIFF.

Ratification (or addition) of manifest.

To the collector of this maritime custom-house:

As captain or supercargo of (name of vessel), this day entered in this port, in exercise of the right given me by the tariff in force, I make the following rectifications (or additions): ——— ———.

I request you to order the necessary notation to be made, protesting that I proceed legally and in good faith.

Date: ———. Signature of captain or supercargo: ——— ———.

Here the custom-house shall place the day and hour of presentation, noting if or no the additions or rectification is deemed admissible, expressing the reason therefor.

Signature of the collector: ——— ———.

Signature of auditor: ——— ———.

A copy. Auditor's office of the maritime (or frontier) custom-house of ———.

Date: ———. Signature of auditor: ——— ———.

MODEL NO. 6.—ARTICLE 38 OF TARIFF.

Consular certification on manifests or invoices.

The preceding manifest (or invoice) numbered —— was presented in —— pages (in figures and letters) by ——— ——— (name of captain or shipper), containing —— packages (figures and letters).

Date, signature of consul, and seal of office.

This certification to be written at the foot of the respective document.

MODEL NO. 7.—FRACTION II, ARTICLE 40 OF TARIFF.

Consular certification in cases of loss of invoices.

Consulate, vice-consulate, or commercial agency of the United Mexican States in ——

The subscriber, ——— ———, certifies: That according to what is written on pages —— of the registry book of invoices of this ———, Messrs. ——— ——— presented for legalization, dated ——— —, an invoice recorded with the number ——, containing —— packages embarked on the vessel ———, captain ——— ———, on the voyage of (date) which were remitted to the port of ———, consigned to Messrs. ——— ———.

And on petition of the interested, who have manifested having lost the said invoice I grant the present, having previously informed them that this certification does not free the consignees from the penalty which is incurred under the law from fault in the dispatch of the effects and in the copies of the same invoice which may be caused in the respective custom-house, remitted directly by this consulate, vice-consulate, or agency.

Date: ———.

[SEAL.] Signature: ——— ———.

MODEL NO. 8.—FRACTION I, ARTICLE 66 OF TARIFF.

Citizen collector of the maritime custom-house:

Between the period of the law, we make the following addition (or rectification) of the consular invoice No. ——, that covers (*ampara*) ——— packages of merchandise received by the steamer ———, captain ——— ———, arrived at this port ———.

Marks.	Numbers.	Numbers of packages.	Invoice says.	Should say.
P. C.	1 30	30	Thirty sacks cacao.	Cacao carúpano.

I protest (or we protest) in good faith.

Date: ———.

Signature of importer: ——— ———.

Here the custom-house shall place the date and hour in which the addition (or correction) was presented, and if it is or is not admissible; giving their reasons.
Signature of collector: — ——.

Signature of auditor: ——— ———.

Is copy. Auditorship of the maritime custom-house of ———.
Date: ———.

Signature of auditor: ——— ———.

MODEL NO. 9.—FRACTION I, ARTICLE 84 OF TARIFF.*

Citizen collector of the maritime custom-house of ———:

Be pleased to permit the internation of the following effects which by ——— I remit to ——— to the consignation of ———.

Numbers.	Marks.	Number and class of packages.	Merchandise.	Quotas.	Value of the duties.	Importing vessel.	Date of arrival.	Page of dispatch book.	Consignee.
1 10	M. D.	10 (ten) bales.	Woolen cassimere with 2,000 square meters.	At $1.40 the square meter.	$2,800	French str. "France."	Mar. 8		

Ten bales, weighing, gross weight, 600 kilos.
Custom-house seal.
Date: ———. Signature of the interested: ——— ———.
Corresponding import duties paid (or secured to be paid to the satisfaction of the auditor).

Signature of auditor: ——— ———.

Pass to its destination.

Signature of collector: ——— ———.

Seal of the guard (gate) by which it leaves.
Correct and note taken.

Signature of guard: ——— ———.

MODEL NO. 10.—FRACTION V, ARTICLE 77 OF TARIFF.

Petition for discharge and transit.

Citizen collector:

Be pleased to permit the discharge and authorize the transit of the following effects which consigned to the subscriber have arrived in (name vessel), captain ——— ———, which proceeding from ———, cast anchor in this port the —— of ———, 188–.*

Marks and numbers.	Packages.	Designation of the merchandise and quantity of each, figures and letters.	Reduction to Mexican weight and measure.	Quota of the duties.	Values of the tariff duties.	Five per cent. for transit.

Seal of office: ———.
NOTE.—To be signed by the auditor and vised by the collector. Five per cent. of transit for transit paid and bond given for total import duties according to tariff.

* When referring to goods brought to any frontier custom-house to come to Mexican territory, it shall be stated when they come, who has been their conductor, the date of their arrival, and other specifications written in ruled columns.

MODEL NO. 11.—FRACTION XIV OF ARTICLE 78 OF TARIFF.

Petition for embarkation.

Citizen collector:

Be pleased to permit the embarkation of the following effects, which in the ship (name) captain ——— ———, the subscriber remits to (name of port).

Marks and numbers.	Number of packages and their class.	Minute account of the produce and effects.	Value.

NOTE.—In order that no misunderstanding of the foregoing eleven forms may result from translation, they are herewith published in the original Spanish.

MODELO NO. 1.—CORRESPONDIENTE AL ART. 24 DEL ARANCEL.

Factura de los siguientes efectos, que el que suscribe remite en el buque——[aqui se determinará la nacionalidad, clase y nombre del buque] *su capitan*——— ———*á la consignacion de*———*del comercio—del puerto de*———, *de la Republica Mexicana, para donde se dirije el buque.*

Marcas de cada bulto.	Número de cada bulto.	Número de bultos, en guarismo y letra.	Clases de los bultos.	Peso bruto de cada bulto en guarismo y letra.	Total peso neto de lo que debe pagar por peso neto, en guarismo y letra.	Total medida de longitud de los tejidos que deben pagar por medida en guarismo y letra.	Ancho de los tejidos en guarismo y letra.	Número de piezas de lo que debe pagar en pieza, en guarismo y letra.	Materias, clase y nombre de las mercancías.	Procedencia originaria de las mercancías.	Costo de las mercancías que deben pagar sobre valor de factura ó sobre aforo.

Fecha: (Firma del Remitente.)

NOTA.—Bajo este orden se formarán precisamente las facturas, espécificando todos y cada uno de los bultos que bajo ella se remitan. La suma del total número de bultos, se expresará tambien por letra.

MODELO No. 2.—CORRESPONDE AL ART. 30 DEL ARANCEL.

Manifesto general de las mercancías que, con destino al puerto de ——— de la República Mexicana, conduce el capitan ——— que suscribe, ciudadano de ——— en el buque [aquí se determinará la nacionalidad, clase, nombre y toneladas que mida el buque], *consignado á la casa de ——— establecida en el referido puerto* [ó al mismo capitan ó sobrecargo.]

Marcas y contramarcas.	Números.	Peso bruto total de cada bulto, en guarismo y letra.	Número de bultos en guarismo y letra.	Clase de los bultos.	Clase en general de las mercancías.	Remitentes.	Consignatarios.
J. L....	1 10.	1 (Un) quintal Ingles..	10 (Diez.).	Barriles.	Vina blanco.	N. N.	N. N.
T.....				Tercios de tamaño comun.	Tejidos de algodon.		
M. P...	1 á 10.	1 (Un) quintal Ingles..	10 (Diez.).			N. N.	N. N.

Aquí el nombre del puerto y la fecha.

Firma, con protesta del capitan, de no tener ningunos otros efectos en su buque, y que viene con la intencion de comerciar legalmente en la República.

NOTA.—Bajo este orden se formará precisamente cada manifesto de buque, especificando todos y cada uno de los bultos, sean de la clase que fueren. La suma del total número de bultos se expresará tambien por letra.

MODELO No. 3.—CORRESPONDE AL ART. 32 DEL ARANCEL.

Noticia que el capitan que suscribe da á la Aduana de este puerto de los equipajes que tienen los pasajeros que ha traido á bordo el buque ——— procedente de ———.

Número de bultos.	Clasificacion de bultos.	Nombres de los pasajeros.	Nacionalidad de estos.

Fecha ——— Firma del capitan ——— ———

MODELO No. 4.—CORRESPONDE AL ART. 32 DEL ARANCEL.

Noticia que da el capitan que suscribe á la Aduana de este puerto, del sobrante de rancho á bordo del buque ——— de su mando ———.

Número de bultos.	Clase de los efectos.	Peso y medida de ellos.	Valores.

Fecha ——— Firma del capitan ——— ———

MODELO NO. 5.—CORRESPONDE A LA FRAC. I DEL ART. 37 DEL ARANCEL.

(Rectificacion (ó adicion) de manifiesto.)

Al administrador de esta aduana maritima:

Como capitan ó sobrecargo de (tal buque) entrado hoy en este puerto, en ejercicio del derecho que me concede el Arancel vigente, hago las siguientes rectificaciones (ó adiciones): ——— ———

Suplico á vd. mande hacer la debida anotacion, protestando proceder con legalidad y buena fé.

Fecha: Firma del capitan ó sobrecargo: ——— ———.

Aqui pondrá la aduana la fecha y hora de la presentacion, anotando si considera ó no admisible la adicion ó rectificacion expresando las razones que tenga para ello.

Firma del admin. istrador: ——— ———.

Firma del contador: ——— ———.

Es copia. Contaduria de la Aduana maritima (ó fronteriza) de ——— ———.

La fecha: ———.

Firma del contador: ——— ———.

MODELO NO. 6.—CORRESPONDE AL ART. 38 DEL ARANCEL.

De certificaciones consulares en manifiestos y facturas.

El precedente manifiesto, numero tantos (ó factura numero tantos), presentado en —— fojas (en guarismo y letra) por ——— ——— (aqui el nombre del capitan ó remitente) contiene —— bultos (en guarismo y letra).

Fecha, firma del cónsul y sello del consulado.

Esta certificacion deberá escribirse al pié del documento respectivo.

MODELO NO. 7.—CORRESPONDE Á LA FRAC. II. ART. 40 DEL ARANCEL.

De certificacion consular para los casos de extravio de facturas.

Consulado, vice-consulado ó agencia comercial de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en ——— ———.

El infrascrito ——— ——— Certifica: Que segun consta á fojas —— del libro de registro de facturas de este ——— los Sres. ——— ——— presentaron para su legalizacion en fecha ——— ——— una factura que se registro con el numero —— conteniendo —— bultos emarcados en el buque ——— su capitan ——— ——— en el viaje de (aqui la fecha) los cuales remitieron al puerto de ——— consignados a los Sres. ——— ———.

Y á pedimento de los interesados, que han manifestado haberse extraviado la factura de que se trata, expido la presente, habiendoles antes advertido que esta certificacion no exime á los consignatarios de las penas en que incurran segun la ley por faltas que se encuentren en los despachos de los efectos y en los ejemplares de las mismas facturas, que deben obrar en la aduana respectiva, remitidos directamente por este cónsulado (vice-consulado ó agencia).

Fecha: ———. Firma: ——— ———.

[SELLO.]

MODELO NO. 8.—CORRESPONDE A FRAC. I, ART. 66 DEL ARANCEL.

C. Administrador de la Aduana maritima:

Dentro del termino de la ley, hacemos la siguiente adicion (ó rectificacion) á la factura consular número —— que ampara ——— bultos de mercancias recibidas por vapor ——— capitan ——— ——— llegado á este puerto ———.

Marcas.	Números.	Num. de bultos.	Dice la factura.	Debe decir.
P.=C.	1	30	Treinta sacos cacao.	Cacao carúpano.
.....	30	.....	.....	.....

Protesto (ó protestamos) de buena fé.
Fecha: ———. Firma del importador: ——— ———.

Aqui pondra la aduana la fecha y hora en que fué presentada la adicion (ó rectificacion) y si es ó no admisible, expresando sus fundamentos.
Firma del administrador: ———. Firma del contador: ———.
Es copia. Contaduria de la aduana maritima de ———.
Fecha: ———
Firma del contador: ——— ———.

MODELO NO. 9.—CORRESPONDE A FRAC. I, ART. 84, DEL ARANCEL.

C. administrador de la aduana maritima de ———:

Sirvase vd. permitir la internacion de los siguientes efectos que con N. N. remito á ——— á la consignacion de n. n.

Marcas.	Numeros.	Numero y clase de los bultos.	Mercancias.	Cuotas.	Importe de los derechos.	Buque importador.	Fecha de su arribo.	Num. de oja de despacho.	Consignatario.
M. D.	1 10	10 (diez) tercios.	Casimir de lana con 2,000 metros cuadrados.	á $1.40 cs metro cuadrados.	$2,800 00	Vapor francés "France."	Marzo 8	....	N. N.

Diez tercios pesando, bruto 600 kilos.
Fecha y firma del interesado ——— ———.
Sella de la aduana.
Pagó los derechos de importacion correspondientes (ó los aseguró á satisfaccion del contador).
Firma del contador: ——— ———.
Pase a su destino.
Firma del administrador: ——— ———.
Sello de la garita de salida.
Cumplido y tomado razon.
Firma del celador: ——— ———.

MODELO NO. 10.—CORRESPONDE A LA FRAC. V, ART. 77, DEL ARANCEL.

Pedimento de descarga y transito.

C. administrador:

Sirvase vd. permitir la descarga y autorizar el transito de los siguientes efectos que á la consignacion del que suscribe, han llegado en (tal buque) su capitan ——— ——— que procedente de ——— fondeo en este puerto el —— de ——— de 188—.

Marca y numero.	Bultos.	Designacion de las mercancias y cantidad ——— de estas en letra y num.	Reduccion al peso y medida Mexicanas.	Cuota de los derechos.	Importe de los derechos de arancel.	Cinco por ciento de transito.

Sello de la oficina: ———

NOTE.—Que firmará el contador visada por el administrador. Pago el cinco por ciento de transito y afianzó el total de derechos de importacion, conforme al arancel.
Cuando se trate de efectos que lleguen á alguna aduana fronteriza para pasar por el teritorio Mexicano se expresará la procedentia de ellos, quien haya sido el conductor, la fecha de la llegada y las demas especificaciones que constan en las casillas.

MODELO NO. 11.—CORRESPONDE A FRAC. XIV, ART. 78, del ARANCEL.

Pedimento de embarque.

C. administrador:

Sirvase vd. permitir el embarque de los siguientes efectos que en el buque (aqui su nombre) su capitan N., remite el que suscribe para (aqui el nombre del puerto).

Marcas y numeros.	Num. de bultos y su clase.	Pormenor de los frutus y efectos.	Su valor.

NOTE 1.—*The Zona Libre limits.*—The Zona Libre is a narrow strip along the Rio Grande from the mouth to a few miles above Nuevo Laredo and back from the river not to exceed 25 miles, nor in any case beyond the State line of Tamaulipas.

Ports of first entry.—The ports of first entry are now Matamoros, Camargo, Mier, Guerrero, and Nuevo Laredo.

Population.—The estimated population of the Zona is about 50,000.

For further information as to the Zona Libre see my report published in Consular Monthly Reports No. 5, for March, 1881, and my No. 224, of January 27, 1882.

NOTE 2.—In this report no attention has been given to the law of Potazgo—toll or duty on native products, which obtains in the federal district and in Lower California.

Nor have I been able to collect sufficient data to properly show the various local municipal toll duties on foreign merchandise. I am informed that all such laws are unconstitutional and should not be enforced. Yet in this State such laws have been approved by the legislature for certain of the cities, and may or may not be now enforced. In this city there is none at present. In one city in this State the law was approved by the legislature, is unrepealed, but is not now enforced.

In other cities of this State and in several cities in the interior such laws are said to be now enforced.

Indeed, while I have not seen a copy of the laws which are in force in Monterey, Zacatecas, and other interior cities, yet I have seen statements of accounts rendered to merchants in this city in which this local tax has gone as high as 12¼ per cent. of the full Mexican tariff. In others the amounts paid were considerably less.

I am also informed that these laws are not fully enforced in all cases, that some houses pay less, others pay in full, and others again pay nothing.

From the nature of such laws it will be seen that, while they are not stable and uniform enough to allow of their introduction in such a report as this, that they are nevertheless of considerable importance in matters of local traffic.

NOTE 3.—For further information which will be of great importance to American dealers in Mexican trade, I refer to the report by Dr. S. T. Trowbridge, late United States consul at Vera Cruz, published in volume 2, page 835, Commercial Relations of 1879. I would particularly call attention to Dr. Trowbridge's remarks under the heads "Ambiguity of the Tariff Law," "Advice to American Shippers," and the whole of the remainder of the report. It has, of course, been modified in some particulars by the new tariff, herewith translated, but with that kept in mind I consider it of great value and as applicable to-day as then.

NOTE 4.—In a report from the United States consul, David Turner, esq., at La Paz, Mexico, dated December 10, 1880, and published in the Monthly Consular Reports, No. 6, April, 1881, in paragraph 4 is mentioned another serious inconvenience to shippers. I quote the first part of the paragraph: "An invoice which might be deemed correct by a Mexican consul, and *might pass one custom-house*, will very likely be considered all wrong at another custom-house, and be subject to heavy fines and penalties.

I have italicised the particular point to which I wish to call attention.

As stated there, goods may pass one custom-house and go clear through to the interior destination, and then be classed as something essentially different, of course with higher duties, and cause the corresponding fines, double duties, and annoyances.

In one case which came under my observation lately, the importer took the decision of this custom-house and paid duties in good faith, only to cause the receiver of the goods in Saltillo double duties, &c., from the different classification of that office.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO MEXICO.

REPORT BY CONSUL TURNER, OF LA PAZ.

Referring to my dispatch No. 181, dated July 25, 1881, and the mention therein made of the import duty imposed upon lumber, machinery, and all other articles formerly admitted free, and the additional duty upon all importations, I have to say that a careful consideration of the new duties imposed convinces me that the effect upon trade will be more disastrous than I had at first supposed it would be.

The duty upon machinery, although comparatively light, will be considered by Americans engaged in mining and other enterprises in Mexico as indicating a disposition on the part of the Mexican Government to discourage such enterprises, and the duty on lumber nearly amounts to prohibition.

The duty on rough lumber will amount to from 100 to 150 per cent. upon the invoice value, and it must be invoiced by weight. At least one-half the lumber imported is brought on the deck of vessels, and, being constantly wet on the passage, its weight is greatly increased on the voyage.

Suppose that the lumber is invoiced correctly at the port of shipment, when it arrives at the port of discharge its weight will far exceed the invoiced weight, and then, under the present law, will come fines, double and triple duties, and even imprisonment for the innocent consignee. Under these circumstances it is doubtful if any one will dare to import lumber into Mexico after the 1st of November next, when this law goes into effect.

What is the motive of the Mexican Government in imposing such an extraordinary duty on lumber? It cannot be to protect Mexican industries, for Mexico does not contain within its limits any wood that can take the place of the redwood and pine of California and Oregon, and it cannot be for the purpose of raising a revenue, for, if that were the motive, a moderate duty would have been imposed and not an enormous one, under restrictions and penalties which may prevent the importation altogether.

I conceive that the real motive is to prevent trade with the United States, and to discourage mining and other enterprises in Mexico by Americans. Whoever will take the trouble to examine the Mexican tariff will find that prohibitory duties are imposed upon almost every article which was formerly imported, exclusively or generally, from the United States, and on these facts I base my opinion.

Besides these new duties, another decree has been published, which, although dated three days anterior to the one already mentioned, was not published here until the 10th instant. This decree imposes another additional duty of 2 per cent. upon all imports, 5 cents per ton additional tonnage duty on all sail vessels bringing merchandise, and a new duty of 5 cents per ton on steamers, sail vessels in ballast, and vessels laden with coals, all of which were heretofore exempted from tonnage duties.

All these additional duties will have little or no effect upon importations from Europe. Those who purchase in Europe, importing as they do in large quantities and by cargoes, will continue to do in the future as they have done in the past, make special contracts for the admission of their goods with the "minister of hacienda" and the collector of the

port of entry; but those who purchase in the United States, generally purchasing in small lots, will pay full duties, and on them the burden of those additional duties will fall. Every merchant on this western coast of Mexico understands that full duties must be paid on all goods purchased in the United States, while the same class of goods purchased in Europe will pay from 25 to 40 per cent. less, and notwithstanding all this they still purchase a large amount of goods in the United States. The result of a state of affairs which would admit American goods into Mexico upon equal terms with European goods can easily be imagined.

DAVID TURNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
La Paz, August 25, 1881.

EXPORT DUTIES OF MEXICO.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL STROTHER.

In reply to the Department circular letter of date February 15, ultimo, requesting all accessible information on the subject of export duties, &c., I have the honor to inclose all the information I have been enabled to procure, to wit, a copy of the tariff laws of 1880 relating to export duties; a notice of the repeal of the export tax on the precious metals, and translation of a circular from the Mexican treasury department substituting the rules of the tariff of 1880; and a printed copy of the law relating to the income of the Government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1884, with an English translation of the paragraphs which relate to the subject of export duties.

As the Mexican Government is now engaged in revising and reforming all branches of its administration, and as the questions of finance are of present and vital interest, everything directly or indirectly connected with the public revenues has become a subject of especial and earnest consideration. Consequently, the tariff laws have been recently subjected to notable changes and modifications, and will doubtless be still further revised and modified to meet the requirements of an increasing foreign commerce and the growing responsibilities of the Government.

DAVID H. STROTHER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
City of Mexico, June 8, 1883.

Mexican tariff laws of 1880.

CHAPTER XVII.—EXPORTATION.

ART. 78. I. National products, goods and manufactured articles, are free of export duties, with the exception of Mexican antiquities, the exportation of which is still prohibited, and of gold, silver, precious woods, and archil, which shall pay the duties herein below expressed.

II. Silver coined dollars sent to ports or frontier custom-houses shall pay at the point of exit an export duty of five per cent., and gold coin one-half per cent.

III. Small silver or gold coin taken to ports and frontier custom-houses for circulation therein shall pay, upon being exported, the five and the half per cent., respectively, fixed in the foregoing clause.

IV. Gold and silver coin, bullion and silver plate, sent to ports or to frontier custom-houses for their exportation or circulation, shall be transported with the permit issued by the revenue officers, if the latter reside at the points from whence such metal is taken out, or by the stamp agents, and by the custom-house collector of the federal district when the said coin or bullion is sent from said district.

V. Silver bullion upon being exported shall pay five per cent. on the value thereof as export duty; four dollars and forty-one cents per cent. upon the same value as coinage dues, and two dollars for each piece not exceeding one hundred and thirty-five marcs as melting and assay dues.

Gold bullion, upon being exported, shall pay one-half per cent. upon the value thereof, as export duty four dollars six hundred and eighteen thousandths per cent. of the same value as coinage dues, and two dollars per piece not exceeding one hundred and thirty-five marcs as melting and assay dues.

Silver bullion taken out of mines in the territory of Lower California shall, upon being exported, pay only five per cent. on value thereof, the marc of silver being estimated to be worth eight dollars.

VI. Silver foreign plate, or worked into any form, shall, upon being exported, pay five per cent. upon value of the same, besides the duties it has to pay as assay and mint dues.

VII. Small silver and gold pieces shall not pay any export duty, but the conveyers of the same are nevertheless obliged to provide themselves with the corresponding permit in order to carry such coin to any port.

VIII. Gold or silver coin, silver plate, or bullion, destined for exportation or circulation at any port or frontier custom-house, conveyed without the permit referred to in clause II of this article, shall be liable to the penalty of confiscation, and in all other respects are subject to the provisions of the said article.

IX. Timber for building purposes and precious woods shall pay one dollar and fifty cents per ton (measure) of such wood exported, when it is exported through a port open to foreign trade.

When such exportation is made through some point not open to foreign trade, one dollar and fifty cents per ton, registered by the exporting vessel, shall be paid at the custom-house which grants the corresponding permit, from which there shall only be deducted the space occupied by national goods previously shipped on board the said vessel.

Timber loaded on deck shall pay one dollar and fifty cents per ton besides the duties paid for the number of tons registered by the vessel, and in case of any clandestine exportation, the penalty of losing such timber will be increased.

X. Archie (orchilla) shall pay an export duty of ten dollars per ton.

XI. Foreign and national vessels arriving at ports of the republic which are only open to coasting trade for the sole purpose of shipping cattle or timber, are not obliged to solicit any permit therefor from the corresponding custom-house open to foreign trade, but in all cases they shall bring with them the respective manifest as provided for in Clause III. Art. 31, of this tariff.

XII. Vessels to which the foregoing provision refers shall not be allowed to anchor at any bar or harbor but the one port open to coasting trade mentioned in their manifest, excepting in cases of uncontrollable circumstances, or of *vis major;* when the provisions contained in Chapter X of this tariff will have to be observed.

XIII. Maritime custom-houses shall allow the conveyance of domestic products from any point on the coast to ports open to foreign trade, on all kinds of vessels, under the vigilance which they may deem necessary in order to prevent frauds.

XIV. For the exportation of national products and goods a petition in quadruple shall be presented in form of model No. 11, the said exportation being subject to the provisions contained in the general maritime and frontier custom-house regulations.

ART. 79. The national vessels, and in want of those the foreign ones, after having finished their discharge in the port or ports to which they have been destined, can proceed to any place on the coast, even if there should be no custom-house, in order to load national merchandise, obtaining previously the permission of the collector of the corresponding maritime custom-house.

EXPORT TARIFF OF GUERRERO.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL WINSLOW, OF GUERRERO.

MARKET PRICES.

The following are some of the leading articles of consumption, both native and imported:

Beef	per pound..	$0 04
Lard	do....	25
Pork	do....	06
Kids	each..	50
Chickens	do....	12
Hens	do....	50
Milk	per quart..	12
Eggs	per dozen..	37
Salt	per pound..	06
Stearine candles	each..	03
Sugar:		
Brown Mexican	per pound..	06
White Mexican	do....	25
White American	do....	18
Coffee	do....	25
Beans	per peck..	1 00
Flour	per pound..	12
Rice	do....	12
Petroleum	per can..	2 50
Alcohol	per gallon..	1 50
Canned fruits	per half can..	25
Starch	per pound..	12
Tobacco	do....	25
Cotton shirting	per yard..	12
Calicoes	do....	12
French cassimeres	per cut..	6 00
United States	do....	4 00
Mexican	do....	3 00
Soap	per pound..	25

Tariff for the city of Guerrero, for articles exported, which go to make up the municipal fund.

1.	For every kind of animal killed for purpose of speculation	$0 25
2.	For every head of horses, mules, or cattle taken out of the country	1 00
3.	For every head of horses, mules, or cattle taken into the interior	12½
4.	For every fat pork which is taken out of town or which is killed in town for purpose of speculating	06¼
5.	For every beef hide taken out of town	03¼
6.	For every thousand head of sheep or goats taken out of the country	12 00
7.	For every thousand head of sheep or goats taken outside of the limits of the town	1 00
8.	For every horse, mule, or jackass taken out of the limits of the town	25
9.	The mares and she asses taken out of the country, for each	2 00
10.	Each mare and she ass taken out of the municipality to any other part of the republic will pay	25
11.	Every arroba (25 pounds) of wool raised within the jurisdiction of the town, will pay for its extraction to any part of the republic, or outside of its limits	01¼
12.	Each skin of sheep or goats, for its extraction to other ports, will pay	01¼
13.	Each cart which enters town for speculative purposes will pay what is called "el piso"	12½
14.	Every hundred of sugar-cane, to enter	12½
15.	Every hundred dollars' worth of earthenware of the country will pay one per cent. to enter	1 00
16.	Every hundred dollars' worth of foreign earthenware will pay one and a half per cent. to enter the town	1 50
17.	Every hundred oranges that are sold	12½

18. All sorts of wood, worked, of this or other countries, to enter, will pay for each foot $0 01
19. Each thousand of garlic or onions will pay 1 00
20. Each gallon of alcoholic liquor, to enter 06¼
21. Each gallon of other wines or vinegar, to enter 01¼
22. Every package of dry merchandise, to enter 12½
23. All sorts of grain, with the exception of corn, will pay to enter, on each arroba 02
24. Every billiard table will pay monthly 2 00
25. All other establishments of whatever kind will pay, according to the pleasure of the town authorities, a monthly tax, according to the amount of their capital.

All articles which are not contained in the present tariff remain subject to the pleasure of the authorities of the city of Guerrero to levy upon them a contribution which they think just and right.

CHARLES WINSLOW,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guerrero, Mexico, January 12, 1883.

OPERATION OF MEXICAN TARIFF LAWS.

REPORT BY CONSUL TURNER, OF LA PAZ.

The trade and commerce of this port is far from being in a prosperous condition, and instead of increasing appears to be daily diminishing. All branches of business are in a very depressed condition, and dull times and little money is a general complaint among all classes.

It would seem that a better state of affairs should exist, as we have had a very favorable season; more rain has fallen than for many previous years; the mines are producing more silver than formerly, and the country has remained quiet since the revolution of November, 1879.

I can see no reason for the general depression except in the tariff on imports, the manner in which business is conducted in the custom-house, the law of the 31st May, 1879, imposing extraordinary penalties upon violations of the revenue laws, and the recent enforcement of an old law of "Portazgo," or law imposing duties upon domestic goods, introduced into La Paz from other parts of Mexico, which weighs heavily upon every inhabitant. The duties on imports, with the addition of the fines, double and triple duties, &c., which are imposed, raise the cost of all articles so high that the people can scarcely earn enough to give them a bare subsistence, and they have not a dollar to spare for superfluities; and the merchants are really afraid to import goods, for it appears impossible to have them so documented as to escape fines and double and triple duties. Only last month a merchant here was forced to pay a fine of $350 for some slight error in the documents covering a small invoice.

An invoice which might be deemed correct by a Mexican consul, and might pass one custom-house, will very likely be considered all wrong at another custom-house, and be subjected to heavy fines and penalties. I am confident that there is not an officer in the custom-house at La Paz who, being in San Francisco, can make out an invoice which would be considered correct in his own custom-house.

The custom-house officers appear to think that their principal duties are to put the importers to all possible trouble and expense, and to find ways and means to impose fines, and they are generally sustained by the Treasury Department. I will give an instance: A package of assorted candy sent as samples, and valued at $4, was recently sent by a manufacturer in San Francisco to a merchant here. It was invoiced "*Azucar candi*," which I think was correct, and I do not see how it

could be properly called by any other name; but the custom-house decided that it was wrongly invoiced, and imposed duties, fines, &c., to the amount of $11.59 on the little package of samples valued at $4; and similar cases, frequently on a much larger scale, are of common occurrence.

Besides all this, the importer always has the fear that under the law of May, 1879, some little error in his invoice may not only cause him to be fined, but also imprisoned, and he really incurs almost as much risk as the smuggler, without the chance of the same profit. In my opinion the only effect the law of May, 1879, has had has been to encourage smuggling and to discourage importation through legitimate channels.

The law of "Portazgo" bears still more heavily on the people generally than does the duty on importations; but I will make that the subject of a future dispatch.

There appears to be no remedy for these things, and under these circumstances it cannot reasonably be expected that the imports of La Paz will be increased to any considerable extent in the future.

No American or other foreign vessel, except the monthly mail steamer, has entered this port since last August, and no vessel is expected; and it appears that the foreign trade of La Paz is at an end for the present.

DAVID TURNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
La Paz, Mexico, December 10, 1880.

MEXICAN TARIFF ON BREADSTUFFS.

AMERICAN GOODS IN MEXICO.

As to the articles manufactured in the United States that are finding a market in this country, it is encouraging to see that they are constantly acquiring an increasing popularity. We will hold the ground we have and extend the field of occupation if our artisans and manufacturers continue to excel in the superior quality of articles they produce. Our machinery, tools, cutlery, clocks, watches, sewing-machines, arms, wooden wares, hardware, brooms, and woven fabrics are justly more popular and more eagerly sought for than the same articles from Europe. Some of these articles are being imitated in Europe, and are finding their way here. The tendency of this nefarious trade is in two ways to depress and injure our good name and intentions: First, by destroying our well-earned reputation by making our manufacturers seem to acknowledge somebody else's illegitimate offspring by forging to worthless articles some well-established name or mark; and, secondly, by ruining the prices and confidence of the consumers, who may not have the means of comparison and distinguishing the genuine from the false. When Europeans resort to such dishonorable practices, they acknowledge thereby their own inferiority, and offer a potent admonition to our citizens not to seek to lower in anything the present standard of their excellence. We cannot compete with them in worthless manufactures, and we ought not to exercise our faculties in that direction.

Many articles, such as flour, canned groceries of all kinds, potatoes, &c., could find a ready and extensive market here if the tariff were not prohibitory. Eight dollars a barrel on flour makes it impossible to import it into Mexico without loss. These high rates on the staple articles of family consumption render living very expensive in a land where it should be the cheapest.

GUATEMALA.

THE TARIFF OF GUATEMALA.

TRANSLATED AND TRANSMITTED BY CONSUL TITUS.

CHAPTER 1.

PORT DUES.

ART. 2. The captains or consignees of merchant ships which may anchor in a port of the republic shall pay two pesos (dollars) as anchorage dues, which shall not be again collected though the ship may touch in other ports of the republic.

ART. 3. The following are excepted from paying anchorage dues:

1st. Ships of war of friendly nations, and transports accompanying them, when they may be permitted to enter and anchor in the ports of the republic.

2d. Ships of the nation in their first voyage of exportation and importation.

3d. Vessels of less than 25 tons register.

4th. Ships obliged to put into the ports of the republic by storms, damage, or persecution of enemies.

ART. 4. Merchant vessels which may anchor in the ports of the republic shall pay as tonnage due 25 centavos (cents) for each ton, according to the register.

ART. 5. The following are excepted from the payment of tonnage dues:

1st. Ships of war of friendly nations, although they may disembark or tranship merchandise or specie pertaining to their respective Governments.

2d. Ships of this country in their first voyage of importation or exportation.

3d. Those which may come in ballast to load with products of the country, even though they disembark not exceeding ten tons of merchandise.

4th. Those which disembark or tranship only stone-coal, or precious metals in bullion or coin.

5th. Those which bring more than twenty-five immigrants.

6th. Those which are forced to put into one of the ports of the republic, though they transship or disembark the whole or a part of their cargo to be re-exported.

ART. 6. Harbor and tonnage dues shall be collected in the first principal port (*puerto mayor*) to which she may come.

ART. 7. Tonnage dues shall be collected only once from ships which make voyages from one port to another of the republic; but if they touch at a foreign port or remain more than thirty days on the high seas, upon their return they shall again pay the said dues.

ART. 8. Merchant ships shall pay as roll dues 25 centavos for each person of their crew, including the captain.

ART. 9. Roll dues shall be collected in the principal ports by the administrators of the custom-house of the same.

ART. 10. Anchorage, tonnage, and roll dues shall not be collected from ships excepted from paying them by treaties or by contracts celebrated by the executive power.

CHAPTER 2.

IMPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE AND DUTIES.

SECTION 1.—*Articles the importation of which is prohibited, and classification of those of licit commerce.*

ART. 2. The importation of all classes of merchandise not excepted by the law, if allowed, without distinction as to the flag of the ship in which they are imported, or of the derivation or origin of the merchandise.

ART. 12. The importation by private individuals of the following articles is prohibited:

Apparatus for coining; balls of lead or iron, bombs, hand-grenades, and other projectiles of war; cannons or pieces of artillery; carbines, rifles, or muskets; obscene pictures, books, and objects, and those contrary to morality and good customs; false money; nitrate of potassium or saltpeter, exceeding one arroba (25 pounds); nitroglycerine and dynamite; powder of all kinds, exceeding 2 pounds; raw tobacco; manufactured tobacco, exceeding 5 pounds.

ART. 13. Merchandise imported into the republic is divided into six classes:

1st. Articles exempt from import duties.

2d. Articles paying 10 per cent.

3d. Articles paying 25 per cent.

4th. Articles paying 70 per cent.

5th. Commerce with the republics of Central America.

6th. Commerce with the Mexican Republic.

ART. 14. The appraisements established in this code shall be the basis for the collection of import duties.

SECTION 2.—*Articles exempt from import duties.*

ART. 15. The following articles are exempt from import duties:

Barbed wire and hooks for fences; animals, dead or living, for breeding; anchors and girt-lines; apparatus for producing light from carbonated hydrogen gas; rice in grain; quicksilver; boats, tackle, sails, and other necessaries for ships for the use of the ports and lakes of the republic; mineral ores; stone-coal; rye; Roman cement or hydraulic lime; diamonds and other precious stones, unmounted; edifices complete, of wood or iron; effects imported for the account of the nation or the municipalities, for the service of the public or of charitable establishments; effects introduced by diplomatic ministers resident in the republic, for their own use, provided that this privilege is reciprocal, and that the requisitions of this code are fulfilled (consuls and vice-consuls do not enjoy this exemption); baggage of passengers (by this being understood objects of their personal use and indispensable instruments of their profession or business, in quantity proportioned to the class and circumstances of the owners, and furniture already used, belonging to persons coming to establish themselves in the country); ordinary packings, when duties on the articles are not assessed on the gross weight (in bales, the packing cloth, oiled cloth, side-boards, and straps will be considered packing; in boxes, the lining of tin or zinc, the card-board, paper, and casks, if they are not expressly included in the corresponding appraisement; no blankets, sheets, or other article mentioned in the fourth and fifth sections of this chapter shall be considered as packing); iron in pigs or masses of not less than fifty pounds in weight; photographs and views of the country; fragments and rigging of shipwrecked vessels; beans; pease, guano and other manures; fuse for mines; hay and other fodders not mentioned; crucibles and other instruments for assaying metals; lodestone; fire-bricks and crucibles for founding; fresh vegetables; books, used; rough lumber; machines unknown in the country and applicable to industry or agriculture; maize; models of machines and buildings; molds for making flowers; samples of merchandise whose value does not exceed one dollar; gold and silver in bullion, dust, or coin; potatoes: periodicals, loose or bound; exotic plants and their seeds; portraits belonging to families resident in the country; seeds of flowers, vegetables, or other kinds not specified in this chapter; articles for the wharves of the ports; articles for telegraphs.

SECTION 3.—*Articles paying* 10 *per cent.*

ART. 16. Ten per cent. on the principal value, according to original invoices, shall be collected for the introduction of the following articles:

Acids applicable to the arts and industries of the country, not included in the tariff of drugs and medicines; nautical compasses or needles; knitting-needles; crude cotton, with or without the seed; oil-cloth, or rubber-cloth for making hats; hour glasses or sand clocks; plows of all classes; hoops of wood or iron for barrels, hogsheads, &c.; tar of all kinds; barometers; barrels, pipes, and hogsheads, empty; iron pumps, with or without piping, for mines, irrigating, or fires; iron, lead, or zinc piping for aqueducts, gas works, &c.; wire masks for robbing bee-hives; geographical maps or charts; wagons or carts of all kinds, with their equipage, except harness; hand-carts of all kinds; stone paste-board (?) (carton piedra) or other inventions for roofs; barley; horse-hair; crucibles; exercise-books of writing, drawing, or mathematics for use of schools; sketches or patterns on paper for embroidery; artificial teeth; staves; axles, tires, and wheels for wagons, carts, or hand-carts; wheelbarrows; globes of all kinds for study; marble statutes for models, natural size; mathematical-instrument cases; surgical-instrument cases; metal checks for use in haciendas; blacksmiths' bellows, blocks for tackles, wood or iron; shoe-lasts and hat-blocks; printing materials for offices; instruments useful in the sciences, arts, and agriculture, not classified in this code; gold jewelry of at least $\frac{600}{1000}$ fine, and silver of $\frac{835}{1000}$; rushes, straw, and palm leaf for furniture or hats; sheet-iron for roofs; wool, carded or uncarded; type for printing; printed books; machines for agriculture, mining, and other arts, sciences, and industries, and also single pieces belonging to said machines; marbles, rough and without polish; mausoleums or sarcophagi of stone; wood, prepared for edifices; longitudinal measures; candle-molds; sugar-molds; music, printed and manuscript; levels; paper for printing, in sheets of at least 100 by 65 centimeters; lightning-rods and necessaries; patterns for tailors and dress-makers; rabbit or hare hair for making hats; cauldrons or boilers of iron or copper for sugar-mills; lead for roofs, in the rough or in plates; hydraulic presses for making oil or applicable to agricultural productions; lithographic stones; slates for roofing; tower clocks, their dials and bells; gold watches of at least $\frac{600}{1000}$ fine, and silver ones of $\frac{835}{1000}$; platform scales for weighing more than 5,000 pounds; printers' ink; wheat; plate table service of silver of at least $\frac{835}{1000}$ fine, and of gold of $\frac{600}{1000}$; poison for curing hides; zinc in bars.

SECTION 4.—*Articles paying 25 per cent.*

ART. 17. The following articles shall pay 25 per cent. on their appraisement:

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Steel in bars or plates, unworked, gross weight	cwt.	$6 00	$1 50
Harmoniums	each.	60 00	15 00
Harness:			
For two horses, with silver ornaments	pair.	200 00	50 00
For one horse, with silver ornaments	each.	80 00	20 00
For two horses, with or without ornaments of ordinary metal	pair.	80 00	20 00
For one horse, with or without ornaments of ordinary metal	each.	32 00	8 00
For wagons, carts and plows	do.	8 00	2 00
Closed carriages with four wheels, elevated seat for driver, and lined with silk inside	each.	800 00	200 00
Same, not lined with silk	do.	500 00	125 00
Open carriages:			
Four wheels, silk lining	do.	400 00	100 00
Four wheels, not lined with silk	do.	300 00	75 00
Two wheels, all classes	do.	120 00	30 00
Four wheels, ordinary, wooden bed, for passengers	do.	200 00	50 00
Varnished leather for shoes, holsters, carriage ornaments, and other uses, with paper packings	pound.	80	20
Calf-skin leather for shoes or carriage awnings, paper packings	do.	64	16
Leather of sheepskin, goat, chamois, morocco, buffalo, sole leather, upper leather, and other hides, without hair and without varnish, not specified in this code, with paper packing	pound.	40	10
Carriage axles and springs, net weight	do.	28	07
Elastic of all kinds, for shoes	yard.	40	10
Tin, in bars or plates, gross weight	cwt.	10 00	2 50
Thread of wool, for embroidery or wearing, including weight of packings	pound.	1 00	25
Thread, yarn, or wicking of cotton, crude or bleached, for wearing, gross weight	pound.	20	05
Thread, yarn, of red cotton, gross weight	do.	50	12½
Thread, yarn, of other colors, gross weight	do.	36	09
Sheet tin, gross weight	do.	06	01½
Pianos:			
Grand	each.	700 00	175 00
Half grand	do.	400 00	100 00
Upright, all classes	do.	300 00	75 00
Square, triple stringed	do.	280 00	70 00
Square, double stringed	do.	100 00	25 00
Square, single stringed or monochord	do.	30 00	7 50
Empty sacks, for exporting fruits of the country	do.	20	05

SECTION 5.—*Articles paying 70 per cent.*

FIRST PART.

ART. 18. The following articles shall pay 70 per cent. on their principal value according to original invoices: Empty boxes, work-boxes, and card-cases of all classes; music-boxes; belts of classes not specified; pencil drawings and prints of all classes, with or without frames; small statues, of whatever material, for ornaments; flasks, or liquor-cases of all kinds; musical instruments, not specified in the second part of this section; flat tombstones; picture-frames of all sizes; false jewelry, not specified in the second part of this section; clocks, for wall or table, or watches of metal or of false gold or silver.

SECOND PART.

ART. 19. The following articles shall pay 70 per cent. on their appraisement:

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Beads, bugles, garnets, &c., of glass or metal, including weight of packing	pound.	$0 50	$0 35
Fans:			
Ivory	dozen.	24 00	16 80
Paper	do.	2 00	1 40
Other materials	do.	12 00	8 40
Comforters of knit wool, pure or mixed, with or without ornaments for women and children, with weight of packings (card board)	pound.	2 00	1 40
Olive oil:			
In bottles, gross weight	cwt.	6 00	4 20
In any other packing	gallon.	80	56

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Whale oil	gallon	80	56
Linseed oil	do	60	42
Animal oils, for machinery	do	40	28
Naphtha, petroleum, gasoline, and kerosene, gross weight	cwt	3 00	2 10
Accordions:			
Of more than ten keys, with bells or other accessories	each	1 50	1 05
The same, without bells	do	1 00	70
Up to ten keys, with bells or other accessories	do	60	42
The same, without accessories		30	21
Cotton ornaments for clothes, with weight of packing	pound	1 00	70
Woolen or mixed goods for clothes	do	2 00	1 40
Pure or mixed silk for clothes	do	6 00	4 20
Brandy of all classes and in whatever packing, up to 20° Beaumé	bottle	90	63
Straight or curved needles for sacks, &c	M	3 00	2 10
Cloak needles	do	40	28
Steel needles of all numbers and classes for dressmakers and tailors	do	30	21
Alembics (stills) of all kinds, net weight	pound	50	35
Wire:			
Bronze or copper, of all sizes, gross weight	cwt	20 00	14 00
Iron, ordinary, for lattice work, gross weight	do	6 00	4 20
Iron, finer, for sieves, cards, and other uses, gross weight	do	10 00	7 00
Iron, for flowers	do	15 00	10 50
Iron, steel, all sizes	do	40 00	28 00
Gilt or plated, in small boxes or reels, for cords and other uses, gross weight, pound		60	42
Cotton covered, for dressmakers or florists, gross weight	pound	30	21
Silk covered	do	50	35
Priests' white gowns, worked or embroidered	each	10 00	7 00
Priests' white gowns, of muslin or cotton lawn, or linen, with or without ornaments, each		5 00	3 50
Pins, gross weight	pound	40	28
Brussels carpets, rough or felted, gross weight	do	30	21
Imitation Brussels carpets, stamped, gross weight	do	15	10½
Imitation Brussels carpets, rough or woven, gross weight	do	20	14
Cotton prepared for lining of clothes or other uses	do	20	14
Almonds:			
With shell, gross weight	do	10	07
Without, gross weight	do	20	14
Mortars of marble, stone, or glass, up to 15 inches diameter	each	60	42
The same, of larger diameter	do	80	56
Pillows:			
Feathers	pound	3 00	2 10
Hair or wool	do	2 00	1 40
Curry-combs, iron	dozen	2 00	1 40
Alpacas:			
Of wool, or mixed with cotton, plain, worked, black or colored, ordinary up to 36 inches wide	yard	20	14
Same, medium and fine	do	30	21
Of wool and silk, black or colored, up to 36 inches wide	do	50	35
Canary seed, gross weight	cwt	8 00	5 60
Cruet stands:			
Of German silver, copper, bronze, or other metals, plain, of from four to seven cruets	each	3 00	2 10
Same, worked	do	6 00	4 20
Of wood or papier-maché, of from two to four cruets	do	1 00	70
Same, from five to seven cruets	do	2 00	1 40
Rings:			
Metal or composition, with or without stones	gross	60	42
Of double, plaqué, or other kind, medium fine	do	3 00	2 10
Of wood, bone, or gutta-percha, for napkins	dozen	60	42
Of metal or ivory, for napkins	do	2 00	1 40
Spectacles:			
Without mountings or springs, most ordinary kind	do	40	28
Without mountings, with or without springs, with handles of deer horn or buffalo	dozen	2 00	1 40
The same, with handles of tortoise-shell, pearl, or metal, gilt or plated	do	5 00	3 50
Or little mirrors, with mountings of iron, white or yellow metal, deer or buffalo horn, or steel, of two glasses, ordinary	dozen	1 00	70
Same, fine	do	5 00	3 50
Same, of four glasses, ordinary	do	2 00	1 40
Same, of four glasses, fine	do	5 00	3 50
Of wire gauze, for the road	do	3 00	2 10
Or monocular lenses, with handles of buffalo horn	do	2 00	1 40
Same, with handles of ivory, pearl, tortoise-shell, gilt, or plated metal	do	5 00	3 50
Opera glasses:			
Monocular, of pearl, tortoise-shell, ivory, or gilt or plated metal	each	2 00	1 40
Double, ordinary	do	4 00	2 80
Double, fine	do	6 00	4 20
Field and marine glasses, all sizes	do	5 00	3 50
Fish-hooks, all sizes, gross weight	pound	30	21
Candle extinguishers:			
With springs	dozen	1 00	70
Without	do	50	35

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Chandeliers:			
Metal, gross weight	pound..	$0 40	$0 28
Glass or crystal	do....	20	14
Areometers or alcoholometers:			
Of glass	dozen..	1 00	70
Of metal	do....	3 00	2 10
Stirrup leathers	pair..	30	21
Ear drops:			
Of metal, paste, glass, rubber, or other materials, ordinary	gross of pairs..	2 00	1 40
Same, medium fine	do...	6 00	4 20
Of double or other metal, medium	do....	12 00	8 40
Packing cloth, ordinary, for bales up to 40 inches wide	yard..	05	03½
Razor-straps:			
Of one or two faces	dozen..	2 00	1 40
Up to four faces	do....	4 00	2 80
Mats:			
Of oilcloth, for decanters or other uses, assorted sizes	do ...	1 00	70
Same, stamped or printed	do....	2 00	1 40
Of wood, tin, card-board, or matting, painted, assorted sizes, for decanters or bottles	dozen..	3 00	2 10
Waiters or trays of papier-maché, wood, or other materials except metals and porcelain, gross weight	pound..	30	21
Saffron, dry or in oil, with weight of packing	do....	5 00	3 50
Sugar:			
Refined, gross weight	cwt..	12 00	8 40
Other classes, inferior	do....	8 00	5 60
Or Pancla (crude sugar)	do....	4 00	2 80
B.			
Balances of one plate:			
With spring and dial, weighing up to 50 pounds	each..	4 00	2 80
Same, weighing more than 50 pounds	do....	6 00	4 20
Or platform scales, weighing to 500 pounds	do....	8 00	5 60
Same, weighing up to 1,000 pounds	do....	12 00	8 40
Same, weighing up to 2,000 pounds	do....	40 00	28 00
Same, weighing up to 3,000 pounds	do....	60 00	42 00
Same, weighing up to 5,000 pounds	do....	80 00	56 00
Common, of two plates, all sizes, gross weight	pound..	40	28
Or steel-yards	each..	5 00	3 50
Buckets:			
Of painted wood	dozen..	4 00	2 80
Of tin or zinc	do....	6 00	4 20
Iron, of all classes	do....	8 00	5 60
Bandanas of cotton, gross weight	pound..	50	35
Bathing tubs:			
Of tin or zinc, painted or varnished	each..	10 00	7 00
Hip baths	do....	4 00	2 80
Whalebone, or imitation	pound..	50	35
Varnish, all kinds, gross weight	do....	10	07
Canes:			
Wooden	dozen..	8 00	5 60
Other materials	do...	15 00	10 50
With sword	do...	20 00	14 00
Dressing gowns:			
Of any kind of cotton	each..	6 00	4 20
Wool, or mixed with silk or cotton	do....	12 00	8 40
Whatever kind of silk	do....	20 00	14 00
Trunks:			
Wood, not covered with leather or zinc (tin), all sizes	do....	2 00	1 40
Same, covered with leather or zinc	do....	5 00	3 50
Or valises of leather, up to 24 inches long	do....	2 00	1 40
Same, larger	do....	8 00	5 60
Of other materials, up to 24 inches long	do....	1 00	70
Same, larger	do....	2 00	1 40
Baize:			
All colors, up to 70 inches wide	yard..	40	28
Coarse (coating), all colors, to 70 inches wide	do....		
Wax ("Betun"), paste or liquid for shoes, gross weight	pound..	10	07
Street-door keys, not of iron, brass, or copper	gross..	3 00	2 10
Balls:			
Marble, billiard	pound..	10 00	7 00
(Marbles), of stone, wood, glass, or composition, small, for children's games	M..	3 00	2 10
Pumps or piping of iron, zinc, or tin, for pipes or barrels	each..	50	35
Same, of wood	dozen..	2 00	1 40
Same, of glass, gross weight	pound..	20	14
Tassels, fringe, cords, and braids of silk, pure or mixed, with weight of packing	do....	6 00	4 20
Same, of wool, pure or mixed, with weight of packing	do....	2 00	1 40
Same, of cotton, with weight of packing	do....	1 00	70
Boots:			
For men, calf or patent leather	pair..	3 00	2 10
Riding, of all classes	do..	5 00	3 50

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Gaiters:			
All kinds, with elastic, for men	pair	$2 50	$1 75
Same, without elastic	do	1 50	1 05
Of silk, with or without elastic, for women	do	2 50	1 75
Of cloth or leather, for women	do	1 60	1 12
And shoes, low, all kinds, for children, up to 17 centimeters inside	do	40	28
Same, for misses, to 22 centimeters inside	do	80	56
Same, for boys, to 23 centimeters long inside	do	90	63
Bottles:			
Earthenware or pewter	dozen	3 00	2 10
Glass or metal, covered or not, for travelers	do	6 00	4 20
Glass, ordinary, for wines or liquors	do	30	21
Demijohns, glass, all sizes, covered or not	do	3 00	2 10
Buttons:			
Porcelain, including weight of cards	pound	20	14
Glass	do	30	21
Bone	do	15	10½
Pearl shell	do	40	28
Metal	do	1 00	70
Silk	do	6 00	4 20
Wool	do	2 00	1 40
Cotton	do	1 00	70
Other materials	do	1 50	1 05
Pitch or tar, common, gross weight	cwt	2 00	1 40
Brushes, all kinds, painting, gross weight	pound	10	07
Brooches (hooks), assorted, for cloaks	gross	2 00	1 40
Brooches, hooks and eyes, all kinds, with weight of cards	pound	50	35
Crape (Burato), of silk, up to 26 inches wide	yard	40	28
C.			
Hair:			
Human, not manufactured	pound	10 00	7 00
Same, or imitation, manufactured with weight of packings	do	15 00	10 50
Bridles:			
Of ordinary leather, single reins	dozen	7 00	4 90
Same, double reins	do	10 00	7 00
Same, with bosses or other ornaments of metal, single reins	do	15 00	10 50
Same, with double reins	do	18 00	12 60
Cacao (cocoa), gross weight	cwt	7 00	4 90
Chains:			
Bronze, gross weight	pound	40	28
Iron, gross weight	cwt	16 00	11 20
Chests or coffers, iron, strong, all kinds, gross weight	pound	10	07
Socks:			
Cotton, ordinary, for men	dozen	1 80	70
Same, medium and fine	do	1 50	1 05
Cotton, for children, to 5 inches foot	do	30	21
Cotton, youths, to 8 inches in the foot	do	50	35
Wool, for children, to 5 inches foot	do	40	28
Wool, boys, to 8 inches in the foot	do	80	56
Wool or linen, pure or mixed, ordinary, for men	do	1 20	84
Same, medium and fine	do	2 50	1 75
Silk, pure or mixed, for men	do	6 00	4 20
Same, for children, to 5 inches foot	do	3 00	2 10
Same, for youths, to 8 inches foot	do	5 00	3 50
Calico, cotton, gross weight	pound	30	21
Shoe horns, of deer horn, bone, or metal	dozen	1 00	70
Drawers:			
Cloth or cotton, knit	do	4 00	2 80
Cloth or half wool, knit	do	6 00	4 20
Linen, pure or mixed	do	8 00	5 60
Silk, pure or mixed	do	20 00	14 00
For youths, half the duties specified, according to the class.			
Shirts:			
Cotton, colored	do	5 00	3 50
Linen	do	10 00	7 00
Cotton, white, with or without linen bosom	do	8 00	5 60
Same, of ordinary linen	do	12 00	8 40
Same, superior	do	25 00	17 50
Flannel or other woolen stuff	do	10 00	7 00
For youths, half the duties specified, according to the class.			
Undershirts:			
Cotton, knit	do	3 00	2 10
Woolen, knit, pure or cotton mixed	do	4 50	3 15
Flannel	do	7 00	4 90
Silk, pure or mixed	do	20 00	14 00
For youths, half the duties specified, according to the class.			
Bells, gross weight	pound	40	28
Candlesticks:			
Of gilt or plated metal, or plaqué, plain or worked, up to 8 inches high, ordinary, for one light	dozen	5 00	3 50
Same, up to 12 inches high	do	10 00	7 00
Same, up to 18 inches high	do	20 00	14 00

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Candlesticks:			
Same, up to 8 inches for two lights	dozen	$12 00	$8 40
Same, up to 12 inches for two lights	do	24 00	16 80
Same, up to 18 inches for two lights	do	30 00	21 00
Same materials, fine class, for one light, up to 8 inches high	do	15 00	10 50
Same, up to 12 inches high	do	20 00	14 00
Same, up to 18 inches high	do	30 00	21 00
Same, up to 8 inches for two lights	do	25 00	17 50
Same, up to 12 inches for two lights	do	36 00	25 20
Same, up to 18 inches for two lights	do	45 00	31 50
Same material for more than two lights. These will be appraised, adding one-third of the preceding appraisement for each light more than two, according to class.			
More than 18 inches high for one light	pair	5 00	3 50
More than 18 inches for two lights	do	7 00	4 90
More than 18 inches for three or five lights	do	10 00	7 00
With porcelain, crystal, stone, or metal bottoms, two lights	do	3 00	2 10
Same, for three or five lights	do	7 00	4 90
Same, for more than five lights	do	10 00	7 00
Cinnamon;			
With weight of bag	pound	50	35
Ordinary, with weight of bag	do	30	21
Spangles, embroidery, &c., false, gilt or plated, with weight of packing	do	50	35
Canvas of cotton or linen for embroidery, up to 36 inches wide	yard	05	03½
Cloaks:			
Cloth, with or without capes, with or without woolen or cotton lining	each	15 00	10 50
Same, with silk lining	do	30 00	21 00
Or ponchos, waterproof, with or without hoods or leggins, ordinary quality, each		4 00	2 80
Same, superior quality	each	6 00	4 20
Of any silk stuff, for women	do	10 00	7 00
Crayons, black or of colors, for painting	gross	80	56
Masks, wire, for fencers	dozen	6 00	4 20
Tortoise shell, in shell or leaf	pound	1 20	84
Table cloths:			
Of damask or other silk	square yard	1 00	70
Of woolen stuff, shag or felt	do	50	35
Of any kind of cotton	do	20	14
Cardboard:			
Ordinary	cwt	4 00	2 80
Varnished, or parchment, for visiting cards, diplomas, &c.	pound	20	14
Coats:			
Cloth or cassimere, without embroidery, for military	each	10 00	7 00
Same, embroidered with gold or silver	do	40 00	28 00
Cassimere:			
Of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, ordinary, up to 30 inches wide	yard	40	28
Same, ordinary, up to 70 inches wide	do	90	63
Same, medium fine, up to 30 inches wide	do	70	49
Same, medium fine, up to 70 inches wide	do	1 50	1 05
Of wool, fine, up to 30 inches wide	do	1 30	91
Of wool, fine, up to 70 inches wide	do	2 60	1 82
Of wool, superfine, up to 30 inches wide	do	1 50	1 05
Of wool, superfine, up to 70 inches wide	do	3 00	2 10
Cassinette and mixtures:			
Of wool and cotton, simple, up to 30 inches wide	do	30	21
Same, up to 70 inches wide	do	60	42
Covers of lead, for bottle corks	M	2 00	1 40
Chasubles:			
Of any silk stuff, pure or mixed, without embroidery or jewels, with ordinary lace (galones)	each	10 00	7 00
Of lasting or brocade, without embroidery or jewels, with false lace	do	15 00	10 50
Same, with embroidery, jewels fine or false, and fine lace	do	40 00	28 00
Bedsteads:			
Bronze, gross weight	pound	40	28
Iron, with metal or bronze ornaments	do	15	10½
Iron, ordinary, gross weight	cwt	16 00	11 20
Brushes:			
Tooth, bone handle, ordinary	dozen	40	28
Tooth, ivory or pearl handles	do	2 00	1 40
Shoe	do	70	49
Clothes	do	4 00	2 80
Hair	do	2 00	2 10
Nail	do	1 00	70
Shaving	do	2 00	1 40
Scrubbing	do	1 00	70
Currying	do	2 00	1 40
Planes, for carpenters	pound	20	14
White wax:			
Pure or mixed, not manufactured, gross weight	do	40	28
In candles	do	70	49
In flowers, images, &c., gross weight	do	1 50	1 05
Beer, all classes, in any kind of package	bottle	20	14

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Vests:			
Cotton	each..	$1 00	$0 70
Linen or woolen	do....	1 50	1 05
Silk, any kind, pure or mixed	do....	3 00	2 10
Veneering, all kinds of wood, superficial foot	square foot..	05	03½
Jackets or sacks:			
Linen or cotton, pure or mixed	each..	1 50	1 05
Of alpaca	do....	2 00	1 40
Other kinds of wool, pure or mixed	do....	5 00	3 50
Of any stuff, with ornaments, for women	do....	8 00	5 60
Whips:			
Ordinary	dozen..	5 00	3 50
Fine	do....	10 00	7 00
Coachmen's	do....	12 00	8 40
Cap nipples for pistols or guns	gross..	2 00	1 40
Chocolate in paste, with weight of packing	pound..	50	35
Cigar-cases:			
Rush (Panama), ordinary	dozen..	1 00	70
Rush, medium	do ..	2 00	1 40
Rush, fine	do....	4 00	2 80
Leather	do....	1 60	1 12
Materials not mentioned	do....	1 50	1 05
Mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, or metal	do....	2 00	1 40
Cigarettes, with weight of packing	pound..	7 00	4 90
Cigars, with weight of packing	do....	7 00	4 90
Cinches:			
Cotton, for saddles	gross pair..	3 00	2 10
Wool or flax	do....	5 00	3 50
Belts, cotton, white or colored, gross weight	pound..	40	28
Belts or ribbons of pure silk, with weight of cardboard, paper, &c., for packing	pound..	8 00	5 60
Same, mixed, with weight of cardboard, paper, &c , for packing	do....	4 00	2 80
Sword belts:			
Of leather or patent leather, with metal garnitures, ordinary, for sabers	dozen..	10 00	7 00
With gold embroidery on silk, with gilt garnitures, for sabers and swords	do....	60 00	42 00
Leather, for pistol or revolver	do....	7 00	4 90
Leather or other materials for other uses	do....	1 00	70
Cambric	yard ..	10	07
Of silk sieves 7 to 40 inches wide	do....	50	35
Cloves, spices, gross weight	pound..	10	07
Same, ground, gross weight	do....	30	21
Nails:			
Iron, gross weight	cwt...	4 00	2 80
Iron, horseshoe, gross weight	do....	5 00	3 50
Or tacks, up to 1 inch, gross weight	do....	8 00	5 60
Or tacks of bronze, copper, or iron, with copper heads	pound..	40	28
Copper:			
In bars or plates, gross weight	do....	15	10½
In nails, candlesticks, chandeliers, rings, chains, cow bells, and domestic utensils, not elsewhere given, gross weight	pound..	40	28
Sky rockets, and all artificial fires, gross weight	do....	30 00	21 00
Coverlets and blankets:			
Wool or cotton, up to 2 varas (66 inches English) wide, ordinary	each..	50	35
Same, medium fine	do....	70	49
Same, fine	do....	1 00	70
Same, more than 2 varas wide, common	do....	70	49
Same, more than 2 varas wide, medium fine	do....	1 00	70
Same, fine	do....	1 50	1 05
Network, cotton, with weight of packing	pound..	2 00	1 40
Network, wool, with weight of packing	do....	3 00	2 10
Network, silk, with weight of packing	ounce..	45	31½
Nankin:			
Of linen, pure or mixed, up to 36 inches in width	yard..	10	07
Of cotton, gross weight	pound..	30	21
Collars:			
Leather, for dogs	dozen..	2 00	1 40
Metal, for dogs	do....	4 00	2 80
Necklaces:			
Coral, with weight of packing	pound..	10 00	7 00
Glass, composition, or other ordinary material, with weight of packing	do ..	60	40
Cumin seed, gross weight	cwt..	8 00	5 60
Compasses:			
Iron, gross weight	pound..	20	14
Copper or bronze, gross weight	do....	40	28
Mother-of-pearl, unmanufactured, gross weight	do....	10	07
Canned or preserved goods, meat, fish, vegetables, soups, sauces, pickles, sausage, ham, pork, olives, capers, &c., with packings of earthenware or wood, gross weight	pound..	10	07
Same, in other packings	do....	15	10½
Coral:			
Unmanufactured, gross weight	do....	4 00	2 80
Worked, polished, or cut, in beads, &c., necklaces, with weight of packing	do....	10 00	7 00

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Necklaces:			
Pure silk, with weight of packing	pound	$8 00	$5 60
Mixed, with weight of packing	do	4 00	2 80
Wool, pure or mixed, with weight of packing	do	2 00	1 40
Linen, pure or mixed, with weight of packing	do	1 50	1 05
Cotton, pure or mixed, with weight of packing	do	1 00	70
Corks, all kinds, gross weight	do	30	21
Cords, hemp or pita, gross weight	do	10	07
Corsets, all kinds and sizes	dozen	10 00	7 00
Glass cutters, steel	do	2 00	1 40
Cuts of leather for shoes, with weight of packing	do	1 00	70
Cuts of cotton for clothes, embroidered or ornamented, with weight of cards and paper	dozen	1 00	70
Cuts of woolen, same, with weight of cards and paper	do	2 00	1 40
Cuts of silk, same, with weight of cards and paper	do	6 00	4 20
Linen:			
Pure or cotton mixed, crude or listed, ordinary, and medium fine, up to 30 inches wide	yard	50	35
Same, up to 36 inches wide	do	25	17½
Same, fine and superfine, up to 30 inches wide	do	1 00	70
Same, fine and superfine, up to 36 inches wide	do	50	35
Crape:			
Silk, all colors	do	30	21
Cotton, black, narrow for mourning	do	15	10½
Crosses or medals of brass, tin, or composition, up to ⅞ inch long	gross	35	24½
Same, up to 1½ inches long	do	70	49
Same, larger	do	1 50	1 05
Knives and forks:			
Ordinary, handles of wood, deer-horn, iron or bone	dozen	1 00	70
Fine, handles of ivory, pearl, or plaqué	do	4 00	2 80
Carving	do	6 00	4 20
Wood, for salads	do	2 00	1 40
Of ivory	do	6 00	4 20
Spoons:			
Iron, tin, or pewter, common size	gross	3 00	2 10
Iron, tea	do	2 00	1 40
White metal or German silver, with weight of packing	pound	5 00	3 50
Wood, small, for sauces	gross	4 00	2 80
Ivory, same	do	12 00	8 40
Knives:			
Table, ordinary and medium, handles of wood, whalebone, deer-horn, or bone	dozen	50	35
Table, fine, ivory, pearl, or plaqué handles	do	2 00	1 40
Dessert, half the foregoing duties according to the class			
Pointed, cast-blade, ordinary, bone, deer-horn, or whalebone handles, gross weight	pound	30	21
For the woods, ordinary, without sheath	dozen	3 00	2 10
Same, with leather sheath	do	4 00	2 80
Same, with metal sheath and tip	do	6 00	4 20
Same, fine	do	8 00	5 60
Metal, wood, or deer-horn, for cutting paper	do	1 00	70
Same, of pearl, ivory, or bone	do	2 40	1 68
Collars:			
Cotton or linen	do	1 00	70
Same, embroidered, for women	do	5 00	3 50
Strings, for guitar or violin, up to one yard long, in bundles of 30 strings	bundle	25	17½
Hides:			
Tanned, with hair, for caps and other uses, gross weight	pound	1 00	70
Tanned, sheepskins, white or colored, gross weight	do	70	49
D.			
Daggers, two edges:			
Without sheath	each	2 00	1 40
With sheath	do	3 00	2 10
Demijohns	dozen	3 00	2 10
Damask, of wool and silk, or mixed with cotton, for furniture coverings or other uses, up to 36 inches wide	yard	80	56
Same, double width	do	1 60	1 12
Or brocatel of silk and cotton, ground or visible pictures, of silk, for curtains or other uses, up to 36 inches wide	yard	1 60	1 12
Or brocade, of silk only, for same uses as the following, to 36 inches wide	do	2 40	1 68
Of silk only, for clothes or other uses, up to 36 inches wide	do	1 60	1 12
Or brocade, cloth, or tissue of cotton, embroidered or woven with thread of false metal, to 36 inches wide	yard	1 00	70
Same of silk, embroidered or woven with thread of false metal, to 36 inches wide	yard	2 00	1 40
Same of silk, embroidered or woven with thread of fine metal, to 36 inches wide	yard	4 00	2 80
Of wool, or mixed with cotton, all colors, to 28 inches wide	do	35	24½
Same, double	do	70	49
White or genuine, linen or mixed with cotton, to 36 inches wide	do	40	28

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Thimbles:			
Brass, tin, bone, or iron, for women	gross..	$0 40	$0 28
Steel, ivory, gilt, or plated, for women	do....	80	56
Iron, steel, or other metals, for tailors	do....	50	35
Snuffers:			
Iron or brass, with or without springs	do....	9 00	6 30
Same, with ash receivers	do....	18 00	12 60
Steel or white metal, with or without springs	dozen..	3 00	2 10
Same, with ash receiver	do....	6 00	4 20
Metal gilt, or plated, or of plaqué, with or without springs	do....	6 00	4 20
Same, with ash receivers	do....	12 00	8 40
Diamonds, mounted for cutting glass	do....	1 00	70
Drill:			
Ordinary, for trimming clothes, up to 36 inches wide	yard..	15	10½
Of linen, or mixed with cotton or hemp, white or colored, up to 36 inches wide, ordinary	yard..	15	10½
Same, cotton mixed, medium	do....	20	14
Same, fine	do....	30	21
Cotton, white or colored, gross weight	pound..	30	21
Lasting wool, or cotton mixed, plain or worked, up to 36 inches wide	yard..	30	21
E.			
Lace:			
Cotton or linen, including weight of card-board and papers	pound..	3 00	2 10
Silk, with weight of cards and paper	do....	8 00	5 60
Oilcloth or rubber, printed, ordinary and medium fine, up to 72 inches wide	yard..	30	21
Same, fine	do....	50	35
Printed, ordinary and medium fine, up to 36 inches wide	do....	15	10½
Same, fine	do....	25	17½
Strings, wire-covered, for guitar or violin	gross..	2 00	1 40
Same, for piano	do....	4 00	2 80
Socks, knit, wool, or cotton mixed, with or without soles, for infants	dozen..	80	56
Brooms, with or without handles, straw	do....	2 00	1 40
Shotguns, percussion-locks, ordinary and medium fine, one-barrel	each..	2 50	1 75
Same, double-barreled	do....	5 00	3 50
Single-barreled, fine	do....	6 00	4 20
Same, double-barreled	do....	12 00	8 40
Single-barreled, breech loading, with or without accessories	do....	20 00	14 00
Double-barreled, same	do....	30 00	21 00
Steels, ordinary, for smokers	dozen..	2 00	1 40
Enamel, in leaves, with weight of packing	pound..	2 40	1 68
Cut in figures for embroidery and other uses, with weight of packing	do....	4 00	2 80
Emery, in powder, for silversmith	do....	20	14
Swords or sabers, ordinary, with scabbards of leather or metal, without belts	each..	2 00	1 40
Same, with scabbard of leather or German silver, with metal tips or ornaments, or small swords, fine blade	each..	4 00	2 80
Mirrors, all classes and sizes, with or without frames, gross weight	pound..	30	21
Spermaceti, unmanufactured, gross weight	do....	20	14
Same, in candles, gross weight	do....	40	21
Sponges of all kinds	do....	4 00	2 80
Tin, in domestic utensils, gross weight	do....	20	14
Spurs, brass, steel, or iron, with or without straps, by pairs	dozen..	4 00	2 80
Shoe pegs, gross weight	cwt..	4 00	2 80
Stearine:			
In cakes, gross weight	pound..	15	10½
In candles, with weight of box	do....	20	14
Mats, rush or straw, for floors, 36 inches wide	yard..	40	28
Stirrups:			
Iron	dozen pair..	4 00	2 80
White or yellow metal	do....	6 00	4 20
Labels for bottles or other uses	M..	2 00	1 40
F.			
Sashes:			
Cotton or texture, with weight of packings	pound..	1 50	1 05
Wool, with weight of packings	do....	2 00	1 40
Silk, pure or mixed, plain or damask-like, with or without fringe	dozen..	6 00	4 20
Silk, knit, twisted or netted, simple, with or without tassels	do....	18 00	12 60
Same, double or superior	do....	30 00	21 00
Felt:			
Woolen, up to 18 inches wide	yard..	60	42
Cotton, up to 36 inches wide	do....	30	21
Silk, up to 30 inches wide	do....	1 00	70
Filters, charcoal, for water	dozen..	4 00	.....
Flannel, thin woolen, to 30 inches wide	yard..	20	14
Flowers, artificial, mounted or unmounted, with weight of packing	pound..	10 00	7 00
Foils, iron, for fencing	dozen..	12 00	8 40
Matches, all kinds, gross weight	pound..	10	07
Flannel, woolen or mixed, up to 30 inches wide	yard..	25	17½
Same, to 70 inches wide	do....	50	35
Bits for bridles	each..	1 00	70

Articles.	Appraisement.	Duties.
Fruits:		
Canned, &c., with weight of packings, gross weight ..... pound..	$0 10	$0 07
Fresh ..... do....	55	03½
Dried, raisins, plums, &c., gross weight ..... do....	10	07
Bellows, hand ..... dozen..	6 00	4 20
Caps:		
For guns or pistols ..... M..	60	42
Or cartridges, breech-loading ..... C..	1 00	70
Cigarette-holders, of metal or any material ..... dozen..	80	56
Covers for shotgun, leather ..... do....	6 00	4 20
Same, for revolvers or pistols ..... do....	5 00	3 50
Petticoats, in suits of cotton cloth, embroidered or worked, up to 8 yards long .. piece..	1 50	1 05
Same, plain or with tucks ..... do....	1 00	70
Inouts of linen or mixed stuff, embroidered or worked, up to 8 yards long .. do....	2 00	1 40
Same, plain or with tucks ..... do...	1 50	1 05
Made of woolen stuff ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Saddle-trees:		
Wood ..... each..	2 00	1 40
Iron ..... do....	4 00	2 80
G.		
Saddles, men's, ordinary, without trappings ..... do....	10 00	7 00
Same, medium and fine ..... do....	20 00	14 00
Men's, ordinary, with trappings ..... do....	15 00	10 50
Same, medium and fine ..... do....	30 00	21 00
Women's, ordinary, without trappings ..... do....	8 00	5 60
Same, medium and fine ..... do....	16 00	11 20
Same, ordinary, with trappings ..... do....	20 00	14 00
Same, medium and fine ..... do....	25 00	17 50
Lace or thread, of false silver or gold, with weight of packing ..... pound..	4 00	2 80
Same, fine ..... do....	12 00	8 40
Crackers:		
Ordinary, gross weight ..... do....	05	03½
Fine or sweet ..... do....	10	07
Gauze or percala of silk, plain or embroidered, to 30 inches wide ..... yard..	50	35
Same, of cotton, worked, up to 36 inches wide ..... do....	10	07
Same, cotton, plain, ordinary, white, up to 40 inches wide ..... do....	10	07
Same, medium and fine ..... do....	15	10½
Cotton, embroidered, up to 30 inches wide ..... do ..	20	14
Globes, glass, for lamps, gross weight ..... cwt..	12 00	8 40
Gum, or rubber erasers ..... pound..	80	56
Gro, levantine, satin, taffety, and other mixed silk stuff, not specified, up to 30 inches wide, simple quality ..... yard..	40	28
&c., same stuffs, double class ..... do....	70	49
Same, pure silk, simple class, to 30 inches wide ..... do....	70	49
Same, double class, superior ..... do....	1 40	98
Gloves:		
Leather, ordinary ..... dozen pairs..	2 50	1 75
Leather, ordinary, or gauntlets ..... do....	4 00	2 80
Kid or other fine skin ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Buckskin, stuffed with hair, for fencing or boxing ..... do....	10 00	7 00
Silk knit ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Woolen ..... do....	2 50	1 75
Cotton ..... do....	1 00	70
For children, half of the foregoing duties, according to class.		
Guards, lists, &c., cotton or linen, embroidered, with weight of cards and papers ..... pound..	6 00	4 20
H.		
Hatchets, gross weight ..... do....	20 00	14
Flour, of wheat, gross weight ..... cwt..	2 50	1 75
Buckles:		
Iron, for straps ..... gross..	80	56
Steel, or galvanized iron, copper, or other galvanized metal, for pantaloons, vests, &c ..... gross..	1 00	70
Horseshoes, gross weight ..... cwt..	16 00	11 20
Iron work, for doors, windows, furniture, &c., gross weight ..... do....	16 00	11 20
Hardware:		
Ordinary, as hoes, machetes, sickles, shovels, pikes, picks, anvils, pruning-hooks, large screws, and other instruments for workmen and agriculturists, not mentioned in this section, gross weight ..... cwt..	7 00	4 90
Fine, as fluting-irons, steels for sharpening, nippers, augers, burino, carpenters' tool-chests, planes, chisels, compasses, coopers' knives, screw-drivers, squares, rasps, punches, hatchets, knives for planes, saws, hammers, files, gimlets, tweezers, forceps, trowels, and other instruments for artisans not mentioned in this section, gross weight ..... pound..	20	14
Iron:		
Forged in brass, plates, &c., gross weight ..... cwt..	3 00	2 10
Manufactured, in domestic implements, or for other uses, not specified in this section, gross weight ..... pound..	16 00	11 20
Same, in implements, tinned or lined with porcelain or chain, gross weight .. do....	20	14

Articles.	Appraisement.	Duties.
Thread, cotton, in clews, balls, or skeins, for sewing, embroidering, and crocheting, including weight of cardboard and papers ..... pound..	$0 50	$0 35
Cotton on spools, to 100 yards ..... gross..	1 00	70
Hemp, for shoes and sacks, gross weight ..... pound..	20	14
Same, fine, in balls, or wound on cardboard, for tailors, including weight of cards and paper ..... pound..	60	42
Linen, for sewing or embroidery, spools, to 100 yards ..... gross..	1 50	1 05
Same, in skeins or balls, for embroidering, with weight of packings .... pound..	1 00	70
Silk, for sewing or embroidering, on spools, to 100 yards ..... gross..	5 00	3 50
Blades of swords or sabers, without sheaths or handles ..... dozen..	10 00	7 00
Tin, sheet, manufactured, in domestic utensils or for other uses, gross weight ..... pound..	20	14
Holland, of linen, to 36 inches wide, ordinary ..... yard..	30	21
Same, medium and fine ..... do....	50	35
I.		
Chintz, cotton, gross weight ..... pound..	40	28
"Irlanda" linen, pure or mixed, with cotton, to 36 inches wide, ordinary ... yard..	30	21
Same, medium and fine ..... do....	50	35
J.		
Soap:		
Ordinary, in balls or bars, gross weight ..... pound..	10	07
In cakes, scented or not, ordinary and fine ..... do	30	21
Headstalls for halters, all kinds ..... dozen..	10 00	7 00
Sirups or sherbets, all classes ..... bottle..	40	28
Rigging tackle, not intended for the use of the ports, gross weight ..... pound..	10	07
Jars and basins:		
Of delf. (*See* Delf, letter L.) Of glass. (*See* Glass, letter V.) Iron, tin, or pewter. (*See* Iron, manufactured, letter H.) Sheet tin. (*See* Tin, letter H.) Galvanized or of white or yellow metal. (*See* Table service, letter V.)		
Frieze, coarse, imitation of that made in this country, wool or cotton, mixed, to 36 inches wide ..... yard..	50	35
Syringes, glass, any shape, large ..... dozen..	8 00	5 60
Same, small ..... do....	4 00	2 80
Metal, any shape, large ..... do....	15 00	10 50
Same, small ..... do....	7 00	4 90
Rubber, any shape or size, with tube ..... do	9 00	6 30
Same without tube ..... do....	3 00	2 10
In sets, made of bone and wood ..... set....	60	42
In sets, made of bone and ivory ..... do....	2 00	1 40
Lottery, game, in card-board boxes ..... dozen..	3 00	2 10
Same, in wooden boxes .... do....	5 00	3 50
Chequers (checkers, draughts), board of card ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Same, board of wood ..... do....	5 00	3 50
Chess:		
Pieces of wood, bone, papier maché, or any other material ..... set...	2 00	1 40
Pieces of ivory, board to 8 inches ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Same, board larger than 8 inches ..... do ...	5 00	3 50
Toys, all kinds, for children, gross weight ..... pound..	40	28
L.		
Sealing-wax:		
Colored, with weight of packings ..... do....	80	56
Ordinary, for sealing bottles, with weight of packings ..... do....	20	14
Bricks, clay or delf, glazed or unglazed, gross weight ..... cwt..	50	35
Lamps of all kinds, with necessaries, gross weight ..... pound..	40	28
Bunting:		
Pure, or cotton mixed, of all colors, to 36 inches wide ..... yard..	20	14
Mixed with silk ..... do....	30	21
Pencils:		
Ordinary, encased in wood ..... gross..	80	56
Same fine ..... do....	90	63
Stone, for drawing ..... do....	80	56
Slate for drawing ..... M..	1 20	84
Pencil-cases:		
Wood, bone, or gutta-percha ..... gross..	2 50	1 75
Metal, ordinary ..... dozen..	1 00	70
Precious metals. (*See* Fine jewelry.)		
Brass. (*See* Copper, letter C.)		
Letters, receipts, or invoices, lithographed in blank, gross weight ..... pound..	20	14
Coats:		
Of cloth, cassimere, or other woolen stuff ..... each..	10 00	7 00
Of any cotton or linen stuff ..... do....	2 50	1 75
Books:		
Of cigarette-paper ..... 1,000 leaves..	10	07
Of gold or silver, false or gilding, with weight of paper ..... pound..	2 40	1 68
Same, fine quality ..... do....	8 00	5 60
Same, memorandums, blank, gross weight ..... do....	20	14
Liqueurs, sweet, as Cominillo, Curaçoa, Chartreuse, Anisette, bitters, &c.. bottle ..	70	49

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Garters:			
Silk, pure or mixed	dozen pairs	$2 40	$1 68
Same, small, for children	do	1 40	98
Of wool or cotton	do	70	49
Same, small, for children	do	40	28
Toothpicks:			
Ivory, pearl, or tortoise-shell	gross	6 00	4 20
Bone	do	3 00	2 10
Quill	do	40	28
Lawn, cambric, tarleton, &c., plain and ordinary, to 40 inches wide	yard	10	07
Same, medium and fine	do	15	10
Same, worked or embroidered in weaving, ordinary, to 40 inches wide	do	15	10
Lanterns, gross weight	pound	40	28
Canvas, linen or cotton, gross weight	cwt	28 00	19 60
Delf:			
Ordinary, gross weight	do	6 00	4 20
Medium fine	do	8 00	5 60
Fine, or imitation of porcelain, gross weight	do	12 00	8 40
Or porcelain	do	20 00	14 00
Hops, gross weight	do	15 00	10 50
Lustring of cotton, with threads of metal, ordinary, to 26 inches wide	yard	1 00	70
Same, with threads of fine gold or silver, to 26 inches wide	do	2 00	1 40
M.			
Matches, gross weight	cwt	7 00	4 90
Calico, jeans, germanic, irlanda, white brilliantine, damask, bogatana, imperial, creas, royal, irlanda of cotton or other similar stuffs, gross weight	pound	30	21
Sleeves, with or without embroidery, for women	dozen pairs	3 00	2 10
Penstalks:			
Of wood, bone, tin, gutta-percha, or glass	gross	1 20	84
Tortoise shell, pearl, ivory, or metal	do	4 00	2 80
Handles, of delf, glass, or porcelain, for doors, trunks, &c	dozen	3 00	2 10
Same, copper or bronze, gross weight	pound	40	28
Cotton shirting, crude or bleached, bed-ticking, linen petticoats, creas for mattresses, of cotton and other similar stuffs, gross weight	pound	20	14
Lard, gross weight	do	05	03½
Butter, gross weight	do	10	07
Saddle-blankets, of cloth, linen, or felt	dozen	8 00	5 60
Ivory:			
Crude	pound	4 00	2 80
In leaves	do	5 00	3 50
Rushlights for kitchen or stable, in boxes	dozen boxes	40	28
Marble, polished, in slabs	cwt	1 00	70
Masks:			
Wire	dozen	6 00	4 20
Cardboard	do	1 00	70
Or half-masks of silk	do	4 00	2 80
Wicks:			
Of paper or cotton, for smokers, gross weight	do	80	56
For lamps	do	20	14
Medals. (*See* Crosses, letter C.)			
Stockings:			
Cotton, ordinary and medium	dozen pair	1 50	1 05
Same, fine	do	2 50	1 75
Linen	do	4 00	2 80
Wool, ordinary or fine	do	3 00	2 10
Silk, pure or mixed	do	9 00	6 30
For children, to 5 by 8 inches in the foot. (*See* Socks, letter C.)			
Merino:			
Wool, or cotton mixed, ordinary, to 36 inches wide	yard	25	17½
Same, medium and fine	do	40	28
All wool, double quality, to 36 inches wide	do	90	63
Molasses, sirups, gross weight	cwt	2 00	1 40
Moldings of wood, stuccoed, gilt, or veneered, gross weight	pound	10	07
&c., of brass, for curtains, gross weight	do	1 00	70
Mills, coffee, gross weight	cwt	16 00	11 20
Mustard, prepared or in powder, gross weight	pound	15	10½
Furniture:			
Upholstered with silk or hair cloth, gross weight	pound	50	35
Upholstered with wool or cotton	do	30	21
Without upholstering of stuff, set up or in pieces, gross weight	do	25	17½
Ammunition:			
Of lead, all classes, gross weight	pound	10	07
Pouches or flasks, of leather, horn, or metal	dozen	8 00	5 60
Muslin or cambric:			
Of cotton, stamped, gross weight	pound	50	35
Of wool or mixed, to 36 inches wide	yard	20	14
N.			
Playing cards:			
Ordinary paper, double	gross	4 00	2 80
Fine, single, linen	do	8 00	5 60
Small, for children, half of the foregoing rates, according to class.			

Articles.	Appraisement.	Duties.
Razors:		
Ordinary ..... dozen..	$1 25	$0 87½
Fine ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Same, in dressing cases or boxes, with weight of case or box ..... pound..	4 00	2 80
Penknives or pocket-knives, of one or two blades, ordinary ..... dozen..	1 00	70
Same, medium fine ..... do....	1 50	1 05
Fine ..... do....	2 00	1 40
Ordinary, of more than two blades, with or without other appendages... do....	1 50	1 05
Same, medium fine ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Fine ..... do....	5 00	3 50
Nuts, gross weight ..... pound..	10	07
O.		
Wafers for letters, with weight of packings ..... pound..	50	35
Ocher, gross weight ..... cwt..	4 00	2 80
Eyelets for clothing or shoes, with weight of packings ..... pound..	50	35
Batiste, or linen lawn, pure or cotton-mixed, to 40 inches wide ..... yard..	40	28
Same, of cotton, 40 inches wide ..... do....	10	07
Tinsel, gold and silver ..... pound..	2 00	1 40
Oysters and clams, in vessels of wood or earthenware, gross weight..... do....	10	07
Same, in other packings, gross weight ..... do....	15	10½
P.		
Candlesticks:		
Of tin ..... dozen..	5 00	3 50
Of brass or bronze, gross weight ..... pound..	40	28
White metal ..... dozen..	8 00	5 50
Corduroy. (*See* Velvet, letter T.)		
Pantaloons:		
Cloth or cassimere ..... pair..	4 00	2 80
Linen or cotton ..... do....	2 00	1 40
Cloth, or cassimere, of wool or cloth for ladies, to 52 inches wide ..... yard..	1 00	70
Wool or cotton, mixed, ordinary, to 52 inches wide ..... do....	1 00	70
Same, medium fine ..... do....	1 50	05
Woolen, fine ..... do....	2 50	1 75
Same, superfine ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Same, to 72 inches wide ..... do....	4 00	2 80
Summer, or grain of gold, to 36 inches wide	30	21
Beaver, for overcoats, to 52 inches wide ..... do....	2 50	1 75
Towels, linen or cotton mixed, to 45 inches long ..... dozen..	3 00	2 10
Same, to 54 inches long ..... do....	4 00	2 80
Same, of linen, grained or raised ..... do....	5 00	3 50
Same, cotton, to 45 inches long ..... do....	2 00	1 40
Same, cotton, to 54 inches long ..... do....	4 00	2 80
Same, larger, will be appraised in proportion.		
Shawls, cotton, plain or stamped, up to 6 quarters square ..... dozen..	3 50	2 45
Same, larger ..... do....	5 00	3 50
Cotton, felted, to 6 quarters ..... do....	6 00	4 20
Same, larger ..... do....	8 00	5 60
Merino or swan-skin, ordinary quality, to six quarters square ..... do....	8 00	5 60
Same, larger ..... do....	12 00	8 40
Linen or cotton mixed, different texture and of superior quality to those mentioned, to 6 quarters square ..... dozen..	9 00	6 30
Same, larger ..... do....	15 00	10 50
Silk and hemp, or silk and cotton, to 6 quarters	18 00	12 60
Same, larger ..... do....	30 00	21 00
Silk crape, plain, damasked, or embroidered, with weight of paper ..... ounce..	45	31½
Of any other stuff of pure silk not specified, with weight of paper ..... do....	50	35
Handkerchiefs:		
Of muslin, or lawn of cotton, gross weight ..... pound..	50	35
Of cotton bandana, twilled in imitation of silk, or other similar stuff, gross weight ..... pound..	50	35
Of madapolan or coquillo ..... do....	40	28
Linen, white or colored, ordinary, to 30 inches long ..... dozen....	2 00	1 40
Same, fine ..... do....	3 09	2 10
Same, mixed, will be appraised at half the foregoing, according to class, of cambric, or baptiste, of pure linen, plain or embroidered, with or without lace ..... dozen..	6 00	4 20
Same, mixed, half the duties of the foregoing class.		
Silk, pure, to 40 inches, with weight of packings ..... pound....	6 00	4 20
Silk, mixed, to 40 inches, with weight of packings ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Paper:		
Letter, all kinds, gross weight ..... pound..	15	10½
Cotton, all kinds, gross weight ..... do....	10	07
Linen, pure or mixed, gross weight ..... do....	15	10½
Linen, for cigarettes, gross weight ..... do....	20	14
Colored, for posters, gross weight ..... cwt..	7 00	4 90
Of china, gross weight ..... pound..	10	07
Colored, for flowers, gross weight ..... do....	10	07
Gilt or silver, gross weight ..... do....	50	35
Thick card (marquilla) ..... do....	20	14
Straw, brown, filter, or manila, gross weight ..... cwt..	2 00	1 40
Blotting, gross weight ..... do....	4 00	2 80

Articles.	Appraisement.	Duties.
Paper:		
Ruled for accounts, gross weight ..... pound..	$0 15	$0 10½
Glass or parchment, gross weight ..... cwt..	3 00	2 10
Small, smooth, perforated, worked, or stamped, white or colored, for notes, gross weight ..... pound..	30	21
Ruled for music ..... do....	10	07
For binding, colored, lustrous, and marbled, gross weight ..... cwt..	18 00	12 60
Colored, without luster or gilt, for tapestry, gross weight ..... do....	4 00	2 80
Same, fine ..... pound..	10	07
Same, with luster, gilt, silver, or with figures, felt, or velvet, gross weight.. do....	15	10½
Visiting cards ..... C..	2 00	1 40
Paraffine:		
In cakes, gross weight ..... pound..	20	14
In candles, gross weight ..... do....	30	21
Umbrellas:		
Cotton ..... dozen..	4 00	2 80
Or parasols of cotton ..... do....	2 50	1 75
Of taffety or silk, pure or mixed, simple ..... do....	15 00	10 50
Same, double quality ..... do....	25 00	17 50
Or parasols of any stuff, of silk, simple, plain, and without ornaments.... do....	14 00	9 80
Same, ornamented ..... do....	24 00	16 80
Flour paste, in vermicelli, macaroni, maizena, &c., gross weight ..... pound..	05	03½
Lozenges, of sugar, and comfits of all kinds, except medicinal, gross weight.. do....	20	14
Combs, wood, horn, or gutta-percha, coarse ..... gross..	6 00	4 20
Same, of tortoise-shell or ivory ..... do....	1 20	84
Wigs. (*See* Hair, letter P, other list.)		
Hair robes for saddles ..... do....	8 00	5 60
Perfumery, ordinary, not specified in the third part of this section, gross weight ..... pound..	30	21
Same, fine ..... do....	50	35
Parchment in sheets, common size ..... dozen..	3 60	2 52
Pearls, false, of wax, paste, or composition, polished, gross weight ..... pound..	1 00	70
Blinds, Venetian and transparent, all kinds, gross weight ..... do....	30	21
Shirts, bosoms, cotton ..... do....	40	28
Mats for floors (petates), to 3 varas long, small ordinary ..... dozen..	80	56
Steels for corsets ..... do....	2 00	1 40
Pitch and fine rosin, gross weight ..... pound..	10	07
Hones for razors ..... dozen..	6 00	4 20
Flints, all sizes, gross weight ..... cwt..	9 00	6 30
Grindstones, round, with or without cranks, for sharpening tools, gross weight ..... pound..	05	03½
Pepper, black:		
In grain, gross weight ..... cwt..	8 00	5 60
Ground, gross weight ..... pound..	10	07
Brushes, for painters, all sizes ..... dozen..	1 00	70
Paint:		
In oil, gross weight ..... cwt..	6 00	4 20
Powder not specified in the third part of this section, gross weight ..... do....	4 00	2 80
Piqué, or dimity, of cotton, with or without quilting, gross weight ..... pound..	30	21
Piqué, or dimity, of silk. (*See* Gro.)		
Pistols:		
Pocket, single-barreled ..... do....	6 00	4 20
Pocket, double-barreled ..... do....	8 00	5 60
Or revolvers of 5 to 6 shots, up to 9 inches long, including handle ..... each..	6 00	4 20
Same, of 5 to 7 shots, longer ..... do....	10 00	7 00
Horse, single-barreled ..... pair..	10 00	7 00
Horse, double-barreled ..... do....	12 00	8 40
Holsters:		
Leather, for saddles ..... do....	3 00	2 10
For revolvers and pistols, belt ..... dozen..	5 00	3 50
Pens:		
Quill ..... M..	1 30	91
Metal or steel ..... gross..	30	21
Gold, points only ..... dozen..	4 00	2 80
Gold, with stalks ..... do....	8 00	5 60
Feather dusters, to 18 inches long, including the handle ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Same, to 24 inches ..... do....	5 00	3 50
Same, larger ..... do....	8 00	5 60
Spatterdashes, leather or stupp, without soles ..... pair..	2 00	1 40
Powder-flasks, of horn, metal, or leather ..... dozen..	6 00	4 20
Poplins, cotton, with or without hemp woof, to 30 inches wide ..... yard..	15	10½
Wool, mixed with hemp, to 30 inches wide ..... do....	20	14
Silk. (*See* Gro.)		
Ponchos, wool ..... each..	5 00	3 50
Porcelain. (*See* Delf, letter L.)		
Portmonnaies, of leather or gutta-percha ..... dozen..	1 00	70
Pearl, tortoise shell, ivory, bone, or metal ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Presses, for copying letters ..... each..	8 00	5 60
Tips for billiard cues, leather ..... C..	40	28
Tulle:		
Cotton, plain, to 36 inches wide ..... yard..	15	10½
Same, fancy woven, to 36 inches wide ..... do....	20	14
Same, embroidered, to 36 inches wide ..... do	30	21
Same, of silk, with weight of packing ..... pound..	8 00	5 60

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties
Daggers, blade to 9 inches long, with or without leather scabbard	dozen	$12 00	$11 20
Same, more than 9 inches	do	16 00	8 40
Same, to 9 inches, with scabbards of metal or ornamental leather	do	24 00	16 80
Same, large	do	32 00	22 40
Cuffs, cotton or linen, for men's shirts	dozen pairs	2 00	1 40
Q.			
Cheese, gross weight	pound	10	07
Lamps, all kinds, with their accessories, gross weight	do	40	28
R.			
Rappee snuff	do	7 00	4 90
Rebozos:			
Cotton	dozen	15 00	10 50
Silk. (*See* Shawls, letter P.)			
Reps, or colored cotton stuffs for furniture, to 70 inches wide	yard	70	49
Resin, ordinary, gross weight	cwt	6 00	4 20
Springs, iron, for seats of furniture, gross weight	pound	15 00	10½
Rosaries:			
Wood or nut-shell, ordinary	gross	2 40	1 68
Glass or porcelain beads	do	3 00	2 10
Other classes, superior	do	4 00	2 80
Russia, linen, or cotton mixed, to 36 inches wide	yard	15	10½
S.			
Sheets, cotton, to 3 varas long	dozen	8 00	5 60
Sago and tapioca, gross weight	cwt	12 00	8 40
Salt:			
Common, rock, or grain, gross weight	do	1 50	1 05
Refined, ground, in pockets or earthen vessels, gross weight	do	3 00	2 10
Sausages, gross weight, in wooden or earthen packages	pound	10	07
Salmon, gross weight, in wooden or earthern packages	do	10	07
Sauces, gross weight, in wooden or earthen packages	do	10	07
Same three articles in other packages, gross weight	do	15	10½
Sandalina, of cotton, plain or twilled, gross weight	do	40	28
Sarapes, or ponchos, wool	each	5 00	3 50
Sardines, tin boxes, gross weight	pound	15 09	10½
Serge:			
Silk, simple, to 36 inches wide	yard	50	35
Same quality, double to 36 inches wide	do	1 00	70
Wool or cotton mixed, lastin, chine, and zanela, to 36 inches wide, ordinary	do	20	14
Same stuffs, medium and fine	do	30	21
Tallow:			
In cakes or molded, not purified, gross weight	cwt	7 00	4 90
Purified, gross weight	do	10 00	7 00
Silk:			
Untwisted, all colors, with weight of papers	do	3 00	2 10
Twisted, all colors, with weight of papers	do	5 00	3 50
Napkins:			
Cotton, gross weight	do	30	21
Linen or mixed, to 20 inches long	dozen	3 00	2 10
Same, to 36 inches long	do	4 00	2 80
Saddles:			
Ordinary, with or without accessories	each	6 00	4 20
Medium fine	do	20 00	14 00
Fine	do	30 00	21 00
Envelopes, for letters, gross weight	pound	25	17½
Solder:			
Of tin. (*See* third section of this chapter.)			
Of copper or bronze, gross weight	do	20	14
Hats:			
Imitation of straw or rush, without ornaments, to 22 inches circumference in the interior of the crown	dozen	2 20	1 54
Same, with ornaments	do	6 00	4 20
Same, of straw or any other stuff or material, without ornaments	do	5 00	3 50
Same, with ornaments	do	9 00	6 30
Straw or imitation, without ornaments, of more than 22 inches circumference in the interior of the crown	dozen	6 00	4 20
Same, of whatever material, ornamented	do	18 00	12 60
Of plush, of cotton, of vicogne or beaver, of more than 22 inches circumference in the interior of the crown	dozen	15 00	10 50
High-crowned, cylindrical, lined with silk or imitation	do	22 00	15 40
Felt or wool, ordinary, of more than 22 inches circumference in the interior of the crown	dozen	6 00	4 20
Same, medium fine	do	10 00	7 00
Same, fine	do	15 00	10 50
Of plush, of cotton, vicogne, beaver, felt, wool, or high-crowned, cylindrical, to 22 inches circumference in the interior of the crown, half the foregoing duties, according to the class.			
Rush or jihijapa (panama), ordinary	dozen	9 00	6 30
Same, medium fine	do	20 00	14 00
Same, fine and superfine	do	40 00	28 00

Articles.	Appraisement.	Duties.
T.		
Tobacco, chewing or cut for smoking ..... pound..	$7 00	$4 90
Tea, gross weight ..... do....	30	21
Waterproof, for cloaks ..... square yard..	1 00	70
Cruppers, for saddles or pack-saddles ..... dozen..	5 00	3 50
Forks:		
Of turned iron or pewter ..... gross..	3 00	2 10
White or galvanized metal, with weight of packings ..... pound..	5 00	3 50
Velvet or shag, of wool or cotton mixed, to 30 inches wide ..... yard..	1 00	70
Silk, pure or mixed, plain or worked, to 30 inches wide ..... do....	1 50	1 05
Cotton, ordinary, to 26 inches wide ..... do....	30	21
Same, fine ..... do....	60	42
Shears, scissors of iron, cast, wrought, or steel, gross weight ..... pound..	20	14
Ink:		
Writing, gross weight ..... do....	10	07
China, in paste ..... do....	2 00	1 40
Indelible, for marking, gross weight ..... do....	1 50	1 05
Corkscrews:		
Iron, folding ..... dozen..	1 00	70
Common, handles of wood, iron, bone, horn, or any other material ..... do....	1 50	1 05
With springs ..... do....	4 00	2 80
Suspenders:		
Cotton or thread ..... dozen pair..	80	56
Any fabric of wool ..... do....	1 00	70
Silk ..... do....	6 00	4 20
Towels. (*See* letter P.)		
U.		
Grapes:		
Fresh, gross weight ..... pound..	05	0 2½
Dried raisins ..... do....	10	07
V.		
Table service of white metal, plated or gilt, excepting fine silver of $\frac{833}{1000}$ fine, with weight of packings ..... pound..	5 00	3 50
Candles:		
Of common tallow, gross weight ..... do....	10	07
Purified tallow, with weight of boxes ..... do....	20	14
Sperm, gross weight ..... do....	30	21
Paraffine, gross weight ..... do....	30	21
Wax, gross weight ..... do....	.70	49
Dresses, ready-made:		
For children of two years and for infants, with weight of packing ..... do....	6 00	4 20
Of any cotton fabric, with or without ornaments, for women ..... each..	15 00	10 50
Of any woolen stuff, with or without ornaments, for women ..... do....	30 00	21 00
Of any silk fabric, with or without ornaments ..... do....	80 00	56 00
Same for misses up to twelve years, half the foregoing duties, according to class.		
Of any cotton or linen fabric, with or without ornaments, for children (boys) up to eight years ..... dozen..	7 00	4 90
Same of woolen fabric, pure or mixed, ordinary ..... do....	10 00	7 00
(Suits) of cloth, cassimere, or other woolen fabric, fine, for children, up to eight years ..... dozen..	20 00	14 00
Same for boys up to sixteen years, double the foregoing duties, according to the class.		
Glasses:		
Hollow, ordinary, in domestic utensils, as cups, tumblers, demijohns, &c., gross weight ..... cwt..	12 00	8 40
Medium and fine ..... do....	18 00	12 60
Flat, of all colors and sizes ..... do....	4 00	2 80
Crystals for watches ..... dozen..	40	28
Vinegar, gross weight ..... pound..	05	03½
Wine:		
Red, in any kind of packing ..... bottle..	30	21
Generous, or white, in any kind of packing ..... do....	40	28
Foaming and vermouth ..... do....	50	35
Medicinal. (*See* third part of this section.)		
Violinettes or harmonicas, flat or in clarinet form, gross weight ..... pound..	50	35
Vizers, of leather, for caps, kepis, &c ..... dozen..	1 70	70
Y.		
Tinder:		
For smokers ..... pound..	80	56
Boxes of white or yellow metal ..... dozen..	2 00	1 40
Anvils, of iron, gross weight ..... cwt..	7 00	4 90
Z.		
Shoes:		
Low, calf or patent leather, for men ..... pair..	1 50	1 05
Same, or of any other fabric, for women ..... do....	1 00	70
Same, silk, for women ..... do....	2 00	1 40
Or slippers, of cotton or linen thread, without embroidery or ornaments, all sizes ..... pair..	20	14

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Shoes:			
Same, of woolen fabrics, stamped or embroidered, all sizes	pair	$0 70	$0 49
Same, of leather, simple, and without any ornament, for men and women	do	40	28
Same, superiors, ornamented or lined with silk	do	1 00	70
Of rubber, with or without soles, for men and women	dozen pairs	8 00	5 60
Same, to 22 centimeters long in the interior, for children	do	5 00	3 50
Zinc, in plates, gross weight	cwt	4 00	2 80

THIRD PART.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ART. 20. The following drugs and medicines shall pay 70 per cent. on their appraisements:

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Oil:	A.		
Of sweet almonds	pound	$0 30	$0 21
Of benneseed (Sesamum orientale)	do	20	14
Cod-liver, white or black	gallon	2 00	1 40
Cod-liver, in bottles, up to 16 ounces	dozen	6 00	4 20
Cod-liver, in bottles, up to 9 ounces	do	2 00	2 10
White, or of poppy seeds	gallon	1 60	1 12
Of vanilla	do	1 60	1 12
Castor, in bottles	dozen	6 00	4 20
Castor, in cans or other vessels	gallon	1 20	84
Croton	pound	4 00	2 80
Nut, or filbert	do	1 50	1 05
Empyreumatic	do	30	21
Oil, essential:			
Wormwood	do	6 00	4 20
Bitter almond	do	12 00	8 40
Lavender	do	2 50	1 75
Anise	do	3 00	2 10
Bergamot	do	5 00	3 50
Cinnamon, ordinary	do	2 00	1 40
Cinnamon, of Ceylon	do	30 00	21 00
Citron	do	2 00	1 40
Cloves	do	2 00	1 40
Carraway	do	2 00	1 40
Chamomile	ounce	2 00	1 40
Lemon or orange flowers	do	2 00	1 40
Juniper	pound	2 00	1 40
Fennel	do	2 00	1 40
Jasmine	do	3 00	2 10
Lemon	do	2 00	1 40
Rose-geraninm	ounce	1 60	1 12
Mustard	do	2 00	1 40
Rosemary	pound	2 00	1 40
Rose	ounce	5 00	3 50
"Rodio"	do	2 00	1 40
Sage	pound	2 00	1 40
Rue	do	2 00	1 40
Savine	do	2 00	1 40
Sandal citrine	ounce	1 60	1 12
Thyme	do	2 00	1 40
Turpentine	gallon	1 20	84
Peppermint	pound	3 00	2 10
Valerian	do	20 00	14 00
Acetate:			
Ammonium	do	40	28
Copper	do	30	21
Morphia	ounce	5 00	3 50
Potassium	pound	1 00	70
Lead	do	25	17½
Sodium	do	1 00	70
Zinc	do	1 00	70
Acid:			
Acetic	do	20	14
Benzoic	do	5 60	3 92
Boracic	do	70	49
Citric, crystallized or in powder	do	40	28
Hydrocyanic (medicinal)	do	4 00	2 80
Phosphoric	do	70	49
Pyrogallic or gallic	do	12 00	8 40
Prussic, medicinal	do	4 00	2 80
Tartaric	do	40	28
Aconite root	do	70	49
Poppy heads	do	60	42
Galls, Levant or Aleppo	do	25	17½

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Agaric:			
White	pound	$0 40	$0 28
Tinder	do	1 00	70
Water:			
Mineral, in bottles	dozen	2 00	1 40
Celeste, of Rousseau, in peculiar flasks	do	2 00	1 40
Original, of Chablé in peculiar flasks	do	3 00	2 10
Kalidor, in flasks	do	10 00	7 00
Orange-flower, double; Barbadoes, Carmelite, the green, laurel, cherry, Florida, &c. (*See* second part of this section.)			
Spirits turpentine, in tin cans or barrels	gallon	1 20	84
White lead:			
Solid or powdered	pound	15	10½
In oil. (*See* Paints, second part.)			
Sal volatile:			
Liquid	do	20	14
Concrete	do	29	14
Camphor:			
Murray's fluid, in flasks, up to 8 ounces, net	dozen	2 00	1 40
Purified or sublimed	pound	40	28
Copperas, or sulphate of iron, impure	cwt.	4 00	2 80
Civet, or mallow seed, perfumed with musk	pound	40	28
Catheters or sounds:			
Of gum-elastic	dozen	3 00	2 10
White metal	do	9 00	6 30
Lavender flowers	pound	10	07
Red lead. (*See* second part of this section.)			
Litharge	do	15	10½
Musk:			
Tonquin	do	15 00	10 50
Canton	do	4 00	2 80
Aloes, socotrine or hepatic	do	50	35
Alum, or sulphate of aluminium	cwt.	4 00	2 80
Hostetter's stomach bitters, in bottles or common flasks	dozen	8 00	5 60
Amber, common, yellow, white, citrine	pound	70	49
Ambergris	ounce	12 00	8 40
Ammonium:			
Carbonate of	pound	20	14
Hypophosphite of	do	6 00	4 20
Hydrochlorate, or muriate, of	do	15	10½
Angelica	do	50	35
Anise	do	10	07
Antimony:			
Crude or sulphide	do	25	17½
Metallic, or regulus of antimony	do	30	21
Muriate of	do	1 00	70
Sulphide of	do	2 00	1 40
Tartrate of	do	1 00	70
Arsenic:			
White, or arsenious acid	do	20	14
Yellow	do	60	42
Atropine	ounce	3 00	2 10
Asafœtida	pound	30	21
Saffron. (*See* part second of this section.)			
Sugar of milk	do	50	35
Sulphur:			
Crude, in sticks	cwt.	6 00	4 20
Flowers, or sublimated, in powder	do	10 00	7 00
Prussian blue	do	70	49
B.			
Balsam:			
Of copavia	pound	50	35
Mecca	do	2 00	1 40
Peru, black	do	1 20	84
Tolu or white	do	1 00	70
Of Pelletier	do	50	35
Of Pelquier	do	50	35
Baryto:			
Muriate or nitrate of	do	50	35
Carbonate or chlorate of	do	1 20	84
Berries of juniper or laurel	do	10	07
Bdellium, gum resin	do	20	14
Belladonna, leaves	do	10	07
Benzoin, common, paste or almonds	do	70	49
Benzine, or spirits naphtha, purified	gallon	1 00	70
Same, in flasks up to 6 ounces	dozen	2 00	1 40
Vermilion, China:			
Fine	pound	1 40	98
Ordinary	do	60	42
Bicarbonate of sodium	cwt.	6 00	4 20
Same, potassium	pound	30	21
Bismuth:			
Metallic	do	1 00	70
Subnitrate	do	4 00	2 80
Valerianate	ounce	50	35

Articles.	Appraisement.	Duties.
Pistons, of bone or rubber, for syringes ..... dozen..	$0 60	$0 42
Bole, Armenian, for gilding ..... pound..	20	14
Borax, refined, or borate of sodium ..... do....	25	17½
Medicine chests, homœopathic, up to 10 vials ..... each	6 00	4 20
Same, to 20 vials ..... do....	12 00	8 40
Same, up to 240 vials ..... do ..	30 00	21 00
Trusses, all kinds and sizes ..... dozen..	10 00	7 00
Bromine ..... ounce..	70	49
Bromide of potassium ..... pound	3 00	2 10
Brucine ..... ounce..	3 00	2 10
Buchu, leaves ..... pound..	60	42
Bulbs of colchicum ..... do...	25	17½
C.		
Beans, St. Ignatius ..... pound..	70	49
Cadmium, metallic and preparations ..... do ..	4 00	2 80
Chloride of lime, dry, in barrels and other packages ..... cwt..	10 00	7 00
Calamine, impure oxide of zinc ..... pound..	15	10½
Calamus, aromatic ..... do ...	50	35
Calomel, sublimated ..... do....	1 00	70
Pill-boxes, wooden or paper ..... gross..	70	49
Cantharides:		
Whole ..... pound..	3 00	2 10
In powder .. .. do....	4 00	2 80
Cassia fistula ..... do....	15	10½
Capsules:		
Of copaiba, Mothea, in boxes of 16 capsules ..... dozen boxes..	2 00	1 40
Of copaiba, in boxes of 72 capsules ..... do...	6 00	4 20
Of castor oil and turpentine, in boxes of 40 capsules ..... do...	3 00	2 10
Of matico, in bottles up to 72 capsules ..... do...	9 00	6 30
Raquina, in flasks of 4 ounces, or pearls, Clertans, in flasks of 30 capsules .. do....	5 00	3 50
Of classes not specified, in bottles or boxes ..... pound..	4 00	2 80
Carbonate of ammonium ..... do....	20	14
Of lime, prepared ..... do....	10	07
Of iron ..... do....	25	17½
Of potassium, impure, or pearlash, for washing ..... do....	10	07
Potassium ..... do ..	30	21
Sodium ..... cwt..	6 00	4 20
Sodium, crystallized ..... pound..	10	07
Sodium, calcined ..... do ..	10	07
Zinc ..... do....	20	14
Cardamoms ..... do....	80	36
Verdigris ..... do....	30	21
Carmine:		
In lack ..... do ..	2 00	1 40
Of Florence, superfine ..... ounce..	1 20	84
Carraway seed ..... pound..	25	17½
Bark:		
Peruvian or calisaya ..... do....	1 00	70
Other classes, ordinary ..... do....	25	17½
Castoreum ..... ounce..	60	42
Japan earth ..... pound	30	21
Hellebore, or white juniper, pulverized ..... do....	40	28
Squills ..... do ...	30	21
Ergot of rye ..... do....	50	35
Cyanide of zinc, potassium and mercury ..... do....	80	56
Cicuta leaves ..... do....	10	07
Cigarettes (hamico), pulmonary, in boxes of 25 cigarettes ..... dozen..	2 00	1 40
Cinnabar. (*See* Vermilion, letter B.)		
Cinchonine ..... ounce..	1 00	70
Citrate of magnesia, of lime, and Rogers's magnesia, in ordinary bottles .. doz. flasks..	5 00	3 50
Of magnesia, soluble ..... pound..	2 00	1 40
Of iron ammonium or potassium ..... do....	6 00	4 20
Of quinine, and of iron and quinine ..... ounce..	1 00	70
Citrate of morphia ..... do....	4 00	2 80
Chlorate of potassium ..... pound..	40	28
Chloroform ..... do....	1 00	70
Cloride:		
Of calcium ..... cwt..	10 00	7 00
Of "oxided" of sodium, in bottles ..... dozen bottles..	4 00	2 80
Of zinc ..... pound..	1 00	70
Of tin ..... do....	70	49
Of gold ..... ounce..	15 00	10 50
Labarraque's solution in ordinary bottles ..... dozen bottles..	4 00	2 80
Cobalt:		
Crystallized ..... pound..	30	20
Powdered ..... do....	40	28
Copper:		
Ammoniacal ..... do....	2 00	1 40
Arseniate of ..... do....	80	56
Codeine ..... { ..do.... / ounce..	12 00 / 4 00	8 40 / 2 80

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties
Colchicum root	pound	$0 25	$0 17½
Collodion	do	1 60	1 12
Colombo root	do	70	49
Cicutine or conicine	ounce	10 00	7 00
Coraline	pound	30	21
Bark of simaruba	do	60	42
Bark of medicinal trees not specified	do	20	14
Cream of tartar:			
Lumps	do	15	10½
Powdered	do	25	17½
Soluble	do	50	35
Creosote, in any packings	do	1 50	1 05
Chalk, prepared	do	10	07
Chrysanthemum, powdered	do	80	56
Chromates of potassium, iron, lead, &c. (*See* Paints, second part of this section, letter P.)			
Cubebs	pound	50	35
Cubebine	ounce	4 00	2 80
Lily beads for fountains	1,000	3 00	2 10
Hartshorn:			
Rasped	pound	25	17½
Calcined	do	15	10½
"Cúlen" flowers and leaves	do	25	17½
D.			
Datura stramonium, leaves	do	30	21
Delphine	ounce	12 00	8 40
Dextrine	pound	50	35
"Deptoxide" of mercury	do	1 00	70
Digitalis, leaves	do	30	21
Dioama crenata (buchu)	do	80	56
Dittany of crete (marjoram)	do	20	14
Dulcamara, crude or cut	do	15	10½
E.			
Elaterium. (*See* Extract of elaterium.)			
Elemi	do	40	28
Elesine, in ordinary bottles	dozen	2 00	1 40
Elixir, Dr. "Guilles" antiphlegmatic, in 8-ounce bottles	do	10 00	7 00
Same in 16-ounce bottles	do	20 00	14 00
Paul Gage's antiphlegmatic, in 8-ounce bottles	do	10 00	7 00
Dentifrice, in common bottles	do	3 00	2 10
Of pepsine	do	12 00	8 40
Emetine	pound	20 00	14 00
Plasters, all kinds	do	1 00	70
Scammony, virgin, of Smyrna	do	12 00	8 40
Scammony, in crackers	do	2 00	1 40
Ergotine	ounce	2 00	1 40
Essence, marvelous crowned, in 1-ounce vials	dozen	80	56
Essence. (*See* Essential oils, letter A.)			
Spatulas for pharmacists	dozen	3 00	2 10
Spirits:			
Of nitre, sweet	pound	30	21
Of ammonium (sal)	do	20	14
Of hartshorn	do	50	35
Of mindereri	do	40	28
Of rosemary	do	30	21
Of nutmeg	do	50	35
Of jasmine	do	2 50	1 25
Of cochlearia	do	60	42
Not specified	do	1 00	70
Storax	do	25	17½
Ether:			
Acetic	do	70	49
Nitric	do	30	21
Hydrochloric concentrated	do	1 00	70
Sulphuric	do	40	28
Extract of wormwood hyoscyamus, cicuta, colocynth, digitalis, dulcamara	do	2 00	1 40
Extract of guaiac logwood	do	30	21
Extract of lettuce	do	3 00	2 10
Of resin of jalap	do	3 00	2 10
Of opium	ounce	1 00	70
Of liquorice	pound	40	28
Of liquorice refined in lozenges	do	50	25
Of nox vomica	do	4 00	2 80
Of rhatany	do	2 00	1 40
Of valerian	do	2 00	1 40
Of quina	do	3 00	2 10
Of rhubarb	do	6 00	2 40
Of quassia	do	3 00	2 10
Not specified	do	2 00	1 40
Strychnine	ounce	4 00	

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
F.			
Farina	pound	$0 15	$0 10½
Flowers of lavender	do	10	07
Of benzoin	do	5 60	3 92
Of mullein and of zinc	do	1 00	70
Of mallow	do	20	14
Of chamomile	do	15	10½
Of elder	do	10	07
Of linden, European	do	30	21
Of violet	do	40	28
Medicinal, not specified	do	25	17½
Phosphate of sodium	do	50	35
Phosphorus	do	3 00	2 10
G.			
Galangal root	do	25	17½
Peas for fountains	1,000	3 00	2 10
Gelatine, in leaves or fibers	pound	80	56
Gentian root	do	70	49
Glycerine	do	50	35
Gum:			
Mastic	do	3 00	2 10
Myrrh	do	50	35
Tragacanth and elemi	do	40	28
Ammoniac	do	50	35
Arabic, white, choice	do	50	35
Arabic, ordinary	do	25	17½
Arabic, powdered	do	50	35
And lac assafœtida	do	30	21
Bdellium	do	20	14
Juniper and guaiac	do	50	35
Scammony	do	12 00	8 40
Euphorbia and incense	do	25	17½
Galvano	do	1 00	70
Gamboge, in grain	do	60	42
Gamboge, in powder	do	70	49
Labdanum and sagapenum	do	1 60	1 12
Myrrh, in grain	do	60	42
Myrrh, in powder	do	80	56
Medicinal, not specified	do	40	28
Grains of paradise	do	30	21
H.			
Tonka bean	do	2 00	1 40
Mercury, concrete	do	1 00	70
Muriatic of ammonium	do	15	10½
Iron:			
Reduced by hydrogen	do	2 00	1 40
Powder	do	50	35
Arseniate	do	60	42
Lactate	do	4 00	2 80
Black oxide	do	10	07
Tartrate	do	80	56
Valerianate	do	5 00	3 50
Liver:			
Of sulphur	do	25	17½
Of antimony	do	40	28
Thread:			
Linen for surgeons	do	1 00	70
Cotton for surgeons	do	10	07
Hypophosphite of soda, lime, ammonium, iron, potassium, or any other except quinine	pound	6 00	4 20
Leaves of borage, belladona, Spanish sage, and cicuta	do	10	07
Of stramonium and deladera	do	15	10½
Of hyoscyamus	do	30	21
Of sabine and senna	do	20	14
Medicinal, not specified	do	25	17½
Cuttle-fish bones	do	30	21
I.			
Injection of brou, chable, and of matico, in bottles	dozen	8 00	5 60
Ipecacuanha in powder	pound	2 00	1 40
Ipericon, in powder	do	25	17½
J.			
Soap, medicinal or almond, or animal for apodeldock	do	10	07
Jalap:			
In root	do	70	49
In powder	do	1 00	70

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Jalapine	ounce	$1 60	$1 12
Yellow arsenic	pound	60	42
Gelatine of larice, or others	do	1 60	1 72
Sirups:			
Pectoral, in bottles, up to one pound	dozen	6 00	4 20
Depurative, in bottles, up to one pound	do	7 00	4 90
K.			
Kermes, mineral	pound	2 00	1 40
Kousso:			
Flores	do	2 00	1 40
Powdered, in bottles	do	3 00	2 10
L.			
Lake, carmine. (*See* Carmines.)			
Lactate of iron	do	4 00	2 80
Lactucarum	do	2 00	1 40
Laudanum	do	1 00	70
Milk of Antefelcia of Candia, in vials	dozen	9 00	6 30
Lycopodium	pound	60	42
Liquid:			
Donovan's	do	2 00	1 40
Burnett's, in flasks	dozen	6 00	4 20
Labarraque's	do	4 00	2 80
Linseed	cwt	6 00	4 20
Lichen, Icelandic	pound	25	17½
Liquid amber	do	50	35
Litharge	do	15	10½
Lobelia leaves	do	1 00	70
Lupuline	do	3 00	2 10
M.			
Mace	do	1 50	1 05
Magnesia:			
Carbonate or subcarbonate	do	20	14
Calcined	do	60	42
Henry's, or its imitation, in 4-ounce bottles	dozen	5 00	3 50
Liquid, in bottle, up to 10 ounces	do	3 00	2 10
Magnesia, in bottles, up to 24 ounces	do	7 00	4 90
Breast pumps:			
Common glass	do	7 00	4 90
Glass and rubber	do	7 00	4 90
Mechanical, or with spring	do	10 00	7 00
Manna:			
Ordinary	pound	30	21
Selected or white	do	1 00	70
Manganese:			
Carbonate	do	6 00	4 20
Sulphate	do	6 00	4 20
Black oxide, in powder	do	10	07
Mannite	do	2 00	1 40
Butter:			
Of antimony	do	1 00	70
Of cocoa	do	70	49
Of nutmeg	do	2 00	1 40
Blue mass	do	2 00	1 40
Davis's painkiller, in 2-ounce vials	dozen	2 40	1 68
Mechoacan	pound	10	07
Mercury, protiodide and dentiodide	ounce	50	35
Mesercon bark	pound	20	14
Red lead	do	10	07
Myrrh. (*See* Gum myrrh.)			
Morphine and its preparations not specified	ounce	4 00	2 80
Milan flies	gross	1 60	1 12
Muriate:			
Of baryta	pound	50	35
Of ammonium	do	15	10½
Of quinine	ounce	1 00	70
Coraline	pound	30	21
N.			
Narcotine	ounce	2 00	1 40
Animal or ivory black. (*See* Paints, second part of this section.)			
Nitrate:			
Of silver, crystallized	pound	16 00	11 20
Of silver, molded, lunar caustic	ounce	1 00	70
Of strontia	pound	50	35
Of bismuth	do	4 00	2 80
Of copper	do	60	42

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Nitre, sweet spirits of	pound..	$0 30	$0 21
Nutmeg	do....	80	56
Nux vomica	do....	60	42
O.			
Ochre, or yellow earth. (*See* Paints, second part of this section.)			
Odontoid, for filling teeth, in 5-ounce vials	dozen..	6 00	4 20
Opium, crude	pound..	6 00	4 20
Powdered	do...	8 00	5 60
Liquid, or laudanum	do....	1 00	70
Opodeldock, in 3-ounce vials	dozen..	6 00	4 20
Orchil	pound..	25	17½
Bugloss or anchusa	do....	25	17½
Orleans, extract of dyeing	do ..	25	17½
Orpiment	do ..	60	42
Liquorice root	do....	20	14
Liquorice root, powdered	do....	30	21
Oxalate of potash, or salts of sorrel	do....	60	42
Oxide:			
Of bismuth	do....	1 60	1 12
Of iron	do....	10	07
Of zinc and of mercury	do....	1 00	70
Of red of led	do....	10	07
P.			
Campeachy wood	cwt..	4 00	2 80
Panacea, Surain's, in bottles	dozen..	16 00	11 20
Panquinvagogo, purging, in bottles of 8 to 10 ounces	do....	12 00	8 40
Same, emetic in tins, of 4 or 5 ounces	do....	4 00	2 80
Paper:			
Filtering. (*See* second part of this section.)			
For fountains (in boxes of 10-ounce papers)	do....	2 00	1 40
Tayard's chemical, in small rolls	do....	2 00	1 40
Plasters, porous	do....	1 00	70
Paste:			
Pectoral, in boxes to 4 ounces	do....	3 00	2 10
Jujube	pound..	50	35
Lozenges:			
Vermifuge of santonine, boxes or bottles	do....	2 00	1 40
Ipecacuanha, gum, mallow, sulphur, tolu, and vichi	do....	1 00	70
Paullinia, powdered, in boxes	dozen..	6 00	4 20
St. Ignatius beans	pound..	1 00	70
Pearls of ether, in cases of 30 pearls	dozen..	5 00	3 50
Same, in cases of 60 pearls	do....	10 00	7 00
Pearls, Kemp's liquid for the face, in vials	do ..	5 00	3 50
Pitch:			
Burgundy	pound..	10	07
Castilian	cwt..	6 00	4 20
Nipples of cows teat for breast pumps	dozen..	1 00	70
Nipples, rubber	do....	60	42
Stone:			
Alum	cwt..	4 00	2 80
Infernal (lunar caustic)	ounce..	1 00	70
Blue (sulph. coppers)	pound..	10	07
Rotten	do....	10	07
Pumice	cwt..	6 00	4 20
Pills:			
Brandreth's, in boxes of 25 pills	dozen..	1 00	70
Frank's, in boxes of 25 pills	do ..	3 20	2 24
Holloway's or Morrison's, in boxes up to 48 pills	do....	2 40	1 68
Same, up to 12 dozen	do....	7 00	4 90
Same, up to 24 dozen	do....	12 00	8 40
Vallet's, up to 3 dozen pills	do ..	4 80	3 36
Vallet's, up to 6 dozen pills	do....	10 00	7 00
Blanchard's, to 50 pills	do....	4 00	2 80
Kemp's, to 30 pills	do....	2 00	1 40
Bristol's	do....	1 00	70
Or boluses, Dr. Albert's, of turpentine, in ordinary boxes	do....	7 00	4 90
Of any substance not specified	pound..	4 00	2 80
Pill machine, up to 24 grooves	dozen..	25 00	17 50
Piperine	ounce..	70	49
Pectoral, Anachuita, in vials	dozen..	5 00	3 50
Plumbago, or black lead	cwt..	6 00	4 20
Powders:			
Mahogany or red ochre	do....	4 00	2 80
Red lead	pound..	10	07
Antimonial	do....	60	42
Rice and violet	do....	80	56
Rice, unmixed	do....	25	17½
Blue, or ultramarine	do....	70	49
Squills	do....	40	28

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Red precipitate	pound..	$1 00	$0 70
Lopez's, in bottles to 5 ounces	dozen..	3 00	2 10
For killing insects	pound..	80	56
Chable, mineral, in packets if they come in powder, and in bottles if in liquid, for baths	dozen..	1 00	70
Rogers', in bottles	do....	5 00	3 50
Violet	pound..	50	35
Potash:			
Impure	pound..	30	21
Caustic, purified	do....	70	49
Presses for corks	dozen..	6 00	4 20
Preparations for mercury not given	pound..	1 60	1 12
Prussiate of potash	do....	70	49
Same of iron	do....	70	49
Q.			
Quinine and its preparation, not specified	ounce..	1 00	70
Quinos, bitter	pound..	50	35
Quassia	do....	40	28
Quinoidine, purified	ounce..	1 00	70
R.			
Racahout, Arabic, in ordinary bottles	dozen..	7 00	4 90
Root:			
Aconite	pound..	70	49
Columbo	do....	70	49
Gentian, yellow	do....	70	49
Angelica	do....	50	35
Dittany	do....	50	35
Valerian	do....	50	35
Birthwort (aristolochia)	do....	20	14
Arnica	do....	60	42
Pellitory	do....	60	42
Peony	do....	60	42
Soapwort	do....	60	42
Turbi	do....	60	42
China	do....	60	42
Contrayerva	do....	1 00	70
Colchicum	do....	25	17½
Galangal	do....	25	17½
Florence lily	do....	25	17½
Squill	do....	30	21
Turmeric, whole	do....	15	10½
Turmeric, powdered	do....	25	17½
Jalap, whole	do....	70	49
Jalap, powdered	do....	1 00	70
Ipecacuanha	do....	1 60	1 12
Liquorice	do....	20	14
Milkwort	do....	1 00	70
Ginger, white	do....	40	28
Ginger, gray	do....	30	21
Rhubarb, whole	do....	1 60	1 12
Rhubarb, powdered	do....	2 00	1 40
Rhatany	do....	1 00	70
Serpentaria	do....	1 00	70
Tormentil	do....	30	21
Medicinal, not specified	do....	30	21
Resin of Jalap	ounce..	20	14
Conserve:			
Antisyphilitic, "Rob-antisifilitic," in bottles up to 2 pounds	dozen..	28 00	19 60
Same in bottles to 1 pound	do....	12 00	8 40
Same in bottles to 8 ounces	do....	3 00	2 10
Rocu, crude	pound..	80	56
Rose, dried	do....	20	14
Rhubarb. (*See* Root of rhubarb.)			
S.			
Salt:			
Of wormwood or tartar	pound..	30	21
Of sorrel	do....	60	42
Of ammoniacal	do....	15	10½
Of aconite, or aconiline	ounce..	25 00	17 50
Of digitalis or digitatine	do....	15 00	10 50
Of glauber	cwt....	10 00	7 00
Of volatile, English	pound..	20	14
Of mars	do....	10	97
Salts:			
Epsom	cwt..	4 00	2 80
Nitre	pound..	25	17½
Prunella or mineral crystal	do....	40	28
Rochelle	do....	30	21

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Salatrou	pound	$0 30	$0 21
Salicine	ounce	80	56
Salep, Persian	pound	20	14
Sandalwood, red	do	30	21
Leeches, officinal	1,000	25 00	17 50
Dragon's blood	pound	25	17½
Santonica	do	50	35
Santonine	ounce	1 00	70
Sassafras	pound	10	07
Selenite, for hair dye, in ordinary bottles	dozen	3 00	2 10
Senna:			
Leaves	pound	20	14
Powdered	do	30	21
Simaruba bark	do	40	28
Same, powdered	do	70	49
Seed:			
Anise	pound	10	07
Caraway	do	25	17½
Cardamom	do	80	56
Coriander	do	15	10½
Lin	cwt	6 00	4 20
Lin, powdered	pound	10	07
Medicinal, not specified	do	10	07
Soda:			
Caustic, common, for soap	pound	10	07
Hydro sulphate	do	1 00	70
Purging (Seidlitz, in boxes of 12 doses)	dozen boxes	3 00	2 10
Refreshing (effervescing), in boxes of 12 doses	do	2 00	1 40
Purging, in ordinary bottles	dozen bottles	5 00	3 50
Sodium, metal	ounce	5 00	3 50
Corrosive sublimate	pound	1 00	70
Sounds. (*See* Sounds, letter A.)			
Sherbets. (*See* Simple sirups, letter J.)			
Spongiopiline	pound	2 00	1 40
Subcarbonate of magnesia, or white magnesia	do	20	14
Subnitrate of bismuth	do	4 00	2 80
Sulphate:			
Of copper	pound	10	07
Of aluminium	cwt	4 00	2 80
Of iron	do	4 00	2 80
Of magnesium	do	4 00	2 80
Of morphia	ounce	4 00	2 80
Of mercury	pound	1 00	70
Of potassium	do	20	14
Of quinine	ounce	1 00	70
Of sodium	cwt	10 00	7 00
Of zinc, white, vitriol	pound	25	17½
Sulphide of potassium	do	25	17½
Suppositories, rubber	dozen	1 00	70
T.			
Plaster:			
Court, for wounds, in sheets up to 4 inches	dozen	50	35
Sticking, ordinary	vara	25	17½
Gutta-percha, for wounds	do	1 00	70
Tannin, or tonic acid	pound	4 00	2 80
Talc, venetian, powdered	do	10	07
Tartar emetic	do	1 00	70
Plaster cloth, to 16 inches wide	vara	20	14
Plaster, cantharides, or abesepeyer, caustic	do	60	42
Sienna, natural and calcined	pound	25	17½
Hair dye, Cristodoros or Bachelors	dozen	6 00	4 20
Tincture, ethereal tonic, in bottles	do	30 00	21 00
Crowned essence, in bottles	do	30 00	21 00
Tonic, Kemp's oriental, for the hair, in bottles, ordinary	do	2 00	1 40
Trichopherus, Barry's, common bottles	do	2 00	1 40
Turnsol	pound	30	21
Turpentine:			
Purified	pound	20	14
Venice, liquid	do	50	35
Treacle, Venice	do	1 00	70
Tripoly	do	25	17½
Ear trumpets:			
Rubber, for the deaf	dozen	6 00	4 20
Tin, for the deaf	do	4 00	2 80
Metal, fine, for the deaf	do	20 00	14 00
Turpeth, mineral	pound	2 00	1 40
Tutty, prepared	do	20	14
U.			
Ultramarine:			
Fine	pound	6 00	4 20
Inferior quality	do	70	49

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Unguent:			
Of cantharides	pound	$3 00	$2 10
Mercurial	do	1 60	1 12
Holloway's, in small box	dozen	2 40	1 68
Holloway's, common boxes	do	6 00	4 20
Or salve, Holloway's, in large boxes	do	12 00	8 40
Others, not specified	pound	60	42
V.			
Valerianate:			
Of iron	pound	5 00	3 50
Of quinine	ounce	1 00	70
Of zinc	do	1 00	70
Setons, of metal or tape	dozen	2 00	1 40
Veratrine	ounce	4 00	2 80
Verdigris	pound	30	21
Vermifuge, Vogler's, in vials to 2 ounces	dozen	2 60	1 82
Cupping glasses	do	1 00	70
Wine:			
Of colchicum, andurrian, in bottles	dozen	12 00	8 40
Of sarsaparilla, Dr. Albret's, in bottles	do	12 00	8 40
Of quinine, in bottles to 20 ounces	do	20 00	14 00
Medicinal, not denominated	bottle	50	35
Violet	pound	40	28
Vitriol:			
White	do	25	17½
Blue	do	10	07
Y.			
Herbs, medicinal, not specified	do	30	21
Iodine and its preparations	do	4 80	3 36
Iodides:			
Of iron	do	5 00	3 50
Of sulphur	do	5 00	3 50
Of potassium	do	5 00	3 50
Of mercury, proto and dento	ounce	50	35
Of lead	pound	4 00	2 80
Of platinum	ounce	6 00	4 20
Of gold	do	6 00	4 20
Of zinc	pound	5 00	3 50
Of silver	ounce	2 00	1 40
Z.			
Sarsaparilla:			
Bull's extract of, in bottles, up to 10 ounces	dozen	6 00	4 20
Townsend's, in bottles of 10 ounces	do	5 00	3 50
Same, in bottles to 24 ounces	do	10 00	7 00
Bristol's, in ordinary bottles	do	8 00	5 60
Murray's, in ordinary bottles	do	12 00	8 40
Lanman's	do	8 00	5 60
Corbet's sirup, in bottles up to 24 ounces	do	5 00	3 50
Dr. Albret's, in bottles	do	12 00	8 40

ART. 21. The appraisement by weight should be understood as net weight in the third part of this section; and if this cannot be ascertained without danger of altering the substances, the net weight given in the original invoices shall serve as the base.

SECTION 6.—*Additional articles to the foregoing sections.*

ART. 22. Articles of which the appraisement is doubtful on account of their size, make, quality, or denomination, shall be appraised like articles similar to them.

ART. 23. Articles not herein specified, and which are similar to nothing given, shall pay 70 per cent. on their principal value, according to original invoices.

ART. 24. For the reduction of foreign moneys, weights and measures of merchandise, shall be observed the following

TABLE OF RELATIONS:

WEIGHTS.

The quintal contains 100 pounds, or 4 arrobas; the arroba 25 pounds; the pound 16 ounces, and the ounce 576 grains.

	Pounds.
One hundred weight, English, equals	110.500
One pound, English, equals	0.985
One kilogram equals	2.173

LIQUID MEASURES.

The bottle contains 24 ounces of distilled water.

	Bottles.
One liter equals	1.25
One gallon equal	5.00
One arroba or cantara, Spanish, equals	20.16
One azumbre equals	2.52
One cuartillo	0.63

LONGITUDINAL MEASURES.

The vara contains 36 Spanish inches.

	Varas.
One meter contains 41.94 inches, and equals	1.165
One yard contains 38.88 inches, and equals	1.080
One aua, French or Swiss, contains 50.40 inches, and equals	1.400

MONEYS.

	Pesos.	Cents.
One pound (£) sterling equals	5	0
One dollar of the United States equals	1	0
One shilling, English, equals	0	25
One franc equals	0	20
One peseta, Spanish, equals	0	20
One real de vellon equals	0	5
One florin, German, equals	0	40
One florin, Austrian, equals	0	50
One reichsmarh equals	0	25
One lira, Italian, equals	0	20
One peso, Spanish, Peruvian, Mexican, or Chilian, equals	1	0

ART. 25. Import duties shall be paid in the manner and with credit as follows:

1st. The part of the import duties which goes toward the amortization of the bonds of the public debt shall be paid without credit.

2d. Of the part which should be paid in cash, half shall be paid at the end of the two months and the other half at the end of four, without interest, counting from the date of the declaration of examination. If the cash part amounts to less than one hundred dollars it shall be paid without credit.

3d. For the cash portion referred to in the preceding article, the owner or consignees of the merchandise shall sign notes or warrants to the order of the administrator of the respective custom-house.

4th. The administrators may demand further satisfaction, whenever they think proper, security, or a second signature from debtors for import duties.

ART. 26. The bonds of the public debt, demanded or accepted in payment of import duties, in whole or in part, shall be admitted when the corresponding quantity amounts to the integral value of the bond with its interest; fractions being collected in cash.

ART. 27. For the reduction of brandies to 20° Beaumé, when its proportion of alcohol may exceed this grade, the following table shall be observed:

One bottle of brandy of—	Bottles.
20° equals	1.00
21° equals	1.08
22° equals	1.14
23° equals	1.20
24° equals	1.24
25° equals	1.30
26° equals	1.36
27° equals	1.40
28° equals	1.44
29° equals	1.48
30° equals	1.52
31° equals	1.56
32° equals	1.59

	Bottles.
One bottle of brandy of—	
33° equals	1.64
34° equals	1.67
35° equals	1.72
36° equals	1.77
37° equals	1.78
38° equals	1.81
39° equals	1.81

SECTION 7.—*Commerce with the republics of Central America.*

ART. 28. The manufactures and natural products of Central America shall be free from all duties on their introduction into the republic.

ART. 29. Brandies are excepted paying the duty established in the second part of section 5 of this chapter, and also articles prohibited or of illicit commerce.

SECTION 8.—*Commerce with the Mexican Republic.*

ART. 30. Manufactures and natural products of the Mexican Republic, which may be introduced by way of the terrestrial frontiers, shall pay for duties of importation 25 per cent. on the appraisement of similar articles fixed in sections 4 and 5 of this chapter.

ART. 31. If there be no similar articles they shall pay 20 per cent. of the value of said articles in the market.

ART. 32. From this disposition of the preceding articles the following articles are excepted and shall pay duties as follows:

For each bottle of brandy to 20° Beaumé	$0 35
For each calf, bull, or ox, lean	1 50
For each calf, bull, or ox, fat	4 00
For each horse	2 00
For each mule	2 50
For each young mulé	1 00
For each colt	1 00
For each hog, lean	25
For each hog, fat	50
For cows, calves, and mares, free.	

CHAPTER 3.

STORAGE CHARGES.

ART. 33. Articles prohibited and of illicit commerce shall remain subject to the dispositions of this code.

ART. 34. Merchandise introduced into the republic may remain in the custom-houses for the term of six months, and the percentage on the principal value of the merchandise established below, shall be collected as storage dues.

For the second month, one-fourth per cent.; for the third month, one-half per cent.; for the fourth month, three-fourths per cent.; for the fifth month, 1 per cent.; for the sixth month, 1¼ per cent.

ART. 35. The charges referred to in the preceding article shall be cumulative so that for six months 3¾ per cent. shall be charged, and the month commenced shall be considered as concluded.

CHAPTER 4.

EXPORT DUTIES.

ART. 36. Manufactures and natural products exported by sea or land shall pay as sole duties 20 cents for each quintal, gross weight.

ART. 37. The following articles are excepted from the dispositions of the preceding article:

1st. Baggage.
2d. Articles exported for the account of the nation.
3d. Fractions of weight not amounting to one quintal.
4th. Fruits.
5th. Horns.

ART. 38. Wood exported shall pay 1 cent for each 10 feet, board measure.

ART. 39. Manufactures or fruits of the country, whose exportation may be established in the ten years following the publication of this code, shall be exempt from the payment of export duties during the period indicated.

CHAPTER 5.

TEMPORARY DISPOSITIONS.

ART. 40. The 25 per cent. on the appraisement of additional duties, established by the decree of June 16, 1879, shall continue to be collected entire, during one year, counting from the date in which this code goes into operation. In the second year two-thirds of this shall be collected, and during the third year one-third, which being concluded the said additional duty shall be entirely extinguished.

ART. 41. The following articles are excepted from paying the 25 per cent. additional duties:

1st. The articles comprehended in the third section of the second chapter.

2d. Empty sacks, ordinary, for exporting the fruits of the country.

3d. Manufactures and natural products of the republics of Central America and those which, coming from the Mexican Republic, are introduced by way of the terrestrial frontiers.

APPENDIX.

[Translated from decree No. 267, published in No. 377 of the official periodical of Gautemala, under date of January 16, 1882.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE FISCAL CODE.

ART. 1. The following articles shall pay 25 per cent. on their appraisement:

Articles.	Appraisement.	Duties.
Iron wire, ordinary, for making nails or lattice work ..... cwt..	$5 00	$1 25
Wheat, gross weight ..... do...	1 32	33

ART. 2. The following articles shall pay 70 per cent. on their appraisement:

Articles.	Appraisement.	Duties.
Oil, cocoanut, cotton-seed, and similar oils ..... gallon..	$0 50	$0 35
Demijohn, or large glass bottles, covered or not, gross weight ..... cwt..	1 00	70
Nails, iron, for shoeing horses and all other uses, gross weight ..... do....	6 00	4 20
Lace:		
Cotton, including weight of packing ..... do....	1 50	1 05
Linen ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Shotgun:		
Single-barreled, breech-loading, with or without accessories ..... each..	10 00	7 00
Double-barreled, breech-loading, without box or accessories ..... do....	10 00	7 00
Same, with box and accessories ..... do....	20 00	14 00
Flowers, artificial, set up, with weight of cardboards and paper ..... pound..	2 00	1 40
Same, not set up, with weight of boards and papers ..... do....	80	56
Gauze, cotton, gross weight ..... do....	40	28
Suspenders:		
Cotton, embroidered, with weight of cardboard and paper ..... do....	2 00	1 40
Linen, embroidered, with weight of cardboard and paper ..... do....	4 00	2 80
Syringes, glass, with weight of packing ..... do....	10	07
Axes, gross weight ..... cwt..	7 00	4 90
Lawn, cambric, percale, tarletan, &c., cotton, plain, gross weight ..... pound..	60	42
Paper, colored, for binding, lustrous or marbled, gross weight ..... cwt..	6 00	4 20
Visiting cards:		
Blank ..... 1,000..	2 00	1 40
Inscribed ..... 100..	1 00	70
Slates, carboard or stone, with or without slate pencils, gross weight ..... pound..	05	03½
Lamps, gross weight ..... do....	30	21
Cord:		
Woolen, pure or mixed, with weight of cards and papers ..... do....	1 00	70
Silk, pure or mixed, with weight of cardboards and papers ..... do....	3 00	2 10
Table ware:		
Of gilt or plated metal, or false gold or silver, net weight ..... do....	2 00	1 40
Of pewter, britannic metal, or other similar, net weight ..... do....	50	35
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
Oil, cod-liver ..... gallon..	80	56
Same, in bottles up to 8 ounces ..... dozen..	1 00	70
Same, in bottles up to 16 ounces ..... do....	2 00	1 40
Cod-liver, with cinchona and bitter orange, Ducout's or others, in bottles up to 10 ounces ..... dozen..	4 00	2 80

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Oil, cod-liver, creosoted, in bottles, up to 8 ounces	dozen	$5 00	$3 50
Pancreatic of cod liver, Defresne's or others, bottles, to 12 ounces	do	6 00	4 20
Narcotic, or tranquil balsam	pound	30	21
Oil, essential:			
Of melissa	do	5 00	3 50
Of cajeput	do	2 50	1 75
Of bitter orange	do	5 00	3 50
Of patchouli	ounce	1 00	70
Of ilang-ilang	do	10 00	7 00
Of cognac, pure	do	1 00	70
Of pineapple, strawberry, raspberry, and similar	pound	2 50	1 75
Acid:			
Carbolic or phenic	do	40	28
Hydrofluoric	do	1 00	70
Oxalic	do	15	10½
Salicylic	do	2 50	1 75
Valerianic	do	6 00	4 20
Bismuth, subnitrate	do	2 00	1 40
Borax, refined, or borate of sodium	do	15	10½
Bromide:			
Of potassium	do	50	35
Of sodium	do	1 50	1 05
Of camphor	do	5 00	3 50
Bougies, Reynal's medicinal	dozen	60	42
Carbonate of potassium, impure pearlash	cwt	3 00	2 10
Carbonate of sodium, crystallized	do	3 00	2 10
Cigarettes, Grimault's Indian, in boxes of 12 cigarettes	dozen boxes	25	17½
Citrate of caffeine	ounce	3 00	2 10
Chloral hydrate	pound	1 50	1 05
Chloride of lime	cwt	3 00	2 10
Codeine	ounce	4 00	2 80
Isinglass	pound	50	35
Cream of bismuth in vials, up to 4-ounce	dozen	6 00	4 20
Diastase	ounce	4 00	2 80
Elixir:			
Of cinchona, Larroche's, in bottles, up to 10-ounce	dozen	5 00	3 50
Of cinchona, Larroche's, in bottles, up to 20-ounce	do	9 00	6 30
Boldo's, in bottles, to 10-ounce	do	6 00	4 30
Cocoa, in bottles, to 12-ounce	do	4 00	2 80
Cinchona, royal, simple or ferruginous, bottles, to 10-ounce	do	4 00	2 80
Jaborandi, bottles, to 4-ounce	do	5 00	3 50
Plasters of thapsia, to 20 centimeters wide	meter	30	21
Ergotine	ounce	80	36
Extract of buchu, Helmbold's, in vials, to 4-ounce	dozen	8 00	5 60
Fruit purging, or Grillon's Indian tamarined, or Julien's, boxes, to 12 fruits, dozen boxes		4 00	2 80
Glycerine	pound	20	14
Japanese drops, bottles of ½-ounce	dozen	3 00	2 10
Goudron:			
Guyot's, bottles, to 12-ounce	do	3 00	2 10
Grimault's, bottles, to 12-ounce	do	2 00	1 40
Confectionery, medicinal	pound	4 00	2 80
Granule's, Papillard's, or others, in vials, up to 30 granules	dozen	1 50	1 05
Dialyzed iron, Browal's, Grimault's, in 2-ounce vials	do	5 00	3 50
Dialyzed, Wyeth's, in 4-ounce vials	do	5 00	3 50
Protoxalate of iron, Girard's, in ½-ounce vials	do	4 00	2 80
Perchloride of iron	pound	50	35
Llera's solution of iron, in 8-ounce vials	dozen	3 00	2 10
Ipecacuanha, in powder	pound	1 00	70
Jalap	do	40	28
Sirup, reconstructing, of lacto-phosphate of lime, hypophosphites, or of iron, vials up to 8-ounce	dozen	4 00	2 80
Lacto-phosphate of lime	pound	2 00	1 40
Hoffman's anodyne	do	40	28
Liniment, Geneau's, in 10-ounce bottles	dozen	10 00	7 00
Malt extract, Fromuser's, or others, in 16-ounce bottles	do	8 00	5 60
Nitrate of strontium	pound	20	14
Oxalate of cerium	do	4 00	2 80
Pancreatine, Defresne's, in ½-ounce vials	dozen	6 00	4 20
Lozenges:			
Of santouine, vermifuge	pound	70	49
Of ipecacuanha, gum, mallow, sulphur, tolu, mint, and vichy	do	30	21
Ayer's cherry pectoral, 4-ounce vials	dozen	8 00	5 60
Pepsin:			
Powdered	pound	8 00	5 60
Paste (pasta)	do	10 00	7 00
Boudault's, 1-ounce vials	dozen	10 00	7 00
Nipples' rubber	gross	3 00	2 10
Pills, Ayer's, Indian, Jayne's, Radway's, Moffat's, in vials or boxes, to 36 pills	dozen	2 00	1 40
Powders:			
Belloc's carbon, 4-ounce vials	dozen	3 00	2 10
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, in vials, to 4-ounce	do	7 00	4 90

Articles.		Appraisement.	Duties.
Pomade, Galopean, vials, or gallipots of ½ ounce	dozen	$1 50	$1 05
Prussiate of potassium	pound	30	21
Quilaya bark, Panama	do	15	10½
Roots:			
Aconite, Columbo, yellow, gentian, angelica, and valerian	do	15	10½
Arnica, pellitary, peony, saponaria, turbe, and china	do	30	21
Rhubarb, entirte	do	70	49
Rhubarb, powdered	do	80	56
Ayer's remedy, fever killer, in 4-ounce vials	dozen	8 00	5 60
Hall's Sicilian hair renovator, in 8-ounce vials	do	6 00	4 20
Salicylate of sodium, or other substances, except quinia	pound	3 00	2 10
Soda, caustic, ordinary	cwt.	4 00	2 80
Sozodont, Van Buskirk's, in 2-ounce vials	dozen	6 00	4 20
Sulphide of carbon	pound	20	14
Aniline dyes	do	2 00	1 40
Ultramarine, fine, and ordinary	do	20	14
Valerianate of ammonium	ounce	1 00	70
Vaseline, or petroleum jelly, bottles, to 2-ounce	dozen	2 00	1 40
Same, in tins, to 2-ounce	pound	40	28
Ayer's hair vigor, in 4-ounce vials	dozen	7 00	4 90
Wine of cinchona (quinia), bottles, to 10-ounce	do	4 00	2 80
Same, bottles, to 20-ounce	do	6 00	4 20
Iodide of sulphur, iron, and potassium	pound	3 00	2 10

ART. 3. The appraisement expressed in the preceding article shall also serve as a basis for the appraisement of the articles which in the second and third parts of section 5, chapter 2 (Title 1, Book I), of the fiscal code, are referred to the merchandse expressed in that article.

ART. 4. The articles specified in articles 1 and 2 shall also pay the 25 per cent. on the appraisement, additional duties, in the terms expressed in article 40 of the fiscal code.

NOTE.—The 25 per cent. additional duties mentioned in the above article and in article 40 of the fiscal code is reckoned on the appraisement and not on the duties; so that the duties on an article given in the tariff at 70 per cent. are in reality 70+25=95 per cent. of the valuation.

In addition to this, a tax of $1 per cwt. is levied on all merchandise entering the custom-house in Guatemala City for the benefit of the municipality.

FRANK H. TITUS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guatemala.

HONDURAS.

HONDURAS IMPORT DUTIES.

REPORT BY CONSUL BURCHARD, OF RUATAN AND TRUXILLO.

The tariff of Honduras divides merchandise into ten classes, and imposes a duty on the gross weight of each bale, barrel, package, &c., at a fixed rate per pound, which rate ranges from 3 cents to $1.50.

The following table contains all of the principal articles of merchandise imported from the United States, divided into their respective classes, with the duty corresponding to each.

First class, free.—Agricultural and mining machinery, steam-engines, saw-mills, lumber, shingles, iron and wood buildings, brick, lime, cement, coal, slate, zinc, and other materials for roofing; clocks for churches

and towers, materials for railroad cars, pumps, printing-presses, type, paper, and other materials for printing; boats and lighters with their oars and sails, iron and lead pipes, wire for fences, live animals, barrels, pipes, and hogsheads, hoops and staves, gunny bags, gold and silver bullion and coin, books, seeds and plants, fertilizers, rice, beans, flour, meal, corn, potatoes, and other vegetables; ice, personal baggage, and household effects of passengers and immigrants; articles introduced for the use of foreign ministers, for the President and members of his cabinet, and on account of the Government.

Second class, duty 3 *cents per pound.*—Hard bread and crackers; coffee, sugar, starch, molasses, honey, corn starch; beef, dried, smoked, or salted; pork, bacon; stoves, pots, and all cooking utensils made of iron; axes, spades, shovels, picks, crowbars, chains, anchors; iron safes; letter-presses; nails, tacks; iron, steel, brass, copper, tin, and zinc, in bars, rods, or sheets; tar; mineral waters, ginger ale; kerosene and all other oils for fluids or light; common soap; crockery; blank books, pens, pencils, ink; coffee and corn mills; grindstones; paints; epsom and glauber salts; tallow; sole leather; glassware; vinegar.

Third class, 8 *cents per pound.*—All articles made of iron, steel, tin, brass, or zinc, not specified in other classes; linseed, cod-liver, and almond oils; nuts and dried fruits; spices; lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, chimneys, globes, candlesticks, &c., not plated or gilded; billiard tables, pianos, organs, chairs, sofas, tables, and furniture of all kinds made of wood; paper, either for writing or wrapping; fish, salted, smoked, or dried; wines of all kinds; sperm candles; carpets made of cotton or mixed with wool; mattresses; mirrors; matches; preserved fruits and jellies; tools for carpenters, blacksmiths, and other trades; hams; china and porcelain wares; sails for vessels, rope, and cordage.

Fourth class, duty 16 *cents per pound.*—Brandy, rum, gin, and other spirits; perfumed soaps and oils; perfumed waters for the toilet; sheetings, shirtings, brown and colored drills, duck and all other cotton fabrics, except prints, lawns, muslins, and other dress goods; cotton and linen thread; rubber and gutta-percha goods; surgical, mathematical, and musical instruments; toys, baby carriages, baskets, trunks, valises, carpet-bags, needles, pins, fish-hooks, buckles; thimbles, except gold or silver; knives with wood handles; brooms, wooden buckets.

Fifth class, duty 24 *cents per pound.*—Ready-made clothing; socks, caps, gloves, and all other knit goods made of cotton; buttons of all kinds, except silk, pearl, gold, and silver; penknives, razors, scissors, knives and forks, sheath knives; linen and mixed drills, tablecloths, towels, napkins; artificial fireworks; canes, whips; umbrellas, parasols of cotton or wool; tanned skins, leather; tea; brushes; photographic instruments and materials.

Sixth class, duty 28 *cents per pound.*—Drugs, medicines, and chemical preparations; all plated and gilded goods; ready-made ladies' clothing and underwear of cotton; cotton handkerchiefs; essences and extracts; tape, lace, edging, Hamburg, &c., of cotton; wool blankets; clocks; linen shirtings; prints, calicoes, ginghams, and other similar cotton fabrics; nautical instruments.

Seventh class, duty 36 *cents per pound.*—Woolen or mixed fabrics, such as table covers, stockings, gloves, caps, half hose, &c.; cotton shirts, lawns, piqué, percales, cambrics, linen hosiery.

Eighth class, duty 50 *cents per pound.*—Fans, except with ivory handles; spectacles, opera glasses, telescopes; boots and shoes of all kinds; linen shirts; clothing made of wool or linen; knives and forks, plated or gilded; corsets, suspenders, elastics; violin and guitar strings; swords,

daggers, pistols, revolvers, fowling pieces, cartridges; caps, felt and straw hats for men or women; umbrellas, parasols, of pure silk or mixed; broadcloth, cassimere, merino; muslin; flannel, and all fabrics of pure wool or mixed with cotton, not specified in the other classes; saddles.

Ninth class, duty 80 *cents per pound.*—Clerical and church ornaments; cigarettes; artificial flowers; laces, ribbons, cords, stockings, gloves, &c., made of pure linen or mixed; linen dress goods; woolen shawls and shirts; fur, silk, and Panama hats; neckties of cotton, linen, or wool; curtains and mosquito bars of cotton or linen.

Tenth class, duty $1.50 *per pound.*—Fans with ivory handles; ornaments and net work for the head; billiard balls; human hair and its imitations; kid gloves; jewelry and watches of all kinds; silk goods, goods made of silk mixed with cotton or linen, not specified in other classes.

The following articles are prohibited, unless introduced for the use of the Government, viz: Gunpowder, except for mining purposes; muskets, rifles, cannons, and other munitions of war; cigars and tobacco.

The duties are collected on the gross weight of all packages of merchandise. No tare is allowed for boxes, barrels, crates, &c. It sometimes happens that the duty on a box amounts to more than that of its contents. Mr. William Melhado, the British consul for Truxillo and the Bay Islands, recently called my attention to a pile of empty boxes, barrels, and crates in his back yard, upon which he assured me that over $3,000 had been paid to the custom-house for duties.

To the total amount of duties by weight, according to the preceding tariff, the following extras are added, viz:

First. For public roads, 2 per cent.

Second. For the university fund, 2 per cent.

Third. For the hospital fund, 2 per cent.

Fourth. For the funded debt, 10 per cent.

Finally, the importer has to pay 50 cents per 100 pounds on the gross weight of his merchandise for storage, whether he uses the Government's warehouse or not.

Tonnage dues and port charges.—Vessels of 100 tons or less pay 50 cents per ton; vessels of 100 to 150 tons pay 37½ cents per ton; vessels of 150 tons and over, pay 25 cents per ton. For light-house and buoys, 12 cents per ton extra.

Steamships engaged in the fruit trade are exempt from the payment of tonnage and light-house dues. The permit to discharge and receive cargo costs $2; anchorage, $1; clearance, $1.

WM. C. BURCHARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT RUATAN AND TRUXILLO,
December 1, 1882.

VENEZUELA.

THE NEW IMPORT TARIFF OF VENEZUELA.

TRANSMITTED BY CONSUL PLUMACHER, OF MARACAIBO.

In connection with the translation of the new Venezuelan import tariff, herewith transmitted, which went into effect July 1 last, I desire to state that, although much labor and careful investigation have been bestowed on rendering it into English, the result can hardly be regarded as entirely satisfactory. In this country, where the Spanish language is, perhaps, more perverted than in any other of the South American Republics, and where an abundance of local expressions are current it is always difficult, and sometimes impossible, to give the exact equivalents in English. Still the translation is as correct as could possibly be made, and will give an accurate general idea of the duties, which in some cases might be almost regarded as prohibitory.

Under all circumstances it would be highly advisable for our exporters to have their invoices carefully examined by the Venezuelan consuls before shipping their goods, for, owing to the extremely complicated nature of the tariff, errors might easily be committed, for which no explanations would be received, and which would be considered sufficient cause for confiscation.

E. H. PLUMACHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Maracaibo, September 19, 1881.

IMPORTATION TARIFF OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA, TAKING EFFECT JULY 1, 1881.

[Translated by Eugene H. Plumacher, United States consul, Maracaibo.]

According to the existing Venezuelan tariff all imported articles are divided into nine classes, viz:

	Per kilogram.
First class	Free.
Second class	$0 02
Third class	05
Fourth class	15
Fifth class	25
Sixth class	50
Seventh class	1 00
Eighth class	2 00
Ninth class	4 00

The articles free of importation and also those whose importation is wholly prohibited will be found at the conclusion of the accompanying translation of the tariff.

It will be remembered that in all cases the duties mentioned refer to so much per kilogram, irrespective of value, as there are no *ad valorem* rates established.

The duties given in the translation are reduced to United States money, and the letters *n. o. s.* mean "*not otherwise specified.*"

The goods imported are appraised according to their *gross* weight.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
Acid:		
Stearic	3	$0 05
Oleic	3	05
Acetic	3	05
Muriatic	3	05
Nitric	3	05
Sulphuric	2	02
Tartaric, in powder	5	25

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
Alabaster	4	$0 15
Alembics	4	15
Albums	6	50
Alcoholometers	5	25
Almonds:		
Shelled	5	25
Unshelled	4	15
Alpaca, woolen or of wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Alum, crude	3	05
Ammonia, liquid	5	25
Anchors, boat and launch	2	02
Anchors, ships'	3	05
Aniseed	4	15
Arabias, linen or cotton	5	25
Argil	2	02
Apparatus, photographic	5	25
Areometers	5	25
Arsenic	5	25
Articles containing gold or silver	8	2 00
Articles in imitation gold or silver, n. o. s	6	50
Articles of German silver or imitation	6	50
Articles solely for the fabrication of hats	4	15
Asphalt	2	02
Adzes	3	05
Anvils	3	05
Ashes, wood	2	02
Awls	4	15
Augers	4	15
Accordeons and concertinas	5	25
Apples	2	02
Bran	2	02
Beneseed	4	15
Bombazine	7	1 00
Bitters	7	1 00
Binoculars containing gold or silver	8	2 00
Binoculars, n. o. s	6	50
Brimstone	3	05
Bagatelle tables with accessories	4	15
Billiard tables with accessories	4	15
Balusters, iron	3	05
Balconies, iron	3	05
Buckets, according to material		
Barometers	6	50
Bars, rough iron	2	02
Barrels, pipes, or hogsheads, set up or in parts	3	05
Baize or rateen, in pieces or blankets	6	50
Blacking, shoe	4	15
Blacking, n. o. s	2	02
Bridle bits:		
Of iron, steel, copper, or brass	4	15
Gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Balls, billiard, bone or ivory	6	50
Bags:		
Money, thread or cotton	7	1 00
Money, silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Traveling	5	25
Game	7	1 00
Paper	5	25
Leather, wine	5	25
Empty, of common hemp, unbleached Osnaburg, &c	4	15
Bottles, common, of ordinary dark or clear glass	2	02
Bottle holders	6	50
Boats or launches, set up or in parts	2	02
Buttons, silk, gold, or silver	8	2 00
Buttons, n. o. s	6	50
Bramant:		
Unbleached	5	25
White linen, or linen mixed with cotton	6	50
Brandy	7	1 00
Boxes:		
Empty wooden	4	15
Iron, money, or safes	3	05
Small, of brass, steel, iron, or other similar metal	4	15
Sole-leather hat	5	25
Paper hat	4	15
Pasteboard, entire or in pieces	4	15
Paint	5	25
Boilers:		
Iron	3	05
Copper	4	15

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
Boots and shoes, rubber	6	$0 50
Boots and shoes, n. o. s.	9	4 00
Boot-jacks	4	15
Bindings, shoe	7	1 00
Bells:		
Brass, bronze, iron, or any similar metal	4	15
Hand, gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Hand, gold or silver	8	2 00
Bell metal in any form, n. o. s	4	15
Baskets	4	15
Bougies and catheters, all classes	5	25
Bagging, gunny	3	05
Barley, in the husk	2	02
Barley, husked or ground	4	15
Brushes for the hair, teeth, clothes, and shoes	5	25
Brushes, artists'	5	25
Brushes, n. o. s.	4	15
Brushes, feather	6	50
Bristles, shoemakers'	5	25
Beer	3	05
Beer, condensed	5	25
Bolts, iron	4	15
Bark, for tanning	2	02
Beams, pine or other ordinary wood	2	02
Brooms and brushes of palm fiber, rushes, or other vegetable material	6	50
Brooms and brushes of horsehair	5	25
Blankets, white cotton, or woolen, or with colored borders	5	25
Blankets, goat's hair	5	25
Busts, iron	3	05
Bone:		
Unmanufactured	3	05
Manufactured, n. o. s.	6	50
Beans	3	05
Buckles:		
Steel, copper, iron, or other similar metal for shoes, hats, or clothing	6	50
Covered with leather	5	25
Gilded or plated, or of German silver	6	50
Copper, iron, &c., for harness	4	15
Bird cages, wire	4	25
Bricks, bath	2	02
Bricks, n. o. s	2	02
Bunting	7	1 00
Black lead	3	05
Blank-books	5	25
Book-slates	2	02
Butter	3	05
Basins, iron, tinned or glazed	3	05
Basins, n. o. s., according to material		
Bridges, with chains, roadways, &c., n. o. s.	3	05
Boards or planks of pine or other common wood, unplaned and unjoined	2	02
Boards or planks, planed or joined	3	05
Boards, common wooden, prepared for making boxes	2	02
Bacon	3	05
Braid, thread, cotton, wool, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Braid, silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Beads for embroidering, not gold or silver	6	50
Beads, gold or silver	8	2 00
Beads, imitation gold or silver	6	50
Beads, n. o. s	6	50
Belts or girdles:		
Cotton, linen, or wool, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Rubber	6	50
Woven or knitted cotton	6	50
Burins	4	15
Bath-tubs, according to material		
Batiste, colored cotton	7	1 00
Brillantine, colored cotton	6	50
Brin, unbleached	5	25
Brass or bronze:		
Unmanufactured	3	05
Manufactured, n. o. s.	4	15
Books of gold, silver, or bronze leaf, or their imitations, for gilding, silvering, or bronzing	5	25
Books:		
Unbound, not included in the first class, pamphlets and primary books of instruction	3	05
Bound, whose bindings contain velvet, silk, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or tortoise-shell, or with gilt or plated ornaments	8	2 00
Bound, n. o. s.	4	15

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
Bridle ornaments:		
Gold or silver	8	$2 00
Gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
N. o. s	4	15
Blunderbusses	7	1 00
Bone black	4	15
Bows, wooden, for musical instruments	5	25
Britannias:		
White cotton	5	25
White linen, or linen mixed with cotton	6	50
Capers	4	15
Carroway seed	4	15
Carpets, entire, or in cuts	6	50
Cushions and pillows, silk, pure, or mixed	8	2 00
Cushions and pillows, n. o. s	6	50
Currycombs	4	15
Canary seed	4	15
Chromate of lead	3	05
Cruet stands, gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Cruet stands, gold or silver	8	2 00
Cruet stands, n. o. s	4	15
Chandeliers:		
Gold or silver	8	2 00
Gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
N. o. s	4	15
Christmas trees	4	15
Cushions, billiard	4	15
Clay, in any form, glazed or unglazed	3	05
Caps:		
Silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Wool, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Caps and bonnets:		
Straw, without adornments	6	50
With adornments	8	2 00
Cap boxes, for percussion caps	7	1 00
Curb chains, silver	8	2 00
Curb chains, gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Curb chains	4	15
Compasses, ships'	6	50
Compasses, carpenters'	4	15
Cables, rigging, and cordage	3	05
Capstans	3	05
Chains, iron, for vessels	3	05
Chains, n. o. s	4	15
Chests, wooden, carpenters'	4	15
Cases, watch and jewelry	8	2 00
Calendars, perpetual	5	25
Cameras, oscura and lucida	5	25
Canvas and canvas-duck, flax or cotton	4	15
Canvas for embroidering	5	25
Candlesticks, gold or silver	8	2 00
Candlesticks, gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Candlesticks, n. o. s	4	15
Cinnamon	4	15
Cannons	3	05
Cloaks, paletots, and overcoats of wool or wool mixed with cotton	9	4 00
Cloaks and paletots of linen or cotton	8	2 00
Cloaks, waterproof	6	50
Capes	7	1 00
Capsules for stopping bottles	4	15
Caput-mortuum	2	02
Carbines	7	1 00
Carbon, animal	3	05
Charcoal:		
Powdered	3	05
In pieces	2	02
Carbonate of lead	3	05
Carmine	5	25
Cigar and cigarette cases containing gold or silver	8	2 00
Cigar and cigarette cases, n. o. s	6	50
Card cases containing gold or silver	8	2 00
Card cases, n. o. s	6	50
Cartridges, empty or loaded	7	1 00
Carts, wagons, and wheelbarrows	2	02
Chasubles	7	1 00
Cassimere and casinet, wool or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Chestnuts	4	15
Cigarettes	7	1 00
Cider	3	05
Circulars, printed or lithographed	9	4 00

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
Cambric:		
Cotton	7	$1 00
Linen or linen mixed with cotton	8	2 00
Cloves	4	15
Chloride of lime	3	05
Counterpanes, woolen, linen, or cotton	6	50
Copper:		
Old	3	05
Unmanufactured	3	05
Manufactured, n. o. s	4	15
Cocoanuts	2	02
Coaches, gigs, omnibuses, and other vehicles, n. o. s	2	02
Carriages, baby	4	15
Curtains or hangings of wool or wool mixed with cotton	8	2 00
Curtains or hangings, silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Curtains or hangings, cotton or linen	7	1 00
Colors and paints, n. o. s	5	25
Columns, iron	3	05
Collodion	4	15
Cummin seed	4	15
Coral, mounted in gold or silver	8	2 00
Coral, n. o. s	6	50
Cravats:		
Cotton, linen, or wool	7	1 00
Silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Clasps, wire	6	50
Cork, in any form	5	25
Corsets, made up or in patterns	7	1 00
Chalk:		
White or red, solid or in powder	3	06
Tablets for billiard cues	4	15
Cretonnes, colored cotton	6	50
Crayons and carbons	5	25
Crucibles	3	05
Chromo-lithographs	5	25
Chronometers	6	50
Cubebs	5	25
Collars:		
Paper	5	25
Linen and cotton	8	2 00
Chocolate	4	15
Chisels	4	15
Cosmoramas	5	25
Crackers, sweet	4	15
Crackers, unsweetened	3	05
Chessmen and checkers with boards	5	25
Children's toys, not of wood	5	25
Condensed milk	4	15
Checks, linen or cotton	5	25
Crape	5	25
Chalice covers	7	1 00
Cigarette paper	2	02
Combs, containing gold or silver	8	2 00
Combs, rubber or horn	6	50
Combs, n. o s., according to material		
Cruets, gold or silver	8	2 00
Cruets, gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Cruets, n. o. s	4	15
Chemical products, n o. s	5	25
Cuffs:		
Paper	5	25
Linen or cotton	8	2 00
Cheese	4	15
Clocks, table or wall, and n. o. s	6	50
Clothes:		
Ready-made, linen or cotton	8	2 00
Ready-made, silk or wool, pure or mixed	9	4 00
Condiments, n. o. s	4	15
Chairs or piano stools	4	15
Cards:		
Playing	7	1 00
Visiting	9	4 00
Large printed or lithographed	9	4 00
Corkscrews	4	15
Candles:		
Tallow	4	15
Sperm, paraffine, stearic, or composite	5	25
Cupping glasses and instruments	5	25
Calicoes	6	50
Covers, waterproof, for hats and caps	5	25
Canes, whips, and life-preservers, n. o. s	6	50

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
Casada plates, iron	3	$0 05
Cambron, wool or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Campeachy wood	2	02
Carlancan:		
Colored cotton	6	50
Silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Chin-straps for helmets of steel, iron, copper, or brass	4	15
Cherries, dried	4	15
Cord:		
Linen, cotton, or wool, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Crinoline	6	50
Carpenters' planes	4	15
Cloth or woven stuff for slippers, n. o. s	6	50
Cloth wire, iron	3	05
Cloth wire, n. o. s., according to material		
Cruppers	7	1 00
Colza seed	3	05
Clothing and adornments for women and children, of cambric, clarin, lawn, tarletan, silk, or wool	9	4 00
Crochet work	7	1 00
Coffee cleaners or separators	3	05
Drums	5	25
Dice, according to material		
Dalmaticas	7	1 00
Damask:		
Cotton, white or colored	6	50
Linen, or linen mixed with cotton	6	50
Woolen, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Demijohns, empty	2	02
Drawings	5	25
Dynamite	6	50
Domestics, linen or cotton	5	25
Drill:		
White or colored cotton, or unbleached linen or cotton	5	25
White or colored linen, or linen mixed with cotton	6	50
Drugs and medicines, n. o. s	5	25
Dioramas	5	25
Doormats	4	15
Dominos	5	25
Dye woods	2	02
Doors or gates, iron	3	05
Dish covers	4	15
Door bars, according to material		
Drills, perforating	4	15
Drawers and pantaloons, knit cotton	6	50
Dresses:		
Women's (in patterns), of muslin, lawn, organdy, &c	7	1 00
Women's dresses (made up), of muslin, lawn, organdy, tarletan, &c	9	4 00
Women's dresses (made up), of wool or wool mixed with cotton	9	4 00
Women's made up, or in patterns of silk, pure or mixed	9	4 00
Dates, dried	4	15
Door-knockers, according to material		
Dressing-cases, containing gold or silver	8	2 00
Dressing-cases, n. o. s	6	50
Essences and extracts, all kinds	5	25
Emery	3	05
Embroidering thread:		
Gold or silver	8	2 00
Imitation of gold or silver	6	50
Eye-glasses containing gold or silver	8	2 00
Eyeglasses, n. o. s	6	50
Eyelets, gold or silver	8	2 00
Eyelets, n. o. s	6	50
Eyes, artificial	6	50
Envelopes	9	4 00
Elastic for shoe	6	50
Epaulets:		
Thread or cotton	7	1 00
Wool, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Gold or silver, or their imitations	8	2 00
Embroideries	7	1 00
Fans, all classes	6	50
Foods, prepared, n. o. s	4	15
Filters	3	05
Frames, umbrella and parasol	4	15
Frames for mirrors or engravings, with or without glass	5	25
Filberts, unshelled	4	15
Fuses and match-rope for mines or quarries	3	05
Flower-pots or urns, iron	3	05

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
Flower pots or urns, n. o. s	4	$0 15
Flowers, artificial porcelain	4	15
Flowers, artificial, n. o. s	8	2 00
Fruits, artificial, n. o. s	8	2 00
Foils	5	25
Fencing jackets	5	25
Forges	3	05
Flannel	7	1 00
Fruits, fresh, n. o. s	2	02
Fruits, dried or in liquor or sirup	4	15
Fireworks	7	1 00
Fountains	3	05
Flour, potato	4	15
Flour, wheat	3	05
Flour, maize and rye	4	15
Flour, barley and bean	2	02
Flour, grits for making vermicelli	2	02
Flour, n. o. s	2	02
Firewood	2	02
Filings, iron	5	25
Filings, n. o. s	4	15
Files	4	15
French checks for women's dresses	6	50
Fustic	2	02
Furniture:		
Common wood, cane, or straw	4	15
Upholstered, or of fine woods such as rosewood, mahogany, walnut, &c	5	25
Iron	3	05
Covers, hemp, linen, or cotton	4	15
Linings, horsehair	4	15
Fancy trimmings, linen, cotton, wool, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Fancy trimmings:		
Silk, pure or mixed, or of gold or silver	8	2 00
Imitation gold or silver	6	50
Fur or hair for hat-making	4	15
Fish, salt or smoked	3	05
Feather ornaments	8	2 00
Frying pans, iron	3	05
Frying pans, n. o. s., according to material	.....	.....
Fire-crackers	4	15
Fringes:		
Cotton, linen, or wool, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Silk, pure or mixed, or of gold or silver	8	2 00
Imitation gold or silver	6	50
Flax	3	05
Felt:		
For saddle cloths	6	50
Unfulled, for hats	4	15
Fulled, or hats half finished	9	4 00
Figure, wax, not children's toys	6	50
Figures and ornaments made of sweetmeats	2	02
Filtering stones	3	05
Flints and steel	5	25
Folding chairs	4	15
Fustian	7	1 00
Garlic	4	15
Girths, all classes	7	1 00
Glue:		
Common	4	15
Fish	5	25
Gauze	8	2 00
Gasoline	4	15
Gelatine	4	15
Gin	7	1 00
Girandoles, gold or silver	8	2 00
Girandoles, gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Girandoles, n. o. s	4	15
Glycerine	5	25
Gum arabic	5	25
Gums, n. o. s	5	25
Gum elastic, manufactured into children's toys	5	25
Gum elastic, manufactured, n. o. s	6	50
Granite	4	15
Grease, common, for soap-making	4	15
Gloves:		
Thread or cotton	7	1 00
Wool, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Skin, n. o. s	8	2 00
Fencing	5	25
Horsehair	5	25

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
ns	5	$0 25
erchs	6	00
l silver leaf	8	2 00
l silver leaf, imitation	6	50
anufactured, n. o. s	8	2 00
	7	1 00
s, iron	3	05
air	6	50
ples	7	1 00
ss	7	1 00
der	6	50
s	7	1 00
s, iron, window	3	05
d jalousies for doors or windows	4	15
, unsilvered	3	05
, n. o. s	4	15
fresh	2	02
glass for lamps	4	15
:		
n or cotton	7	1 00
l, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
or silver	8	2 00
ation gold or silver	6	50
pure or mixed	8	1 00
otton stuff for linings	6	50
nes	3	05
	5	25
shes and tonics	5	25
for hearses, carts, and wagons	3	05
for coaches and vehicles, n. o. s	2	02
wood or iron, for pipes, hogsheads, barrels, or sieves	2	02
anufactured	3	05
ufactured, n. o. s	6	50
iron, copper, steel, or other metal, n. o. s	4	15
nd eyes, wire	6	50
hair and its imitations	8	2 00
lls for bridles	7	1 00
oakum, crude or twisted for calking purposes	2	02
panish, crude	3	05
fr	4	15
including glasses, plumes, panaches, and all other attachments when imjointly with the hearse, even though, if coming separately, higher duties, be charged on them	3	05
gs, silk, or other material	4	15
aps, plain straw or its imitations, without adornments	6	50
aps, or bonnets, n. o. s	9	4 00
gh-crowned dress, of silk or other material	9	4 00
era	9	4 00
oths	7	1 00
	3	05
ks	6	50
eters	6	50
, gold or silver	8	2 00
, n. o. s	6	50
	3	05
tins	4	15
	4	15
, military	9	4 00
s	4	15
icinal	5	25
d, not medicinal	2	02
chiefs:		
on	6	50
n, or linen mixed with cotton, or of silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
nmanufactured	3	05
sses	6	50
, pistol	3	05
ces, in pieces	3	05
ther metallic articles gilded or plated, not including writing materials	6	50
y form unmanufactured, or in old useless pieces	2	02
ufactured, n. o. s	4	15
ufactured into articles for domestic use	3	05
hate of	3	05
gold or silver	8	2 00
n. o. s	5	25
	4	15

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
struments:		
Surgical, anatomical, dental, mathematical, and for other scientific purposes	5	$0 25
For the arts and trades, with or without handles	4	15
Musical and their parts, n. o. s	5	25
vory in any form except children's toys	6	50
nk, writing	5	25
nk, India	6	25
nk, n. o. s	5	25
nkstands, gold or silver	8	2 00
nkstands, n. o. s	5	25
Irish cotton muslin	5	25
Irish linen or linen mixed with cotton (white)	6	50
Irish linen or muslin, unbleached	5	25
Infants' shoes, silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Infants' shoes, linen, cotton, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Jet:		
Unmanufactured	4	1 50
And its imitations, manufactured, not mounted in gold or silver	6	50
Japan	4	15
Juniper berries	3	05
Jasper	4	15
Jewelry and precious stones	8	2 00
Jewelry, imitations	6	50
Jacks	3	05
Jack-knives	5	25
Japanese cotton stuff	6	50
Kitchen ranges	3	05
Knives, pocket	5	25
Knives and forks, with gold or silver handles	8	2 00
Knives and forks gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Knives and forks, n. o. s	5	25
Knives:		
Ordinary pointed, with or without sheaths; knives with handles of wood or other common material for fishermen, shoemakers, saddlers, gardners, tobacconists, and those generally employed in the arts and trades and common hunting knives	4	15
Paper	5	25
Fine hunting	7	1 00
Keys:		
Watch or clock, gold or silver	8	2 00
Watch or clock, n. o. s	6	50
Kettles, iron	3	05
Kettles, n. o. s., according to material	3	05
Lavender	6	50
Lenses, n. o. s		
Leaves, &c., prepared for making artificial flowers	8	2 00
Lime, quick or slacked	2	02
Lime, sulphate of, manufactured, except children's toys	4	15
Locks, n. o. s	4	15
Lace:		
Gold or silver	8	2 00
Gold or silver imitation	6	50
Wool, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Linen or cotton	7	1 00
Silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Lanterns, having any part gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Lanterns, paper	5	25
Lanterns, n. o. s	4	15
Lampshades, glass	4	15
Lint	5	25
Lampblack	3	05
Loadstone	5	25
Lamps, gold or silver	8	2 00
Lamps, gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Lamps, n. o. s	4	15
Lampwicks	4	15
Lozenges, gum	5	25
Lead:		
In pigs, bars, &c., unmanufactured	3	05
Children's toys of	5	25
Manufactured, n. o. s	4	15
Leeches	3	05
Lamp chimneys, glass	4	15
Lawn or cambric, of linen, or linen mixed with cotton, and similar fine stuffs	8	2 00
Lasts, shoemakers', according to material		
Labels, blank	5	25
Labels, printed or lithographed	9	4 00
Liquid measures	5	25
Liquors, all classes to 22° Cartier's scale, except cane rum	7	1 00
Liqueurs, sweet, n. o. s	5	25
[illegible]	4	15

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
sole, unmanufactured	4	$0 15
it	6	50
for billiard cues	4	15
ıfactured, n. o. s	7	1 00
ır effervescing water	3	05
iron	3	05
n. o. s., according to material		
pes containing gold or silver	8	2 00
pes, n. o. s	6	05
	3	05
ed or dried	2	02
d or smoked, n. o. s	3	05
	7	1 00
ixes containing gold or silver	8	2 00
ixes, n. o. s	6	50
es	6	50
ınd silvered glasses	4	15
ıterns	5	25
aw, for floors or tables	4	15
m	4	15
	7	1 00
ms, dried or in sauce	4	15
ım, white cotton	5	25
	2	02
	4	15
se	3	05
	7	1 00
ixes	5	25
inted	2	02
y, n. o. s., weighing more than 1,000 kilogrammes	2	02
y, n. o. s., weighing 1,000 kilogrammes or less	3	05
y for making effervescing waters	4	15
orked or polished, n. o. s	4	15
	5	25
	5	25
for artificial flowers	8	2 00
s, n. o. s	5	25
	7	1 00
	4	15
nets of wool, or wool mixed with cotton	8	2 00
nets of linen or cotton	7	1 00
	4	15
n, white or colored	7	1 00
or linen mixed with cotton, colored or unbleached	7	1 00
f pearl, n. o. s	6	50
	4	15
ers, wire	4	15
rounds, with accessories	4	15
compositions, n. o. s	4	15
of silk, thread, or cotton lace	8	2 00
, leather, ribbon, or paper, with or without cases	5	25
, n. o. s., according to material		
s	3	05
	5	25
l, including vermicelli, &c	4	15
gold or silver	8	2 00
. o. s	6	50
	3	05
er	4	15
ıulin	3	05
	6	50
anufactured, n. o. s	4	15
	5	25
nitted	7	1 00
s:		
ed cotton	6	50
, lawn, lace, muslin, or silk	8	2 00
nd	4	15
eed	5	25
inating	3	05
o	3	05
	3	05
	3	05
for machinery	3	05
ver	5	25
ene	3	05

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
Oil:		
Linseed	4	$0 15
Palm	4	15
Fish	4	15
Perfumed	5	25
Drying	4	15
Castor	5	25
N. o. s	5	25
Oil-lees	3	05
Oilcloth or oilskin for floors or for packing purposes	4	15
Oilcloth or oilskin, n. o. s	5	25
Olives	4	15
Orange-flower water	3	05
Ornaments: Iron for gardens and exterior of houses	3	05
Gold or silver	8	2 00
For the use of priests and churches	7	1 00
Women's head, silk nets, &c	8	2 00
Oats	2	02
Onions	3	05
Osnaburg, white or colored	5	25
Unbleached	3	05
Osiers, unmanufactured	3	05
Ore, iron, copper, or tin	3	05
Octants	6	50
Ocher	2	02
Organs	4	15
Organdy	7	1 00
Pins, gold or silver	8	2 00
Pins, n. o. s	6	50
Pincers	4	15
Pumps, n. o. s	2	02
Pipes, tobacco, and mouthpieces of clay or other ordinary material	3	05
With mouthpieces of gold or silver	8	2 00
With mouthpieces gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
With mouthpieces of amber, porcelain, or similar material	6	50
Or conduits of iron or lead	2	02
Pitch	2	02
Portfolios	5	25
Padlocks	4	15
Portemonnaies containing gold or silver	8	2 00
Portemonnaies, n. o. s	6	50
Pasteboard:		
Rough or for roofing	2	02
Impermeable copy presses	3	05
Fine, for office use, cards, &c	3	05
Manufactured, n. o. s	4	15
Pickles:		
In vinegar or brine	3	05
In mustard	4	15
Panoramas	5	25
Phosphorus	5	25
Photographs	5	25
Pillow cases:		
Linen or cotton	7	1 00
Lawn or cambric	8	2 00
Pencils, slate	2	02
Pencils, n. o. s	5	25
Pencil cases, gold or silver	8	2 00
Pencil cases, n. o. s	5	25
Pens, gold or silver	8	2 00
Pens, n. o. s	5	25
Penholders, gold or silver	8	2 00
Penholders, n. o. s	5	25
Pottery, n. o. s	3	05
Porcelain, chinaware, and imitations	4	15
Peanuts	4	15
Pots, iron	3	05
Pots, n. o. s., according to material		
Potatoes	3	05
Palm fiber	3	05
Paper:		
Painted wall	4	15
Gilt or silver, stamped in relief or flowered	6	50
Writing, brown or any other, n. o. s	3	05
Manufactured, n. o. s	5	25
Paste:		
Polishing	4	15
For tips of billiard cues	4	15
Imitation of porcelain, granite, &c., except in children's toys	4	15
Book	8	2 00
Razor	5	25

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
manufactured, n. o. s	4	$0 15
reah	2	02
	6	50
ery	5	25
ent, and its imitations, n. o. s	5	25
	8	2 00
imitation, not mounted in gold or silver	6	50
im, crude	2	02
without accessories	2	02
	4	15
common oil	3	05
ge and portraits, upon canvas, wood, paper, stone, or metal	5	25
reights	5	25
white or colored	6	50
	7	1 00
for hearses, when imported separate	8	2 00
straw for hats	4	15
:		
	5	25
ing	4	15
et	5	25
s	5	25
ks	7	1 00
	6	50
:		
mon and calcined	3	05
ate of	3	05
on, for fencing	3	05
:		
y	3	05
stamping paper	3	05
s	7	1 00
or curing skins	5	25
advertising	9	4 00
s, cambric, muslin, lawn, or silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
ts:		
on, made up or in patterns	6	50
n, or linen mixed with cotton	7	1 00
ibric, lawn, clarin, or other fine stuff	8	2 00
mon	7	1 00
, pure or mixed	8	2 00
hats	4	15
read, twine, or any thick thread of hemp, flax, or cotton, not for sewing, ng, or embroidering	4	15
e, crude	4	15
locks, according to material.		
amethyst	5	25
lver	5	25
grains	2	02
ound	3	05
	5	25
trops	5	25
	2	02
repared for musical instruments	5	25
:		
nanufactured	6	50
sing	5	25
nufactured into pipes, or conduits, or bands for machinery	4	15
nufactured, n. o. s	6	50
grain	2	02
e tables and accessories	5	25
ors, springs, hands, and other interior machinery for watches and clocks	6	50
	4	15
nentary, unprepared or in vinegar or brine	3	05
nentary, preserved	4	15
ine	2	02
	5	25
rs	7	1 00
	7	1 00
, iron or galvanized iron	3	05
:		
en or cotton	7	1 00
ol, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
, pure or mixed	8	2 00
tation velvet	7	1 00
	7	1 00
cotton muslin	5	25
inen	6	50
iron or copper	3	05

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram
Ruffles, lace, or of any form of linen or cotton	8	$2 00
Rings, children's teething	5	25
Steel:		
Unmanufactured	3	05
Manufactured, n. o. s	4	15
For crinolines, bustles, &c	6	50
Scented toilet water	5	25
Spectacles, containing gold or silver	8	2 00
Spectacles, n. o. s	6	50
Saffron	5	25
Scales or steelyards of copper or principally of copper, including weights (even though they be of iron), when imported together	4	15
Scales, steelyards, and weights, n. o. s	3	05
Stewpans or saucepans, iron	3	05
Stewpans or saucepans, n. o. s	4	15
Stockings or socks, cotton	6	50
Stockings or socks, wool or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Stockings or socks, silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Stockings or socks, thread, or thread mixed with cotton or wool	7	1 00
Shirts:		
Cotton	7	1 00
Linen, or linen mixed with cotton	8	2 00
Wool, or wool mixed with cotton, or having silk adornments	8	2 00
Shoestrings	5	25
Stays, all classes	7	1 00
Spoons and ladles, gold or silver	8	2 00
Spoons and ladles, gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Spoons and ladles, n. o. s	4	15
Stereoscopes containing gold and silver	8	2 00
Stereoscopes, n. o. s	5	25
Strings for musical instruments, gut or wire	5	25
Sausages	4	15
Staves	3	05
Sweetmeats	4	15
Spittoons, according to material		
Swords or sabers	7	1 00
Sword blades	7	1 00
Sword canes, and canes and whips with concealed apparatus for firing	7	1 00
Spatulas	5	25
Spermaceti, unmanufactured	4	15
Spurs, gold or silver	8	2 00
Spurs, gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Spurs, n. o. s	4	15
Statues, iron	3	05
Stearine, unmanufactured	3	05
Stirrups, gold or silver	8	2 00
Stirrups, gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Stirrups, n. o. s	4	15
Saddles and saddle cloths	7	1 00
Saddle trees	4	15
Stoves:		
Iron	3	05
Copper	4	15
Soap:		
Castile	5	35
Common	5	25
Perfumed	5	25
Soapstone	4	15
Sirups not medicinal	4	15
Sealing wax for office use	5	25
Sealing wax for bottles	4	15
Sheeting, white cotton, or unbleached, or colored linen or cotton	5	25
Sand paper	3	05
Suckling bottles	5	25
Spangles, gold or silver	8	2 00
Spangles, n. o. s	6	50
Shot and bullets	3	05
Shot pouches	7	1 00
Straw, unmanufactured	3	05
Screens, metal, paper, or cloth	5	25
Shirt fronts, paper	5	25
Shirt fronts, linen or cotton	8	2 00
Stones:		
Rough	2	02
Mill, n. o. s	3	05
Refractory for foundry furnaces	3	05
Flint	4	15
Oil, for sharpening tools	5	25
Precious	8	2 00
Precious, imitation, not mounted in gold or silver	6	05
Stone, pumice	3	05

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
Sulphate of copper	3	$0 05
Skins, tanned and manufactured, except sole leather	6	50
Skins, untanned and unmanufactured	4	15
Slates:		
Roofing	2	02
School	2	02
Silver:		
Manufactured, n. o. s	8	2 00
German	6	50
Sand, blotting	5	25
Salts, Epsom and Glauber	2	02
Silk, pure or mixed, n. o. s	8	2 00
Seals and stamps, letter	5	25
Sextants	6	50
Saws	4	15
Sardines	3	05
Sago	3	05
Syphons for effervescing waters	4	15
Soda or barilla, common, calcined, or crystallized	3	05
Stoles	7	1 00
Solder	4	15
Shoe horns, according to material	.....	.....
Sieves:		
Iron wire	3	05
Copper wire, silk, skin, or horse hair	5	25
Scissors, gold or silver	8	2 00
Scissors, n. o. s	5	25
Scabbards, sword, saber, &c	7	1 00
Sails:		
Boat	2	02
Ship	4	15
Sumach	3	05
Sheepskins, tanned	6	50
Seahes, mouldings, battens, &c., of wood	5	25
Sauces	4	15
Shingles	2	02
Shawls, mantels, and scarfs:		
Of muslin or other cotton stuff	7	1 00
Of linen or linen mixed with cotton	8	2 00
Of wool or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Of wool or wool mixed with cotton, with silk border or adornments	8	2 00
Of silk pure or mixed	8	2 00
Suspenders for pantaloons	7	1 00
Salampores:		
Blue	3	05
White	5	05
Serge, woolen, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Serge, silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Sienna earth	2	02
Shaving cases	6	50
Suspensories	5	25
Shotguns	7	1 00
Turpentine	3	05
Tar, mineral and vegetable	2	02
Telescopes, containing gold or silver	8	2 00
Telescopes, n. o. s	6	50
Trays, gold or silver	8	2 00
Trays, gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Trays, n. o. s	4	15
Tree moss	3	05
Tiles, for paving or roofing, not to exceed sixty centimeters	2	02
Tiles, n. o. s	2	02
Trunks, empty	5	25
Trumpets, gold or silver	8	2 00
Trumpets, gilded, plated, or of German silver	6	50
Trumpets, n. o. s	4	15
Tassels:		
Thread or cotton	7	1 00
Wool, or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Gold or silver	8	2 00
Silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Trusses	5	25
Tacks, iron	3	05
Tacks, copper	4	15
Tacks, n. o. s., according to material	.....	.....
Tortoise-shell, unmanufactured	5	25
Tortoise-shell and its imitations, manufactured, not mounted in gold or silver	6	50
Table cloths:		
Linen or cotton	6	50
Wool, or wool mixed with cotton	7	100
Crocheted	7	100

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
Table-cloths:		
Woolen, or wool mixed with cotton, with silk embroidery or ornaments	8	$2 00
Silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Ticking:		
Unbleached linen or cotton	5	25
Cotton, white or colored	6	50
Linen or linen mixed with cotton	6	50
Trowels	4	15
Thimbles, gold or silver	8	2 00
Thimbles, n. o. s	6	50
Threads:		
Shoemakers'	4	15
Flax, cotton, or hemp, for nets and fishing lines	3	05
Flax or cotton, for sewing, embroidering, knitting, or weaving	5	25
Gold or silver	8	2 00
Gold or silver, imitation	6	50
Tube-cleaners, for lamps	4	15
Tinsel	6	50
Towels and napkins	6	50
Tobacco:		
Cigarette	4	15
Prepared, for making cigars	4	15
Leaf	7	1 00
Manufactured, n. o. s	8	2 00
Toothpicks, quill	6	50
Tallow:		
Crude or pressed	4	15
Prepared for stearine or stearic candles	3	05
Taffety	8	2 00
Tapioca	3	05
Tarletan	7	1 00
Tea	5	25
Thermometers	6	50
Tombs, according to material		
Table services, gold or silver	8	2 00
Touchstone	4	15
Tin:		
Pure or alloyed, unmanufactured	3	05
Manufactured, n. o. s	4	15
Tulle	7	1 00
Talc:		
Unmanufactured	4	15
Manufactured, n. o. s	6	50
Tannin	5	25
Tongues, smoked, salted, or in brine	3	05
Undershirts:		
Woven cotton	6	50
Wool or wool mixed with cotton	7	1 00
Silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Urns, iron	3	05
Urns, n. o. s., according to material		
Umbrellas and parasols:		
Wool, linen, or cotton	6	50
Silk, pure or mixed	7	1 00
Velocipedes	4	15
Vanilla	5	25
Varnishes of all classes	4	15
Veneers, wooden	3	05
Veneers, metal, gilded or plated	6	50
Veneers, gold or silver	8	2 00
Veneers, n. o. s	4	15
Vegetables:		
In vinegar or brine	3	05
Preserved	4	15
Vinegar	3	05
Vizors, cap and helmet	4	15
Velvet:		
Silk, pure or mixed	8	2 00
Cotton, imitation	7	1 00
Wire:		
Iron, galvanized, unmanufactured	2	02
Iron, not galvanized	3	05
Iron, manufactured, n. o. s	4	15
Zinc, copper, and brass	4	15
Gilded or plated, or of burnished copper or brass	6	50
Writing materials, containing gold or silver	8	2 00
Writing materials, n. o. s	5	25
Whalebone and its imitations	6	50
Wax:		
Black, yellow, and vegetable	4	15
White, pure or mixed	5	25

Importation tariff of the Republic of Venezuela, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Class.	Duty per kilogram.
Wax:		
Manufactured, except children's toys	6	$0 50
Shoemakers'	3	05
Wines:		
Red Bordeaux, in any receptacle	3	05
All classes, in pipes, kegs, or barrels, except Spanish wines	3	05
All classes, in demijohns and bottles, except Spanish and Bordeaux	4	15
Spanish, all classes, in any receptacle	6	50
Wine, spirits of	7	1 00
Wool	4	15
Wood:		
Brazil	2	02
Common, such as boards, beams, and scantling of pine, unplaned or unjoined	2	02
Sawed, planed, or joined	3	05
Fine, for making musical instruments, and for cabinet-makers' work	3	05
Manufactured, n. o. s	4	15
Windmills	2	02
Walnuts, unshelled	4	15
Wafers	5	25
Watches, all classes	8	2 00
Wheels, coach, carriage, cart, &c	2	02
Wheat, in grain	2	02
Wadding, cotton	6	50
Work-bags	6	50
Yeast	4	15
Zephyr	7	1 00
Zinc, unmanufactured	3	05
Zinc-white	3	05
Zinc, manufactured, n. o. s	4	15

ARTICLES OF FREE IMPORTATION UPON WHICH THERE IS NO DUTY.

Animals, live, except leeches.
Articles imported by order of the national Government.
Artistic objects of a monumental character.
Baggage, passengers', exclusive of furniture and effects that have not been used.
Baggage, effects, and used furniture, introduced by Venezuelans or foreigners domiciled in Venezuela who have resided more than two years in Europe or the United States, and who wish to renew their residence in Venezuela, complying with article 166 of the treasury code.
Bridges with their chains, roadways, and other attachments when they are for public use or agricultural enterprises.
Books, unbound, or folios treating of the sciences, arts, and trades, catalogues, newspapers, and periodicals, and copy-books for primary schools.
Cars, tools, and all other articles exclusively for railroad use.
Clocks for public use, when introduced by the Federal Government.
Effects introduced by foreign diplomatic agents and by Venezuelan diplomats upon their return to the republic.
Extract of rennet.
Fish-hooks.
Fire-engines.
Globes, celestial and terrestrial, hydrographic charts and maps of all classes.
Guano.
Implements for agricultural use, such as plows, harrows, hoes, axes, shovels, pickaxes matchetes, bill-hooks, pruning-knives, &c.
Ice.
Living plants of all classes, herbariums, or collections of dried plants not medicinal, and seeds for planting.
Mineral coal.
Machinery for producing and lighting by gas.
Machinery for sugar mills and all accessories.
Machinery for agriculture, mines, weaving mills, saw-mills, foundries, and for the arts and trades, n. o. s.
Platinum, and unmanufactured gold and silver, and gold and silver in legitimate money.
Products of Colombia introduced over the frontier, provided that the products of Venezuela enjoy the same privilege in Colombia.
Printing presses, types, and all accessories; printing ink, and white papers containing no gum or glue.

Roman cement.
Steam motors of all classes, with their accessories.
Samples of stuffs in small pieces, not exceeding 25 kilograms in weight; of wall paper in pieces of not more than 50 centimeters in length, and of other objects whose dimensions and condition preclude them from being offered for sale.
Wood prepared for naval construction, and hewed pieces of pine, oak, &c., suitable for sawing into boards or other shapes.

NOTE.—The *receptacles* in which free articles are introduced, such as trunks, boxes, bags, &c., will be weighed separately, and charged duty according to class.

NOTE.—Samples of stuffs, wall papers, &c., exceeding 25 kilograms in weight, will be charged upon said excess as belonging to the eighth class.

ARTICLES WHOSE IMPORTATION IS PROHIBITED.

Cane rum.
Cocoa-nut oil.
Cacao.
Coffee.
Chewing tobacco, in twist or plug.
Counterfeit money and foreign silver not included in the monetary convention of 1865, according to executive decree of July 9, 1880.
Coining machinery, except by order of the federal Government.
Indigo.
Molasses and honey.
Starch.
Sarsaparilla.
Salt.
Wooden sticks for matches.
Raw cotton.
White or brown sugar.
Wooden toys for children.

NOTE.—In order to import fire-arms, gun-powder, lead, cartridges, gun-caps, flints, or saltpeter, permission from the general Government must be obtained.

VENEZUELAN TARIFF CHANGES.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT SILER, OF LAGUAYRA.

I have the honor to inform the Department of State that an act has been recently passed by both houses of the Venezuelan Congress, and received the approval of the Executive, which, when put into operation, will sensibly affect the tariff laws of this country. I have been unable to procure a copy of the text of this law, but hope to be able to do so at an early day, when I shall advise the Department of its leading features; however, I am enabled to say at this time that a considerable import duty has been placed on several articles which have heretofore been admitted on the free list. Among these may be mentioned corn, rice, beans, and several other food products. There are other articles in which considerable trade has been carried on here, which are peremptorily prohibited from importation by this new act. In this list are mentioned cocoa, sugar, certain grades of tobacco, wooden toys, &c.

The time fixed for this new tariff law to go into effect was July 1, but it appears that among the other extraordinary prerogatives invested in the Executive of this republic is one that by a simple proclamation may cause any law to go into immediate operation, notwithstanding a different period may have been fixed by Congress.

As might be expected, business is timid and unsteady here just now in consequence of this event; and this, joined to the scarcity of money

in circulation, want of confidence in the Government, and general feeling of uncertainty which prevails throughout the republic, would seem unfavorable auguries of its immediate prosperity.

JAMES W. SILER.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Laguayra, Venezuela.

TARIFF REDUCTION IN VENEZUELA.

REPORT BY CONSUL PLUMACHER, OF MARACAIBO.

I have the honor to inclose a copy and translation of the executive decree of January 26 last, removing the extra import duty of 30 per cent. upon goods introduced into Venezuela by way of the Antilles. This measure, in my opinion, shows considerably better judgment than was displayed in the establishment of this extra imposition, and the interests of the country at large will be thereby benefited. It will also affect most favorably the American "Red D" line of steamers, the only vessels of any importance carrying our flag in these waters. It must be noted, however, that the animus against Curacao and Trinidad still exists, as direct importations from those points continue to be weighted with the additional 30 per cent.

E. H. PLUMACHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Maracaibo, February 13, 1883.

[Translation.]

The President of the United States of Venezuela, in use of the faculty conceded to him by article 2, law vi of the treasury code regulating the fiscal laws, and with the affirmative vote of the federal council, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The products, goods, and merchandise exported from Europe and the United States to Venezuela, and accompanied with all the documents required by the customs laws, may be transshipped in foreign colonies from one vessel to another to proceed to their destination, and will be considered as arriving directly from the original points of export.

ART. 2. When, by lack of immediate transport, it may become necessary to disembark the said products, goods, and merchandise in foreign colonies, they may be reembarked for Venezuela without being considered as colonial exports, always provided that, in addition to the consular documents from the port of original dispatch, the owners or consignees present at the custom-house of the republic where the goods are landed, a certificate from the Venezuelan consul in the colony asserting that the said goods were only there on deposit for lack of vessels to take them to their destination.

ART. 3. The provisions of the foregoing articles will take effect from the 15th of February next in all the custom-houses of the republic.

ART. 4. The minister of finance is encharged with the execution of this decree.

Signed, sealed, and legalized at the federal palace in Caracas, January 26, 1883, 19th year of the law and the 24th of the federation.

GUZMAN BLANCO.

Countersigned:
J. P. ROJAS PAUL,
Minister of Finance.

BRAZIL.

TARIFF DIFFICULTIES.

There are also many points of the tariff which must be well understood to avoid exorbitant duties. For example, articles composed of two different substances frequently pay on the whole the duty assessed on wares of the material paying highest duty. Take, for example, lamps for burning kerosene having a gilded brass collar and fittings. If imported with the brass work attached they pay duty by weight as gilded brassware, the glass being weighed as brass, and paying a higher duty than glass only.

CUSTOMS-REVENUE SYSTEM OF BRAZIL.

REPORT BY CONSUL PRINDLE, OF PARA.

A pamphlet containing addresses of some New York merchants, before the Committee of Ways and Means, advocating certain changes in our customs-revenue system, having been sent to this office, I very respectfully beg to say that it appears to me the custom-house appraisers, named in one of the addresses, in giving their opinions that consular verifications of invoice are utterly worthless, have overlooked the fact that there is a shipper's declaration attached to the invoice and verification, and therefore, if, on examination of the goods at the port of entry, it shall appear that there is undervaluation, or that the invoice is incorrect in any other particular, whereby it is evident that there is design to defraud the revenue, the shipper has placed himself, over his signature, in a position from which he cannot extricate himself without paying the penalty. And, in a consular experience of nearly fourteen years, I feel satisfied that an appreciation of this fact operates decidedly to check attempt on the revenue. It is hardly possible that a consul could inform himself positively of the correctness of an invoice, but he, it seems to me, works in conjunction with the appraiser at home. The consul holds the shipper, so to speak, while the appraiser examines the goods.

Perhaps the shipper's declaration might be improved if to it were added a clause to the effect that the party signing it acknowledges himself to be aware of the penalties attaching to an attempt to defraud the Government.

The system advocated by the above-named gentlemen in some respects appears to resemble the Brazilian tariff, home valuation being one of the principal features of the latter also; and it works here somewhat as follows: The first thing a merchant at this place is supposed to do on the arrival of an importation of foreign merchandise is, through his custom-house broker, to buy an appraiser. This accomplished, the necessary papers, invoice and all, are then made out for the entry of the goods. It is not probable that an appraiser can always be bought, but if one-twentieth part of the stories told among the business men of Para are true the corruption is very great indeed. There is said to exist an established rule, that of the amount of which the Government can be defrauded on an importation the broker has one-third, the ap

praiser one-third, and the importer has the benefit of the other. In fact, it is the current belief here that all regular importers at this place have a standing and permanent agreement with their brokers that whenever the latter can show that a lot of goods has been passed through at a rate below that which the tariff prescribes, and whereby the Government has been defrauded, his money is earned. And such are the delays and other peculiar features of the system, difficulties attending the withdrawal of merchandise from the custom-house, &c., that I feel quite satisfied such a system could not possibly be endured in our country.

A member of a house here for which I have verified 61 invoices since the 1st of January last told me some days ago, in a conversation on the subject, that his firm did not consider our system burdensome, and that they had no complaint to make.

It is proposed, also, to make some change in the law on drawback or debenture certificates, and I beg to make a few remarks on that subject also. In countries where vessels are obliged to discharge and load at anchor some distance from the shore, with guard boats near landings on which watch is kept night and day, to which all boats passing to and from the vessels have to report, no doubt, when a customs officer has inspected the lading of goods on which there is allowance of drawback, it is tolerably safe to pay such drawback as soon as the vessel has sailed. But it would seem to be very different in our country, where vessels discharge and load at the wharves, and where vessels bound to foreign ports lie side by side with those bound to ports in the United States, and where, therefore, it is comparatively easy to change the destination of goods after being laden.

I think the oaths of the master and mate of the exporting vessel should be exacted, and that consuls should be more particular than they are in that part of their duties which relates to these certificates. At present the manner in which these documents are treated by many consuls undoubtedly tends to bring the law into contempt. For instance, A, in New York, consigns goods, on which drawback is allowed, to certain merchants at Para, B, C, D, E, and, perhaps, eight or ten others, all on one certificate, by the Ocean Wave, which vessel is consigned to F. A sends a certificate along, which is made out to G, as consignee, who has not an item of goods on the certificate, and yet I found when I came here that it was expected, from long usage I believe, more than for any other reason, that I would attest that the signature of G as consignee was true and correct and deserving full faith and credit. Sometimes the certificates were made out to the consignee of the vessels, and often he had no goods on it, and sometimes it was made out to one of the several consignees. It was customary also to send these documents to the consulate already signed by the master and mate, and it was expected that the consul would solemnly attest that these officers had sworn to them before him, even in cases where the goods were landed from foreign vessels whose officers he had never seen.

If I were to attest to the truth of any document of which I knew nothing, or knew to be untrue, merely to suit my convenience, or in order that I might get along smoothly and easily with everybody, I should think I ought to ask myself where this sort of thing might be likely to stop.

Some shippers in the United States who ship merchandise to many different parts of the world, finding that a consul at one place will certify freely to such certificates as I have described, and at another a con-

sul who will not act as though they regarded the circumstance as very remarkable, and make pretense of great indignation toward those who, knowing how a thing should be done, require it to be done so. But, so far as my experience goes, the value of the goods covered by these certificates is generally small; in many of those coming to this port less than $100, on some as low as $10 and $15, and is rarely as high as $2,000, $3,000, and $4,000.

It would appear, then, that the fee in many cases is very large. I respectfully beg, therefore, to suggest that the law be so altered as to admit that in cases where there are several consignees combined in one certificate the consul may verify such certificate, provided each of such parties sign the consignee's declaration, the whole for a single fee, this sometimes being allowed, as see note on page 78 of the Consular Regulations, or, say, 50 cents for each additional consignee after the first.

The foregoing is with great deference submitted.

A. C. PRINDLE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Para, Brazil.

BRAZILIAN DUTIES ON CANNED PROVISIONS.

The high duties levied by the Government on canned provisions are almost prohibitory, and salmon, lobsters, oysters, and condensed milk, which used to enter largely into every assortment imported, are no longer included to any extent. On the other hand, there are always quantities smuggled into the place, so that the policy of the Government, without even the merit of being protective, as no such goods are put up here, is actually detrimental to the revenue.

BRAZILIAN TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

I have previously stated that the "50 per cent. additional" on all import duties has been raised to "60 per cent."

In order to show at a glance how burdensome the Brazilian tariff is on our trade, I give below a statement of goods such as are commonly imported or which could be imported conveniently from the United States, with the present rate of customs duty, in money of the United States, on each article. The rate of duty includes the warehouse charge, which applies to all goods except kerosene, fresh fruits, and a very few other articles:

Duties on articles of subsistance.

Wheat flour	per barrel..	$0 64
Maize	per hundred pounds..	15
Pork	do....	09
Lard	do....	04
Hams	do....	08
Bacon	do....	13
Butter	do....	11
Cheese	do....	09
Fresh fruits	do....	15
Preserved	do....	10
Whisky	per gallon..	1 65

Duties on cotton manufactures.

Unbleached cotton cloth	per pound..	$0 12
Shirting	do....	20
Calicoes	do....	37

Duties on hardware.

Fence wire	per pound..	$0 02
Axes, hatchets, spades, hoes, picks, and tools for masons	per hundred pounds..	15
Carpenters' and joiners' tools	do....	45

Duties on miscellaneous goods.

Kerosene:	
Per case 64 pounds net	$1 30
Or per pound	02
Lumber, per cubic meter (1.3 cubic yards)	3 54
Men's boots and shoes, per pair	1 10
Platform scales, each capacity 220 pounds	5 55
Platform scales, each capacity 11,000 pounds	69 00
Watches and clocks, each	1 00
Pianos, in common use, each	33 50

It will be seen from the above that the duty imposed on several necessaries, such as butter, cheese, pork, and bacon, exceeds their original cost. To illustrate what a heavy tax has to be paid on a single cargo, I would state that an American sailing ship which arrived here from Boston in the latter part of the month, loaded with apples and ice, paid into the custom-house in duties the sum of $7,330. The duties on 2,400 barrels of apples and 31 barrels of pears amounted to $6,000.

I submit that important reductions of duties on imports from the United States should be demanded in consideration of the latter continuing to admit coffee from Brazil free of duty. We also admit free of duty India rubber, cocoa, and cabinet wood of Brazil.

In my special report of November* 23 I had the honor to call attention to the import duties which several European countries collect on coffee: England, 3 cents a pound; Germany, 4½ cents; Austria-Hungary, 7 cents; Italy, 10 cents; and France, 14 cents a pound, while for several years the United States has admitted it free of duty. Not only does Brazil tax excessively the goods imported from the United States, but she also collects an export tax amounting to nearly $2,500,000 a year on the coffee which she sells to the United States.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

REPORT BY CONSUL PRINDLE ON THE TRADE OF PARA WITH BRAZIL AND ON THE BEST METHODS FOR THE ENLARGEMENT THEREOF.

Trade between the United States and this part of Brazil appears to be increasing it is true, but the imports from the United States, showing, as they do, a volume so much below the exports thereto, are still very far from satisfactory, and, in my opinion, the cause lies mostly with our own people. When I arrived in Para some two years ago two American firms had just commenced business here under, apparently, the most favorable auspices. Many of our merchants and manufacturers at home stood ready to make large consignments to them, and, in fact, large shipments were made to them at the outset, but the returns being very unsatisfactory, and continuing so, both firms were obliged to wind up their business, and went out of existence in about eighteen months from

the date of opening, leaving but one house which accounts itself American in Para. The main cause of the non-success of these firms, I consider to have been lack of a knowledge of the language of the country.

There is great competition here among the English, German, and Portuguese merchants, &c., and the mercantile business of the place presents many peculiar features, which absolutely requires time for a foreigner, particularly it appears to me for an American, to become acquainted with. The peculiarities of the Brazilian tariff also, and the methods and customs in vogue at the custom-house here, and the losses oftentimes sustained by mistakes in violating some customs regulations, or by not knowing how to have merchandise manufactured and packed so as to be admitted at the lowest rate of duty, and, also, so as to avoid fines and penalties, operate very discouragingly on a beginner, and when to these is added ignorance of the language of the people, the discouragement is very greatly increased.

I would not advise any American to attempt business in Brazil without first acquiring a good knowledge of the Portuguese language, for it is really an indispensable necessity in order to succeed.

I consider that the establishment of American commercial houses in Brazil would do more toward increasing our trade with this people than could be accomplished by any other means. Undoubtedly in the course of time we shall be much more numerously represented here than we are at present, but the process must, I think, be very slow unless there shall be a change of tactics. There appears to be but few American clerks in Brazil, even in American houses, and in this, so far as my knowledge extends, American merchants differ much from British and German, whose clerks are generally of their own nationality. I believe if a number of young Americans of good character and business ability, and well up in the Portuguese language, could manage, to obtain positions in sound commercial houses in each of the principle cities on the coast of Brazil, in due time they would make their influence greatly felt in our trade. But to go to work the other way, that is, establish, get out a stock of merchandise, invite consignments, &c., and then begin to learn the language and the business methods of the people, is to put both capital and credit to extraordinary risks, most generally fatal to success, as results have shown.

A. C. PRINDLE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Para, October, 1880.

EXPORT DUTY ON BRAZILIAN COFFEE.

REPORT BY MINISTER OSBORN.

August 16, 1883.

On May 1, 1872, the rate of export duty on coffee, as fixed by the imperial Government, was 9 per cent. ad valorem. This rate was established by act of September 26, 1867, and so remained until the 30th of October last, when it was reduced by Parliament to 7 per cent., at which figure it now stands. An additional export duty of 4 per cent. is collected by the province in which the coffee is grown. This rate prevailed May 1, 1872, and has continued unchanged.

TARIFF CHANGES IN BRAZIL.

REPORT BY MINISTER OSBORN, OF RIO JANEIRO.

In my dispatch No. 14, dated February 25 last, I called attention to the fact that there was pending in the House of Deputies a bill for the reduction of the tax upon coffee to 3 per cent. This measure failed to pass; but there was afterwards introduced a bill reducing the export duties on coffee, sugar, cotton, and maté 2 per cent., and increasing the import duties on all articles taxed 10 per cent., which bill passed both houses and received the imperial sanction, and went into operation on the 9th instant.

EFFECT OF TARIFF CHANGE ON COFFEE.

The effect on the coffee market was very great, as it gave to those who were holding coffee in foreign markets and to those who had shipped just prior to the 9th the disadvantage of competing with those who had the benefit of the reduction.

As the margin of profit on coffee is very small, the difference of 2 per cent. must entail great losses to the large shippers who were caught with heavy stocks.

The planters complain that with this reduction even they will meet with immense losses on this year's crop, as the yield is enormous, and the foreign markets being overstocked the selling price is kept low. In some instances planters are gathering but part of a crop, as they say it will not pay to transport it to the market.

The former Government tax on coffee exported was 9 per cent., to which was added a provincial tax of 4 per cent., making a total of 13 per cent. The Government tax is now 7 per cent. and the provincial remains unchanged.

The price of coffee is lower than it has been for many years.

The increase of 10 per cent. in the import duties will of course come out of the pocket of the consumer.

I inclose an article on both subjects taken from the Rio News of the 5th instant.

THOMAS A. OSBORN,
Minister.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rio de Janeiro, November 15, 1882.

[From the Rio News, November 5, 1882.]

The new additional tax of 10 per cent. on imports, together with the increase in warehouse charges and the reduction of 2 per cent. in the export duties on coffee, sugar, cotton, and maté, are to go into execution on the 9th instant. On and after that date the additional tax on the schedule rates will be 60 instead of 50 per cent. The new rates for the customs warehouses will be one-half per cent. for the first month which will be collected on all entries, whether they remain in the custom-house or not. For two months the tax will be 1 per cent. per month; for three months, 1½ per cent. per month; and for periods exceeding three months, 2 per cent. per month, or 24 per cent. per annum—the tax being levied upon the duties imposed upon the goods. The effect of these laws can be no other than the restriction of importation. The mercantile classes will be obliged to import on shorter time and to

carry lighter stocks, for the simple reason that the increased duties and warehouse taxes will increase the cost of goods to just that extent, with a consequent increase in the amount of capital tied up in stock. Of course these increased taxes will be met by either an increase in the prices on goods or an equivalent decrease in the quality of the goods. In either case the consumer will pay the tax and suffer the hardships. The loss to the mercantile classes will spring from the restrictions upon business and decreased consumption. These are simply the elementary factors in this problem of taxation, but they seem to be as yet but little understood in parliament and in the Government. They have yet to learn the mysterious workings of a tax upon middlemen. In the matter of the reduction in the export taxes on coffee, sugar, cotton, and maté, the step is one in the right direction, and should be hailed with pleasure. After the 9th the general export tax on coffee will be 7 instead of 9 per cent., the provincial tax of 4 per cent. remaining unchanged.

EXPORT DUTIES OF BRAZIL.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL ANDREWS.

In compliance with the Department's circular letter of 15th February last, received April 11, I now beg to inclose a table of the export duties of Brazil.

The peculiarity of these duties is that they are levied by each of the twenty separate provinces of Brazil as well as by the Imperial Government. I began the collection of the information necessary for this table in April, but soon found that it would be necessary for me to write to the different consular officers of the United States in Brazil to ascertain the duties levied by their respective provinces. This naturally has occasioned delay; and in respect to two consular agencies I have as yet received no reply whatever. Perhaps I might properly repeat here the remark of the consul at Pernambuco, writing me under date of the 25th instant, in regard to certain agencies subordinate to his consulate. He says:

> The fact is that these agencies are so poorly paid that the holders do not care to keep them, or rather will not trouble themselves.

As also the United States have consular officers in only thirteen of the twenty provinces of Brazil, and as the rate of provincial duties could not be furnished me at the department of finance, it has been with no little trouble that I have procured full information except as to two rather unimportant provinces.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL EXPORT DUTIES OF BRAZIL; ALSO NAMES; LATITUDE, AND LEADING EXPORTS OF THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES.

Imperial duties.—As will be seen by the accompanying table, the rate of export duties collected for the empire is 9 per cent. ad valorem on ten different articles, including Brazil nuts, Brazil wood, cacao, hides, rubber, spirits, and tobacco; 7 per cent. on coffee, wool, and matté-tea, and 5 per cent. on most of the other important exports, including flour of mandioca, from which tapioca is largely produced.

Provincial duties.—Every province of Brazil, whether maritime or interior, collects a separate duty of generally about 4 or 5 per cent. on its exports, and in some instances, as will be seen further along, a municipal tax is added. Indirect taxation is the popular system of raising revenue in this country. There is no direct taxation of land. The tax is collected on the products of the land when they are exported.

The constitutional right of the provinces to levy export taxes appears to be recognized. On the other hand, it is not considered constitutional for them to levy import taxes, though they attempted unsuccessfully to do so a year or two ago.

The imperial and provincial export duties together, in some respects, constitute a heavy tax on goods exported to the United States. It is true the bulk of the coffee exported from Brazil to the United States goes from this port [Rio], and the export duty on such *is 7 per cent. for the empire and 4 per cent. for the province, in all, 11 per cent.* The same rates of duty are collected on what is sent from the next largest coffee-shipping port, Santos, province of San Paulo. Considerable coffee is also exported from Bahia and Ceará, and as the export tax thereon for each province is 7 per cent., the full rate, including the imperial tax, *is 14 per cent. on coffee exported from those provinces.* So, on the article of rubber, which is principally exported from the two provinces of Amazonas and Grão Pará, there is laid in the first-mentioned province a provincial tax of 12 per cent., and in the last-mentioned province a provincial export tax of 13 per cent., to each of which must be added the imperial rate of 9 per cent.

PROVINCES.

Alagoãs.—Latitude, 9° to 10° south. Exports, cotton, sugar, and hides. Amount of provincial export duties per year, $155,700. The total amount of duties in respect to this and the following provinces should be understood as the amount of provincial export duties for the latest year reported, the returns not being all for the same year.

Amazons.—Latitude, from 5° north to 10° south of equator. Principal exports, rubber, cacao, Brazil nuts, and medicinal plants. In addition to provisional export tax is a municipal tax of 2 per cent. on all exports. Annual amount of provincial export duties, $421,992.

Bahia.—Latitude, 10° to 18° south. Principal exports, sugar, coffee, pi assava or broom fiber, cacao, hides, diamonds, tobacco, Brazil wood, spirits.

Ceará.—Latitude, 3° to 8° south. Principal exports cotton, coffee, sugar, hides, horns, rubber, spirits. There is an additional municipal export tax of 4 cents on each hide and 28 cents on each 100 pounds of rubber. Annual amount of duties, $117,600.

Espirito Santo.—Latitude, 18° to 21° south. Principal exports, coffee, sugar, lumber. The provincial export duty of this province on coffee is at the rate of 17 reis per hilo, amounting to, say, 42 cents per bag. On sugar, 10 reis per hilo, being about 20 cents per 100 pounds. On rosewood, 84 cents per log, and 42 cents per piece for smaller dimensions. For naval timber, $4.20 per mast, and 42 cents per plank. Annual duties, $86,868.

Goyaz.—Latitude, from 6° to 19° south. Large interior province. Principal exports, products of stock-raising and Brazil wood. Export duty on products of agriculture is 5 per cent.; on tobacco about 1 cent per pound. Annual duties, $33,147.

Grão Pará.—Latitude, 3° north to 9° south of equator. Principal exports, rubber, sugar, cacao, Brazil nuts, hides, and Peruvian bark. There is an additional municipal export duty of 5 reis per hilo on rubber, or, say, 10 cents per 100 pounds. Also there is a provincial export duty of $4 per head on cattle. The export duty on Peruvian bark, if any, was not reported. Annual amount of duties, $723,216.

Maranham.—Latitude, 1° to 9° south. Principal exports, cotton, sugar, hides, balsam copaiba. Annual duties, $78,834.

Matto-Grosso.—Latitude, 9° to 23° south. Very large inland province on southwestern frontier. Principal export is wool. Annual duties, $14,668.

Minas-Geras.—Latitude, 14° to 21° south. Principal exports, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and cattle. The 4 per cent. duty on coffee is collected at the railway and other depots of transportation. The provincial export duty on other products and goods varies from 3 to 6 per cent. Annual amount of duties, $539,700.

Parahyba.—Latitude, 6½° to 7½° south. Exports, cotton, sugar, and hides, considerable of which is through Pernambuco. Amount of duties, $106,388.

Paraná.—Latitude, 23° to 26° south. Principal export is matte-tea. Annual amount of duties, $58,800.

Pernambuco.—Latitude, 7½° to 9° south. Principal export, sugar, cotton, hides, spirits, coffee. There is an additional export duty of 5 cents for the benefit of charitable institution; also 4 per cent. on each cotton bag if made out of the province in which sugar is exported.

Piauhy.—Latitude, 2° to 10° south. Exports, cotton, and sometimes mandioca and rice. The rate of provincial export duties may be assumed as about the same as in Maranham or Ceará, which adjoin it. Annual amount of duties, $20.659.

Rio de Janiero.—Latitude, 21° to 23° south. Principal exports, coffee, cotton, sugar, spirits, hides, tobacco. Annual amount of (provincial) export duties, $1,042,256.

Rio Grande do Norte.—Latitude, 5° to 6½° south. Principal exports, cotton and sugar. Annual amount of duties, $69,570, and the rate may be taken about the same as in the adjoining province of Ceará.

Rio Grande do Sul.—Latitude, 27° to 32° south. Principal exports, hides, hair, wool, tobacco, and matte-tea. Annual amount of duties, $406,792.

Santa Catharina.—Latitude, 26° to 29° south. Considered a remarkably salubrious province. Principal exports, mandioca, cotton, maize, rice, and beans. Annual amount of duties, $51,911.

San Paulo.—Latitude, 20° to 24° south. Province of the most diversified agriculture. Principal exports, coffee, cotton, and wool. There is an "additional" duty of 80 reis, say, 4 cents, per bag of coffee. On all other articles 4 per cent. and 20 per cent. "additional." Annual amount of duties, $692,246.

Sergipe.—Latitude, 10° to 11½° south. Principal exports, cotton and sugar. In addition to the duties stated in the table, the following are collected for hospitals: 1 cent on each bag of sugar, 1 "real" on each kilogram of cotton, 1 cent on each hide, and 34 cents on each pipe of spirits. Annual amount of duties, $195,966.

I am, sir,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rio de Janeiro, August 31, 1883.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

TARIFF OF THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL SMITH, OF CARTHAGENA.

FIRST CLASS.

Free.

1. Altars, chapels, and organs for churches.
2. Apparatus for gas-lighting and producing it.
3. Arms and munitions of war that may be imported for the use of the constitutional governments of the states.
4. Rice, corn, potatoes, onions, lentils, sweet potatoes, chick peas, beans, and all classes of vegetables and fresh fruits.
5. The following article intended for packing and filling with liquids: demijohns, large bottles, bottles large and small, flasks either of clay or glass, the common stuff made of hemp or heniquen, tarred or untarred water-proof paper used for packing.
6. Marble and jasper, flat paving stones.
7. Pipes for public aqueducts of districts.
8. Baggage of passengers not to exceed one hundred kilograms for each person; provided, however, the goods contained in it are for their personal use and that they are presented by them at the custom-house at the time of entry into Colombian territory. For any excess over the one hundred kilograms, 60 cents for each additional kilogram is charged.
9. Rough iron, zinc in sheets, materials composed of wire and iron to be used in the construction of bridges and prison houses; public clocks for the districts; materials and apparatus for public fountains.
10. Printed books of any class.
11. Machinery [not?] exceeding 1,000 kilograms in weight.
12. Any machinery, no matter what its weight, that may be imported for mining and agricultural purposes.
13. Sewing machines and their annexes, like crimping machines, &c.
14. Machines and their appurtenances for preparing coffee, imported totally or partially, the galvanized wire cloth for stoves, iron pipes, the fans and fanning apparatus, the iron roofs, and in general all goods and tools applicable for coffee machines.
15. Gold coins (lawful) not below the standard of those coined by the nation.
16. Monuments, statues, and iron rails intended for ornamentation of public buildings and squares.
17. Expressed juice of barley or other fermented or unfermented matter, either liquid or solid, intended for brewing purposes and the condensed beer.
18. Samples in small pieces, when their total weight does not exceed 25 kilograms.
19. Iron works that may be imported for the prison house of the State of Cundinamarca and for all the other state prisons in the republic.
20. Straw for making hats.
21. Lightning-rods, plows, and fire-engines.
22. Silver in bars and silver coins of 0.900 fine.
23. Filtering stones.

24. Lead in ingots, and quicksilver for mining purposes.
25. Presses, materials, and implements for printing offices, and for book-binders and lithographers, including ink, blank paper, and pasteboards, for such purposes.
26. Iron bridges of any shape.
27. Subcarbonate of potash.
28. Subcarbonate of soda.
29. Implements and materials intended for establishing, sustaining, and improving public lighting.
30. Wine known as *common claret* like that produced at Catalonia, Bordeaux, &c., imported in barrels, casks, and demijohns.
31. Relates to building materials that may be imported into the State of Magdalena for erection of houses, &c., in said state.

SPECIAL CLASS.

The following articles under this head enter also *free* of import duties:
1. Wire for fences, staples for same, stretchers to fix it.
2. Live animals.
3. All articles imported for account of national government, whatever its nature be.
4. The following articles intended for packing: Empty barrels, casks, and hogsheads, erected or in pieces; common and rough wooden boxes in pieces, skillets for match-boxes and the sticks to make them.
5. Vessels erected or in pieces that may be imported to navigate the interior waters of Colombia.
6. Mineral coal.
7. Goods for the personal use of public ministers and diplomatic agents of foreign countries accredited near the Government of Colombia, provided the same courtesy is extended by their respective countries, and that the usual formalities are observed.
8. Wood or iron houses in pieces. The windows, doors, &c., when coming alone, belong to the second class of the tariff (5 cents per kilogram).
9. Goods and implements that may be imported for the use of the Charity Hospital at Barranquilla, and its annexed free school for girls.
10. Hay and down, unmanufactured.
11. Ice, phosphates, seeds and shoots of plants.
12. Printed matter and labels or advertisements, with or without frames.
13. Printing machinery and materials imported for account of state governments.
14. Lumber for building purposes, such as beams, ties, boards, &c.
15. Machinery and apparatus applicable to the construction, improvement, and preservation of roads; for opening and sustaining canals for navigation; wagons, implements, and materials intended exclusively for railroads, and the materials for the construction of electric telegraphs.
16. Powdered marble, clay, cement, lime, rough or powdered, plaster of Paris, chalk, feldspar, silt, massicot, kaolin, powdered bone, and any other substance for the manufacture of earthenware.
17. Building materials, such as rough stones, clay, bricks, clay or stone paving.
18. Motors of any class or power, and machinery for industrial and mining enterprises.
19. Plants of any kind.

20. Potash or caustic soda, the ashes and salts of soda, the rosin, crude tallow, and pressed tallow unmanufactured.

21. Clothing for charitable institutions that may be under the inspection of public authority, and all the implements for same, and also goods for the personal use of the "Sisters of Charity" that may be employed at said institutions.

22. Natural products of Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, and other nations to which such exemption has been or may be granted under agreement of reciprocity by public treaties.

23. Tiles in any form and of any matter, including shingles, roofing slate, galvanized sheet iron, and zinc for roofs.

24. Uniforms for the police at Bogota and for the chiefs and officers of the Colombian army.

25. Implements, apparatus, and other goods imported by the states for public primary and secondary instruction.

26. All implements, materials, apparatus, machinery, ships, and implements for erecting and repairing them, and, in general, anything imported for the navigation and the improvement of the Upper Magdalena.

27. Materials, tools, implements, and other articles imported by the company of the San Buenaventura road, in the State of Santander, intended for the construction and service of the railroad that will communicate the city of San José de Cucuta and the port of Villamizar on the river Zulia.

28. Goods about which exemption is obligatory in virtue of special stipulations in contracts entered into with the Government, among which are the following:

Materials imported for the construction and working of the Antioquia railroad line up to five years after the work is completed and in public service; materials for the construction and working of the railroad from Buenaventura Bay up to the river Cauca for the shops, &c., during the construction of the road and up to five years after it is completed, as well as the provisions and medicines and other goods this enterprise may require on the works. Among these exemptions must be included the merchandise exempted from import duties due to the franchise at several free ports of the Isthmus of Panama, the Archipelago of San Andres, and on the western region of the republic.

SECOND CLASS.

Pays 5 cents per kilogram.

1. Sulphuric acid.
2. Garlic.
3. Unprepared food, like cod-fish, pickled beef, hams not in tins, soup-paste and the like, nuts, &c.
4. Unprepared food not mentioned in the first class.
5. Tar.
6. The necessary apparatus and materials either of iron, copper, steel, bronze, or wood for duplicating and repairing vessels navigating the rivers and lakes of the Colombian territory, and for the iron bridges, wharves, land slides, electric telegraph, railroads, and for cleaning the canals, harbors, and ports.
7. Quicksilver, tin, and solder in bars, and tin caps for bottles.
8. Sugar.
9. Wooden buckets, hampers, or trays.

10. Scales in which more than a hundred kilograms can be weighed at a time.
11. Hydraulic pumps, with their respective pipes and fittings.
12. Common pitch, applicable in the construction of vessels.
13. Rope and rigging only applicable for the use of all kinds of vessels.
14. Cast-iron pots.
15. Cars and coaches of any description, without harness.
16. Black wax.
17. Beer or ale, in barrels, bottles, &c., and all classes of wines, excepting the common claret already mentioned in the first class.
18. Copper in sheets of any weight.
19. Crucibles.
20. Brooms, reed-mace, and mats.
21. Oakum, rope-yarn, and felt packing.
22. Iron manufactured into sheets or in small rods, not mentioned in the first class (rough iron), in bedsteads, in curry-combs, and in big chains, in safes; nails; kitchen furniture, tinned or untinned; large and bulky tools for agriculture, stone-cutting, and mining, such as hoes, picks, axes, bars, large axes, augers, machetes, shovels, big hammers, drilling apparatus, and tin or tinned iron sheets.
23. Flour made from wheat or any other grain, tapioca, and arrow root.
24. Tools for blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, stone-cutters, shoemakers, saddlers, silversmiths, tinsmiths, and miners.
25. Bone, not in powder, and unmanufactured horn.
26. Common or ordinary rosin or tallow soap.
27. Jasper and lithography stones, filtering stones, and flint.
28. Earthenware in crates and barrels.
29. Hops and cork.
30. Iron hoops for wheels, car-wheels, axles, springs, and cones.
31. Wooden cocks for casks and barrels.
32. Machinery, the total weight of which does not exceed 1,000 kilograms.
33. Wicks for lamps, candles, &c.
34. Common straw and reeds not manufactured.
35. Colored paper used for printing purposes.
36. Wrapping paper.
37. Tanned and untanned skins not manufactured.
38. Iron rammers imported for mining purposes.
39. Slates and slate pencils.
40. Unmanufactured lead.
41. Gunpowder for mines, and fuses for same.
42. Wooden doors, windows, rails, blinds, balusters, pipes and pillars, or of any other matter for buildings, gardens, cemeteries, &c.
43. Tower clocks, including the dials and bells.
44. Wooden oars.
45. Hemp or canvas bags, or bags of other texture coarser than canvas, for packing export products.
46. Empty hemp, flax, or heniquen bags, tarred or untarred, with or without water-proof paper.
47. Saltpeter and nitric salt.
48. Empty earthen and other jarsfor packing.
49. Varnished hemp cloth for country houses and bridges.
50. Colored cement for building.
51. Writing ink.

52. Wooden, earthen, metal, and clay pipes, hose and gutters for pumps, canals and roofs, life buoys, and manufactured rubber for machinery and floors, excepting hose for fire-engines.

53. Plain glass, without mercury.

Anvils, blocks, and iron motors, tarred rope, and large bellows for forges.

THIRD CLASS.

Pays a duty of 20 *cents per kilogram.*

1. Steel bars or rods for manufacturing purposes and drilling machines.
2. "Florida," "Dirina," and Kananga waters.
3. Alabaster in any shape.
4. Prepared food, like salmon, hams in tins, &c., sweetmeats, preserved fruits, &c., pickles, and all classes of seasoning.
5. Anise-seed.
6. Harness for coaches and carts.
7. Sulphur and alum.
8. Common glue, varnishes, brushes, blacking, powdered and prepared paints and linseed oil.
9. Scales in which up to 100 kilograms can be weighed at a time.
10. Trunks made from any material.
11. Common bone, porcelain, rubber and wooden buttons, without any cover.
12. Any bone buttons.
13. Pitch, not mentioned in any other class.
14. Candles, of any quality, and oil soap.
15. Color boxes and pencils.
16. Flax, or cotton manufactured into reins, fishing lines, rigging, packing thread, and flax canvas.
17. Flax rope, not mentioned in any other class, and cotton canvas.
18. Pasteboard of any kind, except in playing cards, which pertain to the fifth class.
19. Boot and horse brushes.
20. Osier baskets.
21. Unmanufactured copper, copper pans, or any other article made of copper weighing more than 25 kilograms. (See No. 18 of second class.)
22. Cork in boards.
23. Crystal and glass in any form not mentioned in another class, not in jewelry and bugles, in which form it belongs to the fifth class.
24. Drugs and medicines, comprising saffron, powdered mustard, the alkalies, and salts of.
25. Small looking-glasses up to 25 centimeters.
26. Stearine, sperm, white and yellow wax in cakes.
27. Iron manufactured into wire, rings, hinges, and screws.
28. Wooden matches.
29. Bellows of any kind excepting the large ones, which pertain to the second class.
30. Uncovered trees and bows for saddles.
31. Flax thread for shoemakers, bristles, eyelets, metal nails and screws, and flax in ribbons and girths.
32. Tools for arts and industries not specified, comprising lasts, measures, &c., of any matter, and the elastic cloth.
33. Images for churches and chapels, statues and busts of any kind.

34. Mathematical and surgical instruments.
35. Musical instruments (not toys).
36. Liquids of any class, except perfumery pertaining to the fifth class.
37. Earthenware of any shape and matter, except that coming in crates and barrels, and the uncovered buttons.
38. Marble and jasper, not in paving stones or bricks, nor in lithography stones; the frames, moldings, and ornaments for furniture, and wooden veneers; organs not intended for churches.
39. Furniture of all classes with the exception of looking-glasses, which belong to the fourth class of the tariff, and the mattresses, cushions and other luxury; ornaments coming alone correspond to the class to which the principal matter of which they are made belongs; the cover of said ornaments is considered to be the principal matter of which they are made.
40. Paper for writing, marbled for hangings, gilt, silvered, and in any other form not mentioned.
41. Combs for horses.
42. Petroleum, kerosene or mineral oil, and naphtha.
43. Lead manufactured in any form excepting in toys, which belong to the fourth class, and in ingots intended for mining purposes, which belong to the first class.
44. Tobacco in leaf, and chewing tobacco.
45. Common cloth, prepared or varnished, for floors, and common oilcloth for coaches; oilcloth for table covers belongs to the fifth class.
46. Stationery, not mentioned herein before.
47. Gypsum or plaster of Paris in any form, except that mentioned in No. 16, of special class.
48. Unmanufactured zinc.

FOURTH CLASS.

Pays 40 cents per kilogram.

1. Manufactured steel not mentioned in any other place, nor in jewelry, which belongs to the fifth class.
2. Cotton, manufactured in white and colored thread and in any form, in blue fulas (a sort of thin, common cloth of a dark-blue color), in white or unbleached plain cloths without embroidery, sewing, or colors like those known as "domestics," "calico," "lencillo," "shirtings," and the like, excepting muslins, drills, and lawns, figured cloths, socks, caps, undershirts, ready-made articles.
3. Arms of any class.
4. Bronze, manufactured in any form.
5. Crude and manufactured rubber in any form, except in cloths and jewelry, which belongs to the fifth class, and elastic boots, which belongs to the third class. (For rubber prepared for machinery and for floors and in pipes or hose, see No. 52 of the second class.)
6. Copper, manufactured in any form, except in jewelry and in caps for fire-arms (which belong to the fifth class), and in forms not mentioned in any of the above classes.
7. Hunting guns.
8. Looking-glasses measuring more than 25 centimeters.
9. Tin in any form, except solder in bars.
10. Manufactured iron, in forms not designated in any other class.
Wax matches.

12. Toys, including perambulators, and velocipedes, and gymnastic goods.
13. Paints and portraits of any class and matter.
14. Blank books, ruled or unruled, and pocket-books.
15. Wood, paste, rubber, zinc, and any other metal in forms not designated before, not in jewelry, and in caps for fire-arms.
16. Implements, materials, and machinery for photographers.
17. Written music. Printed music belongs to the first class.
18. Gunpowder, not mentioned in another class nor in fireworks, in which form they belong to the fifth class.
19. Clock.
20. Tea.
21. Flax cloths and thread, white or colored, not hereinbefore mentioned.
22. Implements, machinery, and materials for dentists.
23. Sporting implements not previously mentioned.

FIFTH CLASS.

Pays 60 cents per kilogram.

1. Arms and munitions of war, fine flax cloths, like white or striped jeans, long lawns, &c., as well as "guingas" imitating linen or cotton cloths of a similar width.
2. Spirits like brandy, cognac, rum, gin, whisky, &c.
3. All articles not excepted in the preceding articles, and those not mentioned as belonging to them.

SPECIAL CLASS.

1. Salt, the duties of which are 60 cents for import on each 12½ kilograms.
2. Boots for men, ready-made clothing, excepting socks, undershirts, and drawers, wooden furniture of any kind, and manufactured saddlery goods, on which there is an extra tax of 25 per cent. on the total duties calculated as fifth class of the tariff.

W. P. SMITH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Carthagena, November 1, 1882.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TARIFF OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—1881.

REPORT BY CONSUL BAKER, OF BUENOS AYRES.

The following is a translation of the Argentine tariff for the year 1881, which I transmit to the Department of State as a matter of general interest to those trading with this republic.

CUSTOM-HOUSE LAW.

ARTICLE I. All foreign merchandise shall pay a duty of 25 per cent. upon its valuation, except the following articles, to wit:

1st. Fire-arms, powder, and all other munitions of war, which shall pay a duty of 50 per cent.

2d. Alcohol, beer, liquors, playing cards, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, and confections in general, hats, ornaments, harness, carriages, perfumery, tobacco, cigars of all kinds, snuff, wines, arms and fixtures, and powder for other purposes than war, matches, fire-works, furniture, and objects of art, which shall pay a duty of 40 per cent.

3d. Sack-cloth; iron, not galvanized, in plates, bars, ingots or hoops; steam engines; white pine and spruce (unworked), and coarse salt, which shall pay a duty of 10 per cent.

4th. Stone coal, with the exception of that used for the manufacture of gas; jewelry; worked gold and silver; silk thread and fringe; every instrument or untensil having a handle or adorned with gold or silver, when these increase its value one-third; plows; telegraph and fencing wire; staves and casks; printed books in paper, pasteboard, or cloth, without gold edges; printing materials, with the exception of types; white printing paper; lithographic presses; threshing machines and separators; which shall pay a duty of 5 per cent.

5th. Precious stones unset, which shall pay a duty of 2 per cent.

6th. A duty of $1.75 for each 100 kilograms of wheat, and of 4 cents for each kilogram of flour, and the same duty for corn and corn-meal; a duty of 25 cents for each kilogram of tea; of 8 cents for each kilogram of coffee; of 5 cents for each kilogram of starch; of 5 cents for each kilogram of *yerba* (Paraguayan tea); of 7 cents for each kilogram of maccaroni; and of 9 cents for each kilogram of crackers or biscuits.

ART. II. The introduction of the following articles shall be free of duty, viz: Machinery for industrial establishments or steamboats; blooded animals for breeding purposes; fresh fish; fresh fruit; furniture and tools of immigrants; gold and silver coined or in bullion; live plants; iron rails; benches; cross-ties; spikes; switches; turn-tables; locomotives and wheels for railways or tramways; iron pipes (unpainted and ungalvanized) for gas or water which have at least 70 millimeters diameter; quick-silver; frames for casks; drills and special powder for mines; seeds which in the opinion of the executive are intended for agricultural purposes; specifics for curing sheep; church adornments asked for by ecclesiastics.

ART. III. Every class of products and manufactures shall be free from export duty except the following, viz: Animal oil; horns and horn-piths; jerked beef; bone ashes; hair; hide-cuttings; tallow and suet; bones; unwashed wool; all kind of skins, with the exception of washed sheep-skins; ostrich feathers; which shall pay a duty of 6 per cent. on the valuation.

ART. IV. All exemption from duty for imports or exports is hereby prohibited, except as determined by the present law or by contracts made antecedent to the law.

ART. V. The duties shall be liquidated on a *tariff of valuations*, formed on the basis of the true value of the articles in deposit, in regard to those imported, and on the market value, at the time of shipment, of those exported.

Duties on all articles of imported merchandise not included in the *tariff of valuations* shall be liquidated on the values they represent in deposit, as declared by those introducing or dispatching them.

ART. VI. After a period of forty-eight hours, counting from the inspection of the "*vista*," the custom-houses may retain for account of the national treasury all articles of merchandise whose value, as declared, is considered too low, paying immediately to those interested the amount of the declared value with 10 per cent. added in

bills omitted by the administrations of the revenue, at 90 days' sight, payable in the form in which the custom-house pays its duties.

ART. VII. The executive of the nation shall designate and fix the values of the merchandise and products which are included in the *tariff* referred to in Article V.

ART. VIII. For wines, oils, alcohols, beer, and liquors in casks there shall be allowed a leakage of 10 per cent. if they come from ports situated the other side of the equator; and of 6 per cent. if from ports situated this side, but no leakage will be allowed if from ports "inside the capes" (*i. e.*, in the River Plate).

There shall also be allowed a wastage of 5 per cent. for breakage on the abovementioned articles when received in bottles.

The tare, leakage, and breakage on other articles shall be fixed in the *tariff of valuations.*

ART. IX. The duties on exports shall be paid at the first point of shipment, the merchandise being dispatched directly to their destination, transshipment from one point to another of the republic not being allowed except where the duties have been paid or secured.

ART. X. The payment of import duties, where they exceed the amount of $200, may be made by bills satisfactory to the administrator of the customs on stamped paper at 90 days' sight, at the bank rate of interest.

Export duties shall be paid in cash before the sailing of the vessel shipping the articles.

ART. XI. The payment of duties imposed by custom-houses may be made in each locality in the moneys which have been declared legal tender by the nation.

ART. XII. It is prohibited to transship into the interior merchandise which has not paid duty in some custom-house of the republic, except as follows:

1st. That which passes *de transitu* through the ports of Concordia, Federacion, Paso de los Libros destined to ports in Brazil on the Uruguay River.

2d. That which comes from Chili through the province of Salta for the custom-house of Jujuy.

3d. That which passes in transit from the custom-houses of Buenos Ayres and Rosario to those of Mendoza, San Juan, Salta, and Jujuy, and from these to those of Bolivia.

ART. XIII. The executive is authorized to establish the use of *torna-guias* (debenture or export certificates) provided custom-house agreements can be made with neighboring countries.

ART. XIV. The present law shall continue in force during the year 1881.

ART. XV. Let it be communicated to the executive.

The duties established by the foregoing law are recharged with the addition of 1 per cent. fixed by the third article of the law of the estimates (*Ley del presupuesto*), which is as follows:

ART. III. All merchandise and products which, according to the customs law of 1881 are subject to duty, whether of import or export, shall pay an additional duty of 1 per cent. in accordance with existing laws.

In accordance with the requirements of Articles V and VII of the foregoing law, the Argentine Government has just issued from the press in tabular schedule a new tariff of valuations for the use of its custom-house officials. As a matter of convenience to American merchants engaged in trade with this country, I translate and transcribe the official values of such articles as constitute principally the exports and imports to and from the United States.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Article.	Unit.	Official value.	Rate.
Oils:			Pr. ct.
Animal	100 kilos	$12 00	6
Neat's-foot	do	14 00	6
Ox horns	Thousand	60 00	6
Bucks' horns	1,000 kilos	20 00	6
Salt or jerked beef	100 kilos	11 50	6
Bone-ash	1,000 kilos	16 50	6
Hair	100 kilos	40 00	6
Dried beef	do	10 00	6
Dry ox and cow hides	Each	4 00	6
Salt ox and cow hides	do	5 50	6
Dry kips	do	2 00	6
Salt kips	do	2 50	6
Salt kips (unborn)	Kilo	05	6
Dry kips (unborn)	do	25	6
Dry ass skins	Each	1 00	6
Salt ass skins	do	1 50	6
Salt horse skins	do	1 80	6
Dry horse skins	do	1 00	6
Salt colt skins	Kilo	05	6
Dry sheep skins:			
Unwashed	do	20	6
Washed	do	25	Free.
Salt sheep skins	do	12.5	6
Deer skins	do	50	6
Goat skins	do	60	6
Kid skins	do	1 20	6
Nutria skins	do	60	6
Wolf skins	do	70	6
Stag skins	do	50	6
Carpincho skins	Each	1 00	6
Vicuña skins	Kilo	50	6
Ostrich skins	do	4 00	6
Chinchilla skins	do	5 00	6
Hog skins	Each	1 00	6
Lion skins	do	1 00	6
Tiger skins	do	9 00	6
Swan skins	Dozen	2 00	6
Biscacha skins	do	75	6
Fox skins	do	4 00	6
Hide-cuttings	100 kilos	5 00	6
Mare's grease or oil	do	13 00	6
Bones	1,000 kilos	16 05	6
Wool:			6
Unwashed	100 kilos	30 00	Free.
Washed	do	35 00	6
Tongues, salted or pickled	Kilo	20	6
Horn piths	Thousand	25 00	6
Ostrich feathers	Kilo	4 00	6
Horn points	Thousand	7 00	
Tallow:			6
Melted	100 kilos	14 50	6
Pressed	do	9 00	
Baled hay	1,000 kilos	12 00	Free.
Alfalfa seed	Kilo	.25	Free.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Article.	Unit.	Official value.	Rate.
naphtha, and petroleum	Liter	$0 07	Pr. ct. 25
	Kilo	19	(*)
her kinds	....do	11.5	(*)
th American	....do	11	25
id	....do	18	25
or crushed	....do	18.5	25
	....do	11	25
	....do	13	25
nd crackers	....do	27.5	(*)
ef	....do	13	25
ork	....do	13	25
nas in boxes	....do	4 25	40
hers in boxes	....do	1 70	40
ers, boxes of 20 gross	Box	1 40	40
sorted	Kilo	65	25
e, preserved	....do	37.5	25
erved	....do	50	25
h, or their imitations, in jars	Dozen	1 75	25
her kinds, in jars	....do	1 00	25
rels	Kilo	17.5	25
d	....do	08.5	(*)
corn-meal	100 kilos	8 00	(*)
rice, rye, or oats	Kilo	17.5	25
	....do	20	25
	....do	10	25
	....do	55	25
l milk	....do	65	25
	....do	55	25
	....do	80	25
id	Liter	26	25
on	....do	13	25
	Kilo	35	25
(North American)	....do	55	25
	....do	14	25
	....do	06	25
nglish, Dutch, and analogous	....do	55	25
	....do	65	25
s	....do	50	25
auces in bottles	Dozen	3 00	25
n boxes	Box	36	25
American, leaf	Kilo	30	40
ng	....do	40	40
ng	....do	100	40
	100 kilos	4 00	(*)
, in packages	Package	40	25
ne, &c	Kilo	24	25
casks, &c., from 34° to 40°	Liter	14	40
bitters, in bottles	Dozen	10 00	40
tles, English, German, and Norwegian	....do	2 25	40
ks	Liter	1 50	40
ks, up to 19°	....do	25	40
tles	Dozen	3 75	40
ttles, 18° to 21°	Liter	15	40
n bottles	Dozen	1 00	25
ks, port, sherry, muscatel, &c	Pipe	180 00	40
tles, port, sherry, muscatel, &c	Dozen	5 60	40
ks, table	Pipe	45 00	40
tles, 18° to 21°	Dozen	4 00	40
ks, 18° to 21°	Liter	34	40
s	Kilo	18	25
ying	Gross	15 00	25
and mixed, white or colored, for writing	Kilo	50	25
, white	....do	27.5	25
ng	....do	16	25
, of 26 centimeters	Ream	25	25

* Specific.

Import duties—Continued.

Articles.	Unit.	Official value.	Rate.
Paper—Continued.			Pr. ct.
Brown, of 30 centimeters	Ream	$0 35	25
Brown, larger than 30 centimeters	Kilo	19	25
For bags	do	15	25
Sideboards:			
Common, of mahogany, oak, or walnut	Each	25 00	40
Medium, of mahogany, oak, or walnut	do	35 00	40
Fine, of mahogany, oak, or walnut	do	42 00	40
Two parts, common, of mahogany, oak, or walnut	do	45 00	40
Two parts, medium, of mahogany, oak, or walnut	do	60 00	40
Three parts, fine, of mahogany, oak, or walnut	do	100 00	40
Piano stools:			
Mahogany, oak, or walnut	do	2 50	40
Rosewood	do	3 50	40
Painted	do	2 00	40
Foot-stools:			
Ordinary	do	80	40
Fine	do	1 20	40
Rosewood	do	1 40	40
Bedsteads:			
Single, mahogany, oak, or walnut (common)	do	25 00	40
Single, mahogany, oak, or walnut, medium	do	33 00	40
Single, mahogany, oak, or walnut, fine	do	46 00	40
Single, rosewood, ordinary	do	30 00	40
Single, rosewood, medium	do	38 00	40
Single, rosewood, fine	do	52 00	40
Double, ordinary to medium	do	32 00	40
Double, fine	do	55 00	40
Double, rosewood	do	40 00 to 66 00	40
Chiffoniers:			
Painted, oak or walnut, ordinary	do	22 00	40
Painted, oak or walnut, fine	do	32 00	40
Rosewood, ordinary	do	27 00	40
Rosewood, fine	do	44 00	40
Commodes:			
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, ordinary	do	8 50	40
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, medium	do	10 00	40
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, fine	do	17 00	40
Rosewood, ordinary	do	12 00	40
Rosewood, medium	do	17 00	40
Rosewood, fine	do	22 00	40
Writing-desks:			
Painted, ordinary	do	8 00	40
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, ordinary	do	13 00	40
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, fine	do	21 00	40
Rosewood, medium	do	16 00	40
Rosewood, fine	do	32 00	40
Secretaries:			
Large, painted, mahogany, oak, or walnut, medium	do	28 00	40
Large, painted, mahogany, oak, or walnut, fine	do	50 00	40
Book-cases:			
Painted, mahogany, oak, or walnut, medium	do	25 00	40
Painted, mahogany, oak, or walnut, fine	do	41 00	40
Rosewood, medium	do	32 00	40
Rosewood, fine	do	50 00	40
Washstands:			
Small, mahogany, oak, or walnut, common	do	5 00 to 10 00	40
Small, mahogany, oak, or walnut, fine	do	20 00	40
Large, mahogany, oak, or walnut, common	do	22 50	40
Large, mahogany, oak, or walnut, medium	do	36 00	40
Large, mahogany, oak, or walnut, fine	do	48 00	40
Large, rosewood, common	do	30 00	40
Large, rosewood, medium	do	43 00	40
Large, rosewood, fine	do	57 00	40
Center-tables:			
Small, mahogany, oak, or walnut, common	do	1 50	40
Small, mahogany, oak, or walnut, medium	do	2 50	40
Small, rosewood	do	4 00	40
Commodes:			
Rosewood	do	6 00	40
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, common	do	4 00	40
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, medium	do	6 00	40
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, fine	do	9 50	40
Dining-tables, extension:			
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, common	do	16 00	40
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, medium	do	24 00	40
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, fine	do	38 00	40
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, North American	do	11 00	40

Import duties—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Official value.	Rate.
s:			Pr. ct.
ut glass, mahogany, oak, or walnut, ordinary	Each	$23 50	40
ut glass, mahogany, oak, or walnut, medium	....do	30 00	40
ut glass, mahogany, oak, or walnut, fine	....do	40 00	40
ut glass, rosewood, ordinary	....do	32 00	40
ut glass, rosewood, medium	....do	44 00	40
ut glass, rosewood, fine	....do	55 00	40
ɔ doors, with glass, $14 additional to above	....do		
American, painted, ordinary	Dozen	5 20	40
American, painted, split bottom, ordinary	....do	8 50	40
American, painted, hair-cloth, ordinary	....do	12 00 to 25 50	40
American, painted, dining, ordinary	....do	13 50	40
American, painted, dining, hair-cloth, oak, or walnut, ıary.	....do	15 50	40
American, painted, dining, hair-cloth, mahogany, or ıut, ordinary.	....do	33 00	40
American, painted, dining, hair-cloth, mahogany, ıum.	....do	50 00	40
American, painted, dining, hair-cloth, mahogany, fine.	....do	66 00	40
niture:			
American, of oak, walnut, consisting of bedstead, node, washstand, table, towel-rack, four chairs, rock- hair, &c., common.	Set	50 00	40
with wardrobe	....do	65 00	40
, common	Each	28 00	40
, medium	....do	38 00	40
, fine		42 00	40
ɔ (double value to the above)			40
n their declared value			25
dressed, &c	Kilo	2 00	25
ıs, dressed, &c	Each	6 00	25
ıs, dressed, &c	Dozen	14 00	25
dressed, &c	Each	2 50	25
dressed, &c	Dozen	14 00	25
ɔommon	....do	3 00 to 7 00	25
ine	....do	11 00 to 18 00	25
ge	....do	6 00 to 40 00	25
arriage, common to fine	....do	5 00 to 27 00	40
en, common to fine	Each	10 00 to 17 00	40
ɔmen, common to fine	....do	13 00 to 17 00	40
s for men, ordinary	Dozen	25 00	40
s for men, fine	....do	40 00	40
s for ladies, with or without elastics, ordinary	....do	12 00	40
s for ladies, with or without elastics, medium	....do	16 00	40
s for ladies, with or without elastics, fine	....do	24 00	40
s for children, with or without elastics	....do.	3 00 to 8 00	40
h, for men (according to quality)	....do	30 00 to 60 00	40
, for men	....do	18 00 to 20 00	40
, for ladies	....do	12 00 to 20 00	40
, Chickering, Steinway, &c., flat	Each	700 00	25
m, Chickering, Steinway, &c., flat	....do	560 00	25
Chickering, Steinway, &c., flat	....do	360 00	25

Import duties—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Official value.	Rate.
Pianos:			Pr. ct.
Grand, Chickering, Steinway, &c., perpendicular	Each	$350 00	25
Medium, Chickering, Steinway, &c., perpendicular	....do	300 00	25
Small, Chickering, Steinway, &c., perpendicular	....do	250 00	25
Jewelry, on the declared value			05
Watches, on the declared value			05
Clocks, on the declared value			25
American, of wood or zinc	Each	2 00	25
American, eight-day	....do	3 00 to 6 00	25
Crystals for watches	100	1 50	
Tar, North American	Kilo	05.5	25
Benzine, North American	....do	10	25
Rosin, North American	....do	05.5	25
Chrome, North American	....do	04.5	25
Essence of peppermint, North American	....do	7 00	25
Gasoline, North American	Liter	09	25
Red potassa, North American	Kilo	20	25
Tobacco for sheep-wash	....do	12.5	Free.
Trusses	Each	1 00 to 2 00	25
Plows:			
North American, common	....do	4 00	05
North American, superior	....do	10 00	05
Hoes:			
Without handles, common	Kilo	13	25
Without handles, steel, superior	....do	19	25
Hinges:			
Iron	....do	18	25
Bronze	....do	80	25
Pumps for wells, cisterns, and vessels, on the declared value			25
Handles:			
For hatchets, picks, spades, or hoes	Dozen	1 20	25
For scythes	....do	5 00	25
For hammers	....do	1 00	25
Bells:			
Brass	Kilo	1 00	25
Table, ordinary	Dozen	2 00	25
Table, medium	....do	4 50	25
Horse-collars	....do	60	25
Padlocks:			
Iron, ordinary	Kilo	40	25
Iron, fine	....do	70	25
Pipes:			
Lead, zinc, or composition	100 kilos	14 00	25
Rubber	Kilo	50	25
Stone coal:			
For gas	1,000 kilos	12 00	25
For other purposes	....do	10 00	05
Charcoal, on the declared value			25
Bolts or locks, combination, on the declared value			25
Locks:			
With keys, common	Kilo	40	25
With keys, other kinds	....do	1 00 to 3 00	25
Bolts, iron	Dozen	1 20	25
Nails:			
Iron	100 kilos	8 00	25
Galvanized	....do	13 00	25
Cooking stoves, on the declared value			05
Coke	1,000 kilos	16 00	
Knives and forks:			25
Table, ordinary	Dozen	70	25
Table, ebony handles	....do	1 50	25
Table, imitation ivory handles	....do	90	25
Dessert, imitation ivory handles	....do	70	25
Trowels, mason's	Kilo	70	
Spoons:			25
Iron	....do	24	25
Pewter	....do	80	25
White metal	....do	1 00	25
German silver	....do	2 50	25
Electro-plate, common	....do	2 00	25
Electro-plate, medium	....do	2 50	25
Electro-plate, fine	....do	6 00	

Import duties—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Official value.	Rate.
ers:			Pr. ct.
		$6 00 to 10 00	25
			25
's squares:			
ary	Dozen	3 60	25
n declared value			25
r's awls or punches	Hundred	1 40	25
hoe-pegs	Barrel	5 00	25
rs, plates, &c	100 kilos	5 00	10
erers, on declared value			25
	Kilo	35	25
for butchers	do	50	25
ut handles	Dozen	5 00	25
handles	do	6 50	25
handles, fine	do	9 00	25
otton, for sewing sails	100 kilos	70 00	25
e-place:			
pieces, ordinary	Set	80	25
pieces, polished iron	do	1 20	25
pieces, bronze	do	2 00	25
pieces, other kinds, on declared value			25
pine or spruce	Square meter	40	10
pine or spruce, worked	do	45	25
	do	50	25
it, cherry, or maple	do	1 00	25
machines:			
American	Each	16 00	25
American, without wringer	do	18 00	25
itter making	do	2 00	25
itter making, large	do	3 00	25
owing	do	100 00 to 130 00	05
inding corn, large	do	20 00	25
inding corn, small	do	5 00	25
g	do	10 00	25
g, with table, according to quality	do	20 00 to 60 00	25
with or without handles	Kilos	30	25
s, small	Dozen	4 00 to 8 00	25
d pulleys;			
on	Centimeter	02	25
ior	do	06	25
ines, on declared value			25
opes of cotton	100 kilos	60 00	25
reases:			
	Each	15 00	25
m	do	11 00	25
	do	7 00	25
for shoemakers	100 kilos	11 00	25
for shoemakers	do	60 00	25
arpenters	Dozen	2 80	25
bs	Kilo	50	25
rse)	Each	16 00 to 18 00	25
s	100 kilos	10 00	05
s, polished	Dozen	5 50	05
ary	Each	2 00	50
gton	do	10 00	50
s:			
volvers, small	Thousand	6 00	40
volvers, large	do	6 00 to 8 00	40
	do	11 00 to 14 00	40
rbines, rifles, &c	do	20 00	40

Import duties—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Official value.	Rate.
			Pr. ct.
Shot guns:			
One-barrel	Each	1 80	40
Two-barrel	....do	3 00	40
Two-barrel, central fire, ordinary	....do	8 00	40
Two-barrel, central fire, medium		14 00	40
Two-barrel, central fire, fine		32 00	40
Pistols:			
One-barrel	Pair	1 50	40
Two-barrel	....do	2 50	40
Revolvers, according to quality	Each	2 00 to 13 00	40
Powder	Kilo	0 60 to 1 20	40
Alemanesques, or unbleached cotton:			
60 to 70 centimeters	Meter	18	25
135 to 165 centimeters	....do	28	25
Brilliantines, cotton:			
To 90 centimeters, common	....do	10	25
To 90 centimeters, medium	....do	12.5	25
To 90 centimeters, fine	....do	17.5	25
Bombazines:			
Worked, to 70 centimeters, common	....do	12	25
Worked, to 70 centimeters, medium	....do	16	25
Worked, to 70 centimeters, fine	....do	28	25
Plain, to 70 centimeters, common	....do	10	25
Plain, to 70 centimeters, medium	....do	13	25
Plain, to 70 centimeters, fine	....do	18	25
Sheeting:			
Linen, 85 centimetérs, common	....do	14	25
Linen, 85 centimeters, fine	....do	16	25
Linen, for covers, to 100 centimeters	....do	25	25
Cotton, white or colored	Kilo	89	25
Ticking:			
Cotton, any width	....do	69	25
Mixed, 130 to 170 centimeters, common	Meter	27.5	25
Mixed, 130 to 170 centimeters, fine	....do	35	25
Mixed, 130 to 170 centimeters, superior	....do	45	25
Cambric:			
Cotton, white or colored, common	....do	11	25
Cotton, white or colored, fine	....do	14	25
Cotton, white or colored, superior	....do	25	25
Dimity, cotton, white or colored	....do	12.5	25
Prints, cotton, white or colored	....do	50	25
Nankin, cotton, white or colored	....do	06	25
Table cloths, on declared value			25
Cretons	Meter	0 16 to 0 40	25
Cretons, reps	....do	60	25
Damask:			
Cotton, 120 to 150 centimeters	....do	35	25
Mixed, 120 to 150 centimeters	....do	45	25
Drilling, cotton	Kilo	83	25
Flannel:			
Mixed, to 75 centimeters, ordinary	Meter	17.5	25
Mixed, to 75 centimeters, medium	....do	21	25
Wool	....do	0 22 to 0 42	25
Mixed goods:			
Cotton, wool, and silk for clothing, common	....do	18	25
Cotton, wool, and silk for clothing, fine		25	25
Cotton and silk for clothing, common	Meter	11	25
Cotton and silk for clothing, medium	....do	15	25
Cotton and silk for clothing, fine	....do	25	25
Cotton and silk for clothing, superior	....do	40	25
Grenadines:			
Cotton, 65 centimeters, common	....do	10	25
Cotton, 65 centimeters, medium	....do	15	25
Cotton, 65 centimeters, fine	....do	25	25
Canvas for bags, 85 to 95 centimeters	....do	11	25
Duck, North American, Nos. 1 to 10	....do	85	25
Canvas duck for sails, North American	....do	22	25
Checks, cotton	Kilo	1 40	25
Merinos:			
Cotton, 80 to 100 centimeters	Meter	13	25
Cotton and wool, 100 centimeters	....do	18	25

Import duties—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Official value.	Rate.
Muslins:			P. ct.
Cotton, to 75 centimeters, medium	Meter	$0 10	25
Cotton, 75 centimeters, fine	do	12 5	25
Cotton, to 132 centimeters, medium	do	17	25
Cotton, 132 centimeters, fine	do	25	25
Cotton, to 165 centimeters, medium		25	25
Cotton, 165 centimeters, fine		32	25
Wool, black or colored	Square meter	20	25
Stockings, cotton, according to quality	Dozen	0 80 to 4 50	25
Socks, cotton	do	0 75 to 4 00	25
Organdies, cotton, 80 to 100 centimeters, fine	Meter	30	25
Cloth:			
Wool and cotton, plain or gray, for soldiers' clothing, medium	do	60	25
Wool and cotton, plain or gray, for soldiers' clothing, fine	do	75	25
Wool, plain or gray, for soldiers' clothing, medium	do	1 00	25
Wool, plain or gray, for soldiers' clothing, fine	do	1 25	25
Towelings:			
Cotton, 1 meter long, common	Dozen	85	25
Cotton, 1 meter long, medium	do	1 50	25
Cotton, 1 meter long, fine	do	2 00	25
Mixed, 1 meter long, common	do	1 50	25
Mixed, 1 meter long, medium	do	2 00	25
Mixed, 1 meter long, fine	do	3 00	25
Domestics	Kilo	80	25
Drawers:			
Ready-made, for women, cotton, common	Dozen	6 00	40
Ready-made, for women, cotton, fine	do	10 00	40
Ready-made, for men, cotton, common	do	3 00	40
Ready-made, for men, fine		8 00	40
Undershirts:			
Flannel or mixed, common	Dozen	7 00	40
Flannel or mixed, medium	do	12 00	40
Flannel or mixed, fine	do	20 00	40
Cotton or mixed, common	do	2 00	40
Cotton or mixed, medium	do	3 50	40
Cotton or mixed, fine	do	7 00	40
Crimean, according to quality	do	8 00 to 20 00	40
Shirts, white cotton, according to quality	do	4 00 to 8 00	40
Collars:			
Ordinary	do	1 60	40
For ladies	do	2 00 to 7 00	40
Pantaloons, men's	Each	1 00 to 2 00	40
Sack coats, men's	do	4 00 to 6 00	40
Suits for men, wool	do	7 00 to 15 00	40
Needles:			
Ordinary to fine	Thousand	0 25 to 1 20	25
Crochet	Gross	1 00	25
Pins:			
In papers of 1,000 to 1,500	Packet	20	25
In papers of 1,600 to 2,400	do	25	25
Albums for photographs	Dozen	1 00 to 42 00	25
Spectacles	do	1 00 to 4 00	25
Opera glasses	do	15 00 to 48 00	25
Field or sea glasses	do	60 00 to 120 00	25

Import duties—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Official value.	Rate.
Penknives:			P. ct.
Rodgers and others, one blade	Dozen	$3 00	25
Rodgers and others, two-blade	....do	5 00	25
Rodgers and others, four-blade	....do	7 00	25
Thread:			
Cotton, in spools of 46 meters	....do	09	25
Cotton, in spools of 92 meters	....do	16	25
Cotton, in spools of 138 meters	....do	23	25
Cotton, in spools of 184 meters	....do	30	25
Cotton, from No. 10 to 30, in clews	Paquet	25	25
Cotton, from No. 40 to 45, in clews	....do	45	25
Soaps, fancy, according to quality	Kilo	35 to 2 50	40
Lead-pencils, according to quality	Gross	40 to 2 50	25
Lamps:			
Glass, for kerosene, according to quality	Dozen	2 50 to 3 50	25
Glass, large, for kerosene, according to quality	....do	6 00	25
Glass, very large, for kerosene, on the declared value	....do		25
Bills of exhange	Thousand	8 00	25
Blank books	Kilo	35	25
Umbrellas:			
Cotton	Each	07	40
Wool, mixed	....do	1 00	40
Silk, according to quality	....do	1 25 to 5 00	40
Paper:			
White, for printing	Kilo	20	5
White, for book covers	....do	27. 5	5
Writing, of all kinds	....do	35	5
Linen, writing, of all kinds	....do	50	5
Wall, according to quality	....do	20 to 2 12. 5	5
Steel pens, according to quality	Gross	08 to 30	5
Penholders, according to quality	....do	35 to 24 00	5
Snuff	Kilo	90	
Suspenders	Dozen	60 to 12 00	5
Chandeliers:			
For gas or kerosene	Each	8 00 to 24 00	5
Crystal, gas or kerosene	....do	16 00 to 40 00	5
Brackets for gas	....do	3 00 to 8 00	5

I could further extend this list, but I believe it embraces nearly everything which is at present imported into the Argentine Republic from the United States.

E. L. BAKER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, February 28, 1881.

TARIFF AND FINANCES OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT BY CONSUL BAKER, OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARGENTINE TARIFF FOR 1883.

The National Congress at its last session made a number of changes in the Argentine tariff. I translate from the present law as follows:

IMPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLE 1. All foreign merchandise imported for consumption shall pay a duty of 25 per cent. on its valuation, except as follows:

1. Fire-arms for war purposes, powder and munitions for mining purposes, alcohols in general, liquors, cards, perfumery, tobacco, cigars, snuffs, guns, lucifer wax matches, which shall pay a duty of 50 per cent.

2. Ready-made clothing and confections, hats and caps, boots and shoes, dress ornaments, harness, carriages, furniture, matches other than wax, fire-works and objects of art, which shall pay a duty of 40 per cent.

3. Iron not galvinized in plates, ingots, bars, &c., iron hoops, steam-engines, white pine, spruce, common salt, printing and writing paper, which shall pay a duty of 10 per cent.

4. Canvas and sack cloth, stove coal, jewelry, gold and silver worked, sewing silk, all instruments and utensils with handles or ornaments of silver or gold, when these increase the value one-third, plows, wire for fencing and telegraph, staves, and wooden or iron casks, printed books with pasteboard covers and without gilt ornaments, printing presses and all materials except types, lithographic presses, harvesters and thrashing machines, thread and wire on spools for the miners or for agricultural machinery, which shall pay a duty of 5 per cent.

5. Precious stones, unset, which shall pay a duty of 2 per cent.

6. A specific duty of $1.65 on every 100 kilograms of wheat; of 5 cents on every kilogram of starch; of 5 cents on every kilogram of coffee; of 7 cents on every kilogram of macaroni; of 9 cents on every kilogram of crackers or cakes made of flour; of 4 cents on every kilogram of flour or corn-meal; of 4 cents on every kilogram of hominy; of 25 cents on every kilogram of tea; of 5 cents on every kilogram of yerba mate; of 5 cents on every kilogram of sugar; of 5 cents on every liter of vinegar, common, in cask; of 20 cents on every liter of fine vinegar; of 20 cents on every bottle of wine, not exceeding one liter; of 10 cents on every bottle or liter of beer or cider.

ART. II. The following articles may be imported free of duty, to wit: Machinery for works and steamers; blood stock and live cattle; fresh fish; fresh fruit; furniture and implements belonging to immigrants, and of small value; stamped gold and silver, in the grain, in bars, and in dust; live plants; rails, wedges, iron transoms and screws; shunting apparatus; locomotives and wheels with or without axles, for railways or tramways; iron tubes not galvanized for gas or water works, of a diameter of at least 75 millimeters; mercury; fan-guards; cask-frames of more than two kilograms; center bits and special mining powder; such seeds as the Executive shall consider not to be intended for other than agricultural purposes; specifics for sheep diseases; articles for

purposes of religious worship at the request of prelates, and manures and earthy molds.

EXPORT DUTIES.

ART. III. All kinds of produce and manufactures are free of export duty, with the exception of the following, to wit: Animal oils, horns, preserved meats, bone-ash, horse-hair, bones, wool, skins in general, sheep-skins, ostrich feathers, and tallow, all of which shall pay a duty of 6 per cent. on their value.

ART. IV. All exoneration of duties on imports and exports is prohibited unless expressly allowed by law, except in the case of concessions by special law or contracts arising out of laws dictated by Congress.

ART. V. The duties must be paid according to a tariff of valuations drawn up on the basis of the true price of the articles in deposit, as regards imports; and on that of the current prices, ready for embarkation, as regards exports. The import duties of articles not included in the tariff will be paid on the value they represent in deposit, as declared by the importers or clearers.

By another law there is levied a duty of 1 per cent. additional upon all imports and exports of the Argentine Republic.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE NATION.

With the development of the interior and the increase of the foreign commerce, the national resources of the Argentine Republic also continue to expand. The revenues for the year 1882 amounted to the sum of $26,655,105, against $22,739,098 in 1881; $19,594,304 in 1880, and $20,961,893 in 1879. The following table, which I find in the report of the minister of the national treasury, will show the sources from which this revenue is derived:

From imports	$16,930,388 53
From exports	3,787,171 96
Warehousing	405,666 61
Stamps and stamped paper	1,325,170 29
Licenses	513,787 32
Direct taxation	904,242 78
Post-office	439,736 46
Telegraphs	213,029 09
Light-houses	55,973 97
Sanitary visits	18,247 95
National timber tax	10,653 08
Water-works	259,082 98
Judicial deposits	14,900 65
Penitentiary	919 74
Receipts from Central Argentine Railway	102,816 00
Receipts from Northern Central Railway	855,790 75
Receipts from Andine Railway	307,374 57
Receipts from First Entre Rios Railway	7,002 63
From Third of February park	8,461 48
From Riachuelo port and mole	62,853 87
From public lands and colonies	131,072 82
Sundries	300,922 37
Total	26,655,105 90

No statement of the actual expenses of the Government for the last year has yet been published, but the following are the amounts which

were appropriated by the national Congress for the different departments for the year 1882:

Department of the Interior	$5,526,361 90
Department of Foreign Relations	233,760 00
Department of Finance	12,067,345 61
Department of Justice and Worship	2,966,579 07
Department of War	5,420,068 80
Department of Marine	1,910,951 54
Total	28,145,066 92

From which it appears that the appropriations were $1,500,000 in excess of the revenues, for which the Government has had to make use of its credit.* But these amounts were only for the ordinary expenditures of the year. During the same time, through foreign and local loans, treasury bills, &c., the public debt of the nation has very largely increased. In the table below I give, side by side, the amounts of the national indebtedness, foreign and domestic, as it was stated to be on the 31st day of December, 1881, and at the same date, 1882:

Foreign debt of the Argentine Republic on the 31st of December, 1881 and 1882.

Loans.	1881.	1882.
English loan of 1824 (original bonds)	£618,900	£590,600
English loan of 1824 (deferred bonds)	476,800	429,800
English loan of 1868	1,273,100	1,134,900
English loan of 1871	3,927,900	3,638,900
English loan of 1870 (provincial assumed)	879,900	860,200
English loan of 1873 (provincial assumed)	1,851,000	1,818,800
Railway bonds	2,438,200	2,413,600
Treasury bills	.....	817,000
Total in pounds sterling	11,465,800	11,703,800
Reduced to Argentine national dollars	57,787,632	58,987,152

Interior debt of the Argentine Republic on the 31st of December, 1881 and 1882.

Loans.	1881.	1882.
Loan of the law of October 1, 1860 ..... gold..	$237,667 15	.....
Loan of the law of November 16, 1863 ..... do...	15,224,127 82	$14,925,685 50
Loan of the law of October 19, 1876 ..... do...	485,593 22	481,946 67
Loan of the law of November 5, 1872 ..... do...	1,321,238 86	1,321,238 86
Loan of the law of June 8, 1881 ..... do...	381,920 76	352,160 00
Loan for bridges and public highways ..... do...	1,106,702 21	1,061,233 34
Debt to foreigners ..... do...	698,129 48	658,308 22
Treasury bills ..... do...	4,770,280 00	4,770,280 00
Loan of the law of September 2, 1881 ..... do...	.....	904,373 34
Loan of the law of September 25, 1881 ..... do...	.....	16,533,333 33
Loan for Riochuelo port and mole ..... do...	.....	2,430,916 66
Total ..... do...	24,229,659 50	43,439,475 92

Now, adding the amounts of foreign and internal debt together, we find that the total was $82,017,291.50 on the 31st of December, 1881, and $102,426,627.92 on the 31st of December, 1882, or an increase of $20,409,336.42 during the year, which cannot be considered otherwise than a very surprising augmentation of the national obligations in a single twelvemonth. And these figures do not include the balance of

*For the present year, 1883, the total amount of the budget of the Argentine National Government is increased to $31,224,748.49.

the bonds for the Riochuelo port (about $2,000,000) and the city improvement works loan for about $8,000,000, which had not been put in circulation at the date of the above statement. Indeed, the actual amount of internal debt at present in circulation, instead of being $43,439,475.92, is known to be a little over $52,000,000, thus swelling the total indebtedness of the nation to about $112,000,000. It is to be said in favor of the increase that a large portion is invested or being invested in profitable works, which it is believed will not only give ample returns, but greatly augment the production of the country. It is understood that the Government, however, will yet have to ask for additional loans before some of these public works are completed, and it may be, as I have before had occasion to fear, that the Government is lending its credit, in behalf of objects which at best had better be left to private enterprise, beyond what the present resources of the nation can conveniently bear. It must be said, however, that the credit of the Argentine Republic continues to hold a high place in the money centers of Europe. The quotations of the public debt, notwithstanding the new loans, has shown a constant tendency to rise during the past year, and long bonds are at a premium.

There is now a project before the National Congress, under the sanction of the President and his cabinet, to convert the entire public debt of the nation into new bonds, which shall bear only 5 per cent. interest without amortization, and have twenty-five years to run. It is stated that the whole loan could be effected in London at 85 cents to the dollar. The saving of interest by this refunding would be about $4,500,000—enough, as the advocates of the measure express it, "to pay the interest on a new debt of $90,000,000"; but wherein this additional increase to the bonded debt would be an advantage to the country is not so apparent. This business of generously using the credit of the Government for internal improvement purposes—albeit it is used in building railways, improving ports, populating the new territories, and developing the resources of the nation—is certainly a question of very doubtful expediency, and may ultimately place the nation under such burdens to the money-lenders as to actually retard the progress it is sought to foster. These, however, are matters of expediency rather than of vital significance, and the future of the Argentine Republic, whatever may be the temporary delays or increased stimulus which its development may receive from particular legislation, is now so well and so certainly assured that nothing less than gross and criminal disregard of public duty on the part of those who may be called on to administer its affairs—a contingency which is not to be thought of—can prevent it from attaining to the high position which its natural advantages and marvelous resources have destined for it among the nations of the earth.

E. L. BAKER,
United States Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, September 30, 1883.

EXPORT DUTIES OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT BY CONSUL BAKER, OF BUENOS AYRES.

I am in receipt of the circular of the Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, of the date of the 15th of February last, stating that the Department of State desires to collect in tabulated form all information accessible relative to export duties levied on the productions of foreign countries; and requesting me to contribute to this end by sending a table or schedule of all export duties levied in the Argentine Republic, accompanied by such explanatory notes as may be deemed of interest.

In reply I have to inform the Department that the law for the collection of duties on imports and exports in the Argentine Republic undergoes the ordeal of a new enactment by the National Congress every year, the operation of the tariff being limited by the act itself to the specific year named.

The general features, however, of all these annual import laws are the same. The duties, with a few exceptions, are based on the value of each article of merchandise as officially fixed and promulgated by the National Executive, each year, in a blue book which is called the "Fiscal Regulations of the Argentine Republic."*

The present tariff, which continues in force during the year 1883, is embodied in fourteen articles or sections, of which only the following, which I translate from the law, have any reference to articles exported from the country:

ART. III. All classes of products or manufactures shall be free of duty except the following, which shall pay a duty of 6 per cent. on their value, to wit: Animal oils, horns, and horn-peths, preserved meats, bone-ash, hair, hide-cuttings, grease, bones, wool, washed or unwashed, pelts, sheep-skins, washed or unwashed, ostrich feathers, and tallow.

ART. IV. All exemption from duties on imports and exports not specified in the present law is prohibited except in cases of concession by special law or contracts proceeding from laws made by Congress. * * *

ART. V. All duties shall be liquidated according to a tariff of valuations formed on the basis of the true value of the articles in deposit, in regard to those imported; and on the prices, in the market prepared for export, of those to be exported.

ART. VI. The custom-houses have power to retain, after the period of forty-eight hours counting from the official inspection, for account of the public treasury, all merchandise whose value thus declared shall be considered too low, paying immediately to those interested the amount of the value declared by them, with an increase of ten per cent. in custom-house bills at ninety days' sight.

ART. VII. Duties on exports shall be paid at the first point of embarkation where they shall be dispatched directly for their destination; and no article of export shall be permitted to pass by water from one point to another of the republic, except such as have paid or secured the duties.

ART. IX. The executive shall designate and fix the value of the merchandise and products to be included in tariff referred to in Article V.

ART. X. Export duties shall be paid in cash, before the sailing of the exporting vessel.

ART. XI. The payment of duties due to custom-houses must be made in money which is legal tender or its equivalent.

ART. XIV. The present law shall be in force during the year 1883.

I would state that, by a supplemental law, there is a duty of one per cent. additional to the rates above specified levied on all articles of import and export.

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* "Disposiciones Fiscales de la Republica Argentina publicacion oficial."

From the tariff of valuations, made in pursuance of the ninth article of the preceding law, I translate the following extract, which has reference to the official value of the different articles of export, to wit:

Ad valorem tariff on export.

Articles.	Unit.	Official value.	Duty.
			Per ct.
Oil:			
Seal, fish, and sheep	100 kilos	$12,000	7
Neatsfoot	do	15,500	7
Horn and horn pith:			
Of cattle	1,000 kilos	150,000	7
Of sheep	do	20,000	7
Dried or salted beef	100 kilos	13,000	7
Bone-ash	1,000 kilos	19,000	7
Hair	100 kilos	45,000	7
Jerked beef	do	14,500	7
Ox and cow hides:			
Dry	Each	4,150	7
Salted	do	5,500	7
Skins:			
Calf:			
Weighing from 2 to 7 kilograms dry	do	2,075	7
Weighing from 5 to 15 kilograms salted	do	2,600	7
Slunk do	Kilo	100	7
Slunk dry	do	200	7
Ass:			
Dry	Each	1,000	7
Salted	do	1,500	7
Horse:			
Salted	do	2,070	7
Dry	do	1,500	7
Colt:			
Dry	do	1,000	7
Salted	Kilo	50	7
Sheep of every kind:			
Washed or unwashed dry	do	190	7
Salted	do	125	7
Deer or stag	do	600	7
Goat	do	620	7
Kid	do	20,000	7
Nutna	do	800	7
Corpincho	Each	1,000	7
Vicuña	Kilo	500	7
Ostrich	do	4,150	7
Chinchilla	do	5,170	7
Hog, dry or salted	Each	1,000	7
Lion	do	1,500	7
Tiger	do	10,000	7
Swan	Dozen	1,600	7
Bis-cacha	do	300	7
Fox	do	2,000	7
Hide cuttings	100 kilos	6,200	7
Mares' grease	do	14,500	7
Bones of all kinds	1,000 kilos	22,000	7
Wool, washed or unwashed	100 kilos	26,000	7
Tongues, salted or dried	Kilo	200	7
Ostrich feathers	do	3,000	7
Grease, pressed	100 kilos	10,000	7
Lard and other animal fat rendered	do	15,000	7

FREE LIST OF EXPORTS.

In accordance with the terms of the law, all articles except those named in the above list can be exported free of any custom-house duty. It is true, however, that the above list comprises a very large proportion of the entire exports from the Argentine Republic. The following table, which I have compiled from official sources, will show the relative values of articles exported from the Argentine Republic, subject to duty, compared with that of exports not subject to duty, from the year 1870 to 1881, inclusive, to wit:*

* *Memorias del Departamento de Hacienda de la República Argentina*—1870 hasta 1881.

Comparative table of exports subject to duty and exports free from the Argentine Republic from 1870 *to* 1881.

Years.	Exports subject to duty.	Exports free of duty.	Total export.
1870	$26,753,213	$2,494,933	$29,248,146
1871	23,442,543	2,683,394	26,955,937
1872	43,339,717	2,403,475	45,743,192
1873	42,392,045	3,477,269	45,869,314
1874	39,413,265	3,691,447	43,144,712
1875	45,785,091	4,546,235	50,331,400
1876	42,394,052	4,145,154	46,535,705
1877	38,503,669	4,822,000	43,323,669
1878	32,754,644	3,558,514	36,211,802
1879	41,268,426	6,496,861	47,765,287
1880	50,855,126	5,775,212	56,497,423
1881	50,722,211	5,346,893	56,096,104

The official figures of exports for 1882 have not yet been published.

The following table,* which I have also compiled from official sources, shows the rate per cent. which has been levied by the Argentine tariff on exports from the country, together with the additional rate levied by special law to meet deficiencies in the national revenues, from the year 1863 to 1883, inclusive, to wit:

Rate of export duties in the Argentine Republic from 1863 *to* 1883.

Years.	Tariff rate.	Additional.	Total rate.	Years.	Tariff rate.	Additional.	Total rate.
1863	5	2	7	1874	4	2	6
1864	5	2	7	1875	4	2	6
1865	5	2	7	1876	4	2	6
1866	8	2	9	1877	6	2	8
1867	6	2	8	1878	6	1	7
1868	6	2	8	1879	6	1	7
1869	6	2	8	1880	6	1	7
1870	6	2	8	1881	6	1	7
1871	6	2	8	1882	6	1	7
1872	6	2	8	1883	6	1	7
1873	6	2	8				

It will be seen from the above tables that the average rate of export duty for the last twenty-one years has been about 7 per cent., and that this duty is levied on nearly nine-tenths of all the exports from the country.

There are no other charges against cargoes exported than those mentioned above, though it may not be out of place to state, that on all vessels clearing for foreign ports there is a charge of $20 for opening and closing the register, a port pilotage of $14, and an outward pilotage of about $40; besides, 10 cents per ton for light dues and 6 cents per ton for sanitary dues. Steamers have what is called "packet privileges," whereby they are allowed immediately after loading, while sailing vessels are detained until the export duties on the cargo shipped are liquidated. They have furthermore a reduction of two cents per ton on their light and sanitary dues.

For this privilege they pay the gross sum of $1.25 per annum.

I believe I have responded fully to the circular of the Department, though if I have omitted anything about which information is desired it will at once be furnished upon request.

C. L. BAKER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, May 4, 1883.

* *Cuadro general del Comercio exterior.*

CHILI.

CHILIAN TARIFF LAW.

REPORTS BY MINISTER LOGAN ON THE CHILIAN TARIFF AND ITS EFFECTS ON AMERICAN TRADE.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

Availing myself of the services of the clerk allowed to me by the Department, I have caused to be translated certain documents relating to the customs service of Chili which must prove of considerable value to our Government. These documents, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are inclosed under cover of this dispatch. The following observations in connection therewith may be of interest to the Department:

The general tariff law of Chili is established by the Congress of the country. The system of valuation formerly in practice was fixed exclusively upon the ad valorem plan, the value being determined by the invoice price, to which was added the expense of transportation up to the time that the goods arrived in bond. This system was arbitrary and unsatisfactory, and many of the details as applied to special articles were left to the decision of subordinates. Under this system the export interests of the United States have suffered in competition with European manufacturers as, while a piece of furniture—a table for example—made in the United States, which by reason of its lightness and other superior qualities ought to command the market, has been pushed out by the cheaper and clumsier manufactures of the European markets.

Owing to the many imperfections of the established plan of valuation, it was resolved last year to adopt a new one, and the table which I inclose, marked No. 2, is formed upon this plan.

In the first place, the tariff law of the republic fixes the general rate of duty at 25 per cent. upon the valuation of the article. To this general rate there are four exceptions, one class of enumerated articles paying 35 per cent., another class 15 per cent., another 4 per cent., while another class is free. A still further exception is made in the provision of a sort of war tax, to go into operation September 1, 1882, and to last for eighteen months from that date. It establishes an additional 10 per cent. upon those articles which pay 25 per cent. and 15 per cent.; that is to say, 10 per cent. upon the latter amounts.

The rates being thus established, the manner of making the appraisement is radically changed from the old system. I inclose in this a translated copy of Article IX of the customs laws, marked No. 1, which will give you an intelligible idea of the new plans.

Under this plan, as you will perceive by the translation, the President of the republic appoints a special commission in Valparaiso, composed of the superintendent of customs, the chief of appraisers, and a number of merchants of different nationalities, which commission fixes the table of valuations to be in force for one year from the date of its publication. Before the expiration of this term the President is to take the necessary steps either to establish entire new valuations, to correct the existing table in part or to continue it in force, as may seem necessary and expedient to him. As you can readily see, there is great improvement in the system of classification.

This commission is to establish the table of valuations upon the basis

of their *cost in the custom-houses*. This they will do from expert knowledge concerning the prices of all articles in the country of production, adding additional expenses of freight, insurance, discharge, &c., into the custom-house. In a large and yearly-to-be-increased class, however, the valuation is not made directly upon the cost of the articles, but upon the *gross weight*—the *peso bruto*—of the package. This is the change in the system to which I wish to call your particular attention, and which I think is going to benefit a large class of American manufacturers.

About two months ago the first experiment under this new law was completed, and I inclose, under cover of this dispatch, marked No. 2, a translated copy of the new table of valuations established by the commission. Its translation has been a work of considerable labor, as you can readily perceive. If there are articles in the table untranslated in name it is because it has been impossible to learn the English name, if they have any.

I send you under a separate cover a printed copy of the tariff law, in the original text, from which the inclosed translation has been made.

As before said, the important item in this change of system is the direct fixing of valuation upon the gross weight of the package, including the boxing or case, of course, it being the purpose ultimately to establish this principle upon every class of article, manufactured or otherwise.

HOW THE TARIFF AFFECTS AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

While I do not call to mind any class of our manufacturers who will be damaged by this change, there are many who must be benefited by it beyond a doubt. Take for example the case of furniture. The American furniture is much lighter, more elegant in pattern, and better made than that of any of the European nations. The latter is noted for heaviness and ungraceful styles. Upon the basis of valuation by gross weight the American furniture will have great advantage in the item of duty.

This is equally true of all kinds of agricultural and mining machinery, portable engines, saw-mills, &c., in the manufacture of which the Americans so greatly excel.

Still another class of articles may be mentioned in the same connection, which is that of silver-plated ware. The American manufactures are justly celebrated for their beauty and general superiority. Under the old system of valuation, according to individual articles, the duties were much higher than will now be the case, when the box may hold the finest of articles, paying duties upon the basis of weight only.

AMERICAN PACKING.

Bearing these facts in mind our exporters ought to make a special study of making the case or boxing as light as possible consistently with strength and durability. I have, therefore, to recommend that the foregoing facts be given such publicity as may make them available to our exporting merchants.

In the formation of the commission which established the accompanying table of valuations no American was appointed, chiefly because, as it is said, there was no strictly American house in Valparaiso, at the time of appointment, to supply a representative. As it seems a very important matter that our people in the future should be represented

upon the commission, I have to suggest the especial instruction of the consul in Valparaiso to look hereafter to our interests in that direction.

The table of valuations herein inclosed needs no further explanation, I think. A little attention to its details will enable it to be readily understood.

AMERICAN AND CHILIAN COMMERCE.

In connection with the subject of our commercial relations, I have thought it would interest you to see at a glance the trade movement of Chili with all the leading nations for the five years last past—that is, from 1878 to 1882 inclusive. I have therefore caused to be translated two tables, marked Nos. 3 and 4, showing the importation at the Valparaiso custom-house from twenty-four nations during the period named, and the exportations to the nations named for the period of four years, the year 1882 not being included. These tables are taken from the report of the Chilian minister of finance, presented to Congress at its opening in June last.

Their study will convey a great deal of useful information. It appears from the figures that Chili increased her purchases from the United States during 1882 more than $500,000 over those of 1878, being, roughly, at the rate of 33 per cent. It will further appear that the United States bought of Chili, during the year 1881, products amounting to more than five times the sum of the purchases of 1878. Further, it will appear that the exports of Chili to the United States during the year 1881 were nearly double the amount of the imports for the same year, showing a balance of trade largely against us.

The importations from Great Britain were more than doubled during the five years mentioned, while the exports to that country during the four years were more than two and one half times as great.

The imports from the United States during the year 1882 only amounted to something over $2,000,000, while the imports from Great Britain during the same year footed up to more than $17,000,000. The exports to the United States during the last year given, 1881, only amounted to something over $3,000,000, while the exports to Great Britain during the same year amounted to the large sum of more than $43,000,000.

The study of these tables will develop other interesting facts.

Before closing this dispatch I desire to communicate to you some further facts relating to the progress of this vigorous republic.

THE OUTLOOK FOR VALPARAISO.

Within a short time past a very fine mole or wharf has been built out into the Bay of Valparaiso, beside which the largest ships may lie during quiet weather, and, through means of improved machinery and appliances, load and discharge cargo with great facility, being a vast improvement upon the old system of performing the same work by launches. The Government has also completed a large number of very commodious and handsome storehouses. These works have been erected at a cost of about $4,000,000. For the use of a mole a charge of ¾ per cent. upon the value of the merchandise is made, and for storage about 1 per cent. Goods may remain in storage for three years, with the privilege of an extension for three years longer. The articles in bond only pay duty when taken out.

With the view of making Valparaiso the great shipping center of the Southern Pacific, recent legislation has abolished every class of port

dues, including even light-house taxes. Further than this, all provisions for the use of ships are admitted free of duty. This legislation virtually makes Valparaiso a free port for goods in bond, while it must operate to draw all the shipping of the South Pacific to that port for provisioning, &c. By means of the secure Government warehouses, merchants in all localities along the coast, including those of adjoining States, can store goods in Valparaiso and draw for them when needed, a great desideratum with those so far from the commercial centers of the world.

Under the operation of these sagacious measures Valparaiso must become to the South Pacific what San Francisco is to the North Pacific.

I may close this dispatch with the statement that all duties are payable in silver dollars, rated at 38 pence, the rate of exchange, in Chilian currency, upon London being fixed by Government decree on the first day of every month.

C. A. LOGAN.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Santiago, August 24, 1883.

CHAP. IX.—ON THE TABLE OF APPRAISEMENT.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ART. 65. The table of appraisement shall be formed in the port of Valparaiso by a commission formed of the superintendent of customs, the chief inspector, and of a number of merchants of different nations appointed by the President of the Republic in every especial case. The presiding officer shall be the superintendent, and, in his absence, the chief inspector.

ART. 66. The table of appraisement shall continue without change for the term of one year, counting from the day which the President of the Republic shall designate on approving it; but it shall not come into effect till a month after its promulgation.

ART. 67. Before the end of the year fixed in Art. 66, the President of the Republic shall take the necessary steps for the continuance of the same tariff, or for the partial or total reform that it may need.

ART. 68. The commission intrusted with the duty of forming the tariff shall make their estimate taking into consideration the price of the goods in bond.

ART. 69. Merchandise not specified in the tariff shall be valued by the appraisers, with reference to the last wholesale sales which have taken place in the custom-house. If this means of comparison be lacking, the goods shall be valued at the current market price for the same article, minus all duties; and if this also be wanting, the chief appraiser shall determine the value from the quality of the goods.

ART. 70. Complaints upon appraisements shall be laid before the superintendent of the respective custom-house, whose decision shall be final, after hearing two experts, one named by the custom-house and the other by the complaining party; and consulting with the chief of the board of appraisers in Valparaiso, and in other ports to the inspector who has made the appraisal.

ART. 71. No complaint shall be received after a period of twenty-four hours has elapsed after making the valuation, nor after the complaining party has removed the goods from the custom-house.

THE CHILIAN TARIFF AND VALUATION OF MERCHANDISE.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

A.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 35 *per cent*

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.*
	Albums for photographs:		
39	Covers of wood, horn, or cloth	Dozen	$6 00
40	Covers of paste, ivory, or imitation tortoise shell	do	16 00
41	Covers of tortoise shell, ivory, Russian leather, or mother of pearl	do	72 00
42	Same as No. 41, with engravings, incrustations, and mosaic work	do	264 00
43	Almond paste of Peru, gross weight	Kilogram	15
123	Billiard balls of ivory, or imitation	do	20 00
	Balls:		
124	Of stone, &c., for children's toys	do	16
125	Of marble, glass, or porcelain	do	27
979	Of rubber, for children's toys, plain or painted, gross weight	do	1 50
	Baskets:		
192	Empty, of straw, rush, or willow, with or without other material, gross weight	do	50
1	Beads of glass, gross weight	do	75
838	Beads and bugles, gross weight	do	30
864	Beads of metals, all forms, gross weight	do	4 00
865	Beads of glass, all forms, gross weight	do	75
	Books:		
761	Blank, with or without ruled spaces or paging	do	4 70
762	Printed, covers of tortoise shell, mother of pearl, ivory or imitations, gilded or plated, with or without filagree or mosaic of gold or silver.	Dozen	30 00
	Boots and shoes:		
162	Men's, of all classes	do	36 00
163	Ladies', silk or mixed goods	do	48 00
164	Ladies', all other classes	do	16 00
165	Children's, silk or cotton mixture, with less than 18 centimeters of sole	do	24 00
166	Children's, all other classes, with less than 18 centimeters of sole	do	8 00
167	Babies' gaiters, wool or mixed goods, gross weight	Kilogram	4 00
168	Same, of merino cashmere, gross weight	Dozen	3 50
173	Men's spatterdashes, without sole, leather, cloth or other material less than 18 centimeters high	do	12 00
174	Same, more than 18 centimeters high	do	30 00
176	Slippers, calf, kid, japanned or Morocco leather	do	15 00
177	Same, stamped cloth, wool, plush, or felt	do	7 00
178	Men's overshoes, of calf-skin, buttoned	do	14 00
179	Boys' overshoes, of calf-skin, from 18 to 22 centimeters long	do	7 00
180	Mens' shoes, all other kinds	do	20 00
181	Ladies' shoes, silk or cotton mixed	do	24 00
182	Ladies' shoes, all other classes	do	12 00
183	Children's shoes, all classes, less than 18 centimeters' length of sole	do	6 00
184	Shoes of rubber, with or without lining, gross weight	Kilogram	2 00
185	Bath-shoes, linen or jute, hemp sole	Dozen	2 00
186	Patterns, of wood	do	4 00
187	Same, of skin, wooden soles	do	9 00
188	Pattens or brogans of hide, leather sole	do	24 00
900	Billiard tables, cloth for	Meter†	3 00

* Chilian silver dollars. One Chilian silver dollar = 76 cents American. † Meter = 39.37 inches.

A.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 35 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Billiard cues:		
1252	Leather disks for	1,000	$4 00
1262	Of wood	Dozen	8 00
	Blinds, Venetian:		
984	Wood, painted, slats less than 3 centimeters broad, without cornice or ornaments	One	4 00
985	With cornices or other ornaments, to be appraised.		
	Brooms:		
403	Common, with or without handles	Dozen	2 50
404	Of brushwood, for ships, with or without handles	do	50
821	Broom-handles, wood, plain or painted, gross weight	Kilogram	15
232	Brushes, for hair, table, hat, or clothes, fine	Dozen	9 00
735	Bricks or tiles of jasper or marble, polished, gross weight	Kilogram	05
	Candles:		
1342	Wax or imitation, plain or gilded, gross weight	do	1 00
1343	Stearine, paraffine, or composition, boxes, gross weight	do	40
1344	Stearine, paraffine, or composition, in large boxes, gross weight	do	30
1345	Sperm, gross weight	do	1 00
113	Canes or walking-sticks, to be appraised.		
	Carpeting:		
1333	Woven, of hemp or jute, gross weight	do	70
1334	Of wool, called Brussels, gross weight	do	1 50
1335	Of wool, all other classes, gross weight	do	1 00
1336	With nap, Brussels, gross weight	do	2 20
1337	With nap, all other classes, gross weight	do	1 80
44	Prayer-rugs, shaggy wool or velveteen, with or without cotton mixture, gross weight	do	2 00
45	Prayer-rugs, Brussels, gross weight	do	1 60
46	Prayer-rugs, hides or skins	One	6 00
47	Prayer-rugs, fine, made up, to be appraised.		
	Carriages:		
206	Two wheels, with or without harness	do	300 00
207	Four wheels, one seat, with or without harness	do	600 00
208	Four wheels, two seats, with or without harness	do	1,000 00
270	For infants, all classes	do	6 00
160	Caskets, cardboard, wood, porcelain, glass, or zinc, for toilet table, with or without puffballs	Dozen	2 00
463	Caskets, or empty jewel-cases, gross weight	Kilogram	6 00
1065	Cheeses, gross weight	do	40
627	Cherries, dried, gross weight	do	15
225	Chestnuts, with or without the shells, gross weight	do	08
346	Chocolate, in cake or powder, gross weight	do	40
	Cigar-holders:		
130	Coarse, wood or rubber, including cases	do	6 00
131	Amber or imitation, with or without parts of other material, including cases	do	200 00
132	All other classes, including the cases	do	25 00
	Cigar-cases:		
239	Ordinary, Peruvian straw	Dozen	1 25
240	Medium or fine, Peruvian straw	do	18 00
241	Russian leather or imitation	do	24 00
242	Ordinary leather	do	4 00
243	With cover of common metal, gilded or plated, tortoise shell, mother of pearl, or ivory	do	30 00
	Cloth:		
532	Linen, British, Hollands, Irish, &c., in cases, not elsewhere specified, gross weight	Kilogram	2 50
533	Same, in small packages, not otherwise specified, gross weight	do	3 00
	Clothing, ready-made:		
1082	Babes' long clothes, of cotton, plain or bordered or ornamented	One	4 00
1083	Same, silk or merino, plain, bordered, or ornamented	do	12 00
1084	Ladies' gauze or cotton tulle fichu, with or without ornaments	do	1 25
1086	Men's and boys linen stockings, gross weight	Kilogram	9 00
1088	Drawers, cotton point	do	1 10
1089	Drawers, wool, woolen flannel, or cotton mixture, gross weight	do	3 50
1090	Drawers, cotton stuff, gross weight	do	2 40
1091	Drawers, linen or cotton mixed goods, gross weight	do	2 65
1092	Ladies' plain cotton hose	Dozen	7 00
1093	Ladies' edged or ornamented hose	do	12 00
1094	Ladies' plain linen or cotton mixed hose	do	15 00
1095	Ladies' linen or cotton mixed hose, edged or embroidered	do	24 00
1096	Striped cotton shirts for workmen, gross weights	Kilogram	1 00
1097	Men's and boys' white shirts, cotton, chints, or percale, gross weight	do	1 25
1098	Men's and boys' white shirts, with linen pieces, gross weight	do	1 40
1099	Men's and boys' white linen shirts, gross weight	do	3 80
1100	Men's and boys' shirts of flannel wool or with cotton mixture, gross weight	do	2 75
1101	Sailors' shirts of woolen baize	Dozen	7 00
1102	Workmen's shirts of canvas or linen listing or with cotton listing	do	6 00

A.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 35 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Clothing, ready made—Continued.		
1103	Ladies' and misses' plain cotton shirts	Dozen	8 00
1104	Same, edged or adorned with overlaid work	do	18 00
1105	Ladies' and misses' linen shirts, plain or with stripes, overlaid	do	30 00
1106	Ladies' and misses' linen shirts, with lace edging or ornaments	do	48 00
1107	Body shirts of cotton point, gross weight	Kilogram	1 10
1108	Body shirts of woolen point or woolen flannel with cotton mixture, gross weight	do	3 50
1109	Body shirts for babies (will be valued at ¼ of the corresponding shirts for ladies, &c.)	do	
1110	Ladies' and misses' ruffled cotton shirts, with or without sleeves or pieces of linen, plain or edged	do	12 00
1111	Same, with braids or fine laces	do	24 00
1112	Ladies' capes, cloaks, or mantillas, silk velvet or plush, or with cotton mixture, with fine linen or silk lace, plain or ornamented	One	40 00
1113	Same as No. 1112, of any silk or cotton mixture	do	25 00
1114	Same, of cloth, cashmere, or any woolen goods, or with cotton mixture, not ornamented	do	8 00
1115	Same, edged or adorned	do	12 00
1116	Same, of linen or cotton stuff, without ornaments	do	2 50
1117	Same, edged or adorned	do	5 00
1118	Silk cravats or with cotton mixture, narrow	Dozen	1 00
1119	Neckties of silk or with cotton mixture, short, with spring or without	do	2 00
1120	Silk cravats or with cotton mixture, long, all other classes	do	4 00
1121	Cravats of muslin or any cotton goods	do	75
1122	Men's paper collars or with cotton facing	do	12
1123	Men's cotton or rubber collars	do	1 25
1124	Men's linen or cotton mixed collars	do	2 00
1125	Ladies' or children's cotton collars, without cuffs, plain or edged	do	2 50
1126	Same, with cuffs or sleeves	do	5 00
1127	Ladies' or children's linen or cotton mixed collars, without cuffs, plain or edged	do	3 50
1128	Same, with cuffs or sleeves	do	7 00
1129	Collars, with fine laces, to be appraised.		
1130	Men's or boys' vests, silk, cloth, cashmere, or wool, with or without cotton mixture	do	18 00
1131	Same, all other classes	do	9 00
1132	Workmen's jackets of ordinary cloth or baize, with or without cotton mixture	do	24 00
1133	Men's and boys' jackets of pilot cloth, with or without cotton mixture	do	36 00
1134	Men's and boys' short jackets, cotton point	do	9 00
1135	Same, of woolen point, with or without cotton	do	15 00
1136	Same, with sleeves or other parts of silk	do	48 00
1138	Ladies' or misses' plain cotton skirts, made up	do	8 00
1140	Same, bordered or ornamented	do	24 00
1142	Same, of linen or cotton mixture, plain made up	do	28 00
1144	Same, bordered or ornamented, made up	do	42 00
1145	Same, of wool or cotton mixture, plain or ornamented	do	15 00
1146	Coats of cassimere or woolen cloth	One	15 00
1147	Coats of cotton mixed goods	do	10 00
1148	Men's or boys' frockcoats of cassimere or woolen cloth	do	10 00
1149	Same, with mixture of cotton	do	6 00
1150	Same, cotton, linen, woolen or cotton alpaca, or other similar goods	do	3 00
1151	Mantos of merino or woolen cashmere, bordered, with or without braid, &c., gross weight	Kilogram	10 00
1154	Linen socks, with or without open work or borders, gross weight	do	9 00
1156	Men's and boys' trousers, cassimere or woolen cloth	Dozen	24 00
1157	Same, of cotton mixed goods	do	18 00
1158	Same, of cotton or linen goods	do	9 00
1159	Sailors' ordinary oilskin pantaloons	do	6 00
1160	Men's and ladies' cuffs of cotton stuff, with or without ornament and borders, pairs	do	2 50
1161	Same, of linen, or with pieces of cotton, with or without ornament and borders, pairs	do	3 56
1162	Fur cuffs, pairs	do	5 00
1163	Men's and boys' raglans, cloth or cassimere	One	10 00
1164	Same, with cotton mixture	do	7 00
1165	Men's and boys' sacks or blouses of cassimere or woolen cloth	do	4 00
1166	Same, of cotton mixed goods	do	2 00
1167	Same, cotton or linen, woolen or cotton, alpaca, or like goods	do	1 25
1168	Men's and boys' overcoats, cloth or cassimere	do	9 00
1169	Same, with cotton mixture	do	6 00
1170	Same, cotton, linen, woolen, or cotton alpaca, or like goods	do	2 00
1171	Same, of rubber	do	2 50
1172	Same, of rubber, in form of poncho	do	2 50
1173	Same, of oiled cloth, for sailors	Dozen	8 00

A.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 35 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Clothing, ready made—Continued.		
1174	Children's suits (2 or 3 pieces), cassimere, wool, or cotton mixed goods, trousers not more than 85 centimeters long	One	4 00
1175	Same, cotton, linen, cotton or woolen alpaca, or like goods, trousers as in No. 1174	do	2 00
1176	Men's suits, cotton or linen, 2 or 3 pieces	do	3 00
1177	Ladies' and misses' gowns and dresses, cotton or linen, plain	do	3 00
1178	Same, with ornaments of any kind but silk	do	10 00
1179	Same, with silk ornaments	do	20 00
1180	Ladies' dresses, wool or cotton mixture, without silk ornaments	do	30 00
1181	Same, silk or silk and cotton mixture, without silk ornaments	do	70 00
1182	Same, silk or silk and cotton mixture, ornaments of beads, lace, velvet	do	100 00
1183	Same, silk velvet or plush, or silk and cotton mixture, plain or ornamented	do	200 00
1184	Same, grenadine, thread crape, canton crape, or with cotton mixture	do	80 00
1185	Ladies' bath dresses, wool or linen, 2 pieces	do	6 00
1186	Children's short dresses, silk velvet or silk and cotton mixture, plain or ornamented	do	20 00
1187	Same, of silk, cloth, or cashmere, with or without cotton mixture	do	8 00
1188	Same, of other class, of woolen or cotton mixture	do	5 00
1189	Same, of cotton or linen stuff	do	1 00
261	Cocoanuts of Panama	Hundred	2 00
973	Combs of ivory, packing-boxes, &c., included	Kilogram	15
161	Confections, packages and cornucopias for, gross weight	do	2 00
	Corsets for ladies:		
287	Cotton or linen	Dozen	15 00
288	Silk	do	60 00
	Crackers:		
528	Common, without sugar or lard, diameter over 8 centimeters, gross weight	Kilogram	07
529	Same, diameter less than 8 centimeters, gross weight	do	30
530	All classes, prepared with sugar or lard, gross weight	do	50
772	Crockery, articles of, fine, with or without other materials, not elsewhere specified, gross weight	do	20
	Crystal:		
301	Fine articles, with or without other materials, not elsewhere specified, gross weight	do	50
305	Glass lanterns, gross weight	do	25
311	Plain glass, over 4 millimeters thick (to be valued like mirrors, with 50 per cent. discount), to be appraised.		
312	Plain glass, colored, frosted, or stained, gross weight	do	12
	Curtains:		
289	Cambric, gauze, lipen, or muslin, plain, worked or bordered	Pair	2 50
290	Imitation guipure, pointe, or tulle, bordered or "d'application"	do	5 00
	Curtain clasps:		
14	Cotton, medium grade, pairs	Dozen	2 50
15	Cotton, of all other classes, pairs	do	6 00
16	Wool, silk, mixed goods, or other material, pairs	do	24 00
	Damask linen:		
357	In cases, gross weight	Kilogram	1 65
358	In packages and bundles, gross weight	do	2 00
367	Dates, gross weight	do	35
1060	Doors and windows of wood, to be appraised.		
	Dry goods:		
1209	Napkins and table-cloths of linen damask, gross weight	do	2 50
1211	Table covers, linen or cotton mixed damask, $0.006 for every centimeter of width	Meter	.....
1212	Table covers, cloth, cashmere, flannel, linen or cotton mixed rep, $0.012 for every centimeter of width	do	.....
1213	Same, with silk ornaments, $0.02 for every centimeter of width	do	.....
1214	Table covers of woolen or cotton mixed velvet or jute, $0.015 for every centimeter of width	do	.....
884	Hollands or linen cambric, gross weight	Kilogram	07
	Fans:		
2	Palm-leaf	Dozen	40
3	Paper, slats, cardboard, or wood, with or without ornaments	do	2 00
4	Wood, plain or stained, slats smooth or carved, paper or plain cotton ground	do	1 00
5	Wood, varnished or painted, ribs smooth or carved, paper or plain cotton ground	do	2 50
6	Bone, sandalwood, ebony, cocoanut, rosewood, varnished, carved, or studded, paper or plain cotton ground	do	6 00
7	Wood, varnished or painted, ribs smooth or carved, silk or mixed ground	do	9 00
8	Bone, sandalwood, ebony, rosewood, cocoanut, gilded or carved, silk or mixed ground	do	15 00
9	Mother of pearl, ribs smooth, gilded, carved, or studded, paper ground	do	30 00
10	Same as No. 9; silk or mixed ground	do	40 00
11	Oriental mother of pearl, tortoise shell, or ivory, paper ground	do	60 00
12	Same as No. 11; silk or mixed ground	do	96 00

A.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 35 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Fans—Continued.		
13	Superfine with stones, silk or fine laces, to be appraised.		
1039	Feathers, all classes for hat ornaments, gross weight	Kilogram	$60 00
632	Figs, dried, gross weight	do	18
	Figures:		
450	Stamps, engravings, models, or maps (of all classes, except machine-made) on paper, gross weight	do	1 50
479	Fancy work for table ornaments of plaster of paris, crockery, earthenware, wood, metal, mother of pearl, alabaster, porcelain, clay or glass, with or without other materials, bulk	Cub. decim	25
480	Same, in cases with other goods, by bulk	do	40
85	Filberts, gross weight	Kilogram	10
262	Fireworks, Chinese, artificial, gross weight	do	37
	Fish:		
987	Dried, gross weight	do	17
988	In brine, in wooden vessels, gross weight	do	12
	Flower-pots:		
489	All classes, except of china, porcelain, glass, or crystal, to be appraised.		
	Flowers:		
490	Artificial, in branches, or any other ornaments, including packing-boxes, &c	do	12 00
491	Foot-muffs, of hide or other material	Dozen	9 00
	Frames:		
835	Of wood, gilded or varnished, for pictures, to be valued as mirrors, with 50 per cent. discount	One	
	Fringes of cotton:		
483	For dress-trimming, with or without beads, including packing-boxes, &c	Kilogram	2 00
484	Of cotton, with or without other material, for upholstering, including packing-boxes, &c	do	1 00
485	Of wool, for dress trimming, with or without beads or other material, including packing-boxes, &c	do	3 00
486	Of wool, for upholstering, without or with beads or other material, including packing boxes, &c	do	1 50
	Fruits:		
520	In water, rum, or their own juice, gross weight	do	30
521	Dried, not elsewhere specified, gross weight	do	10
	Furniture:		
868	Lounges, chairs, sofas or arm-chairs, of wood, with seat and back of same material, put together or in separate pieces, with or without pieces of iron, painted or varnished, gross weight	do	12
869	Same as No. 868, upholstered with cloth, leather, or imitation, gross weight	do	75
870	Same as No. 868, seat of grass hemp, or cane, wool, &c., gross weight	do	25
871	Same as No. 868, upholstered in white, made up or in separate pieces, with or without pieces of iron, plain, painted, or varnished, gross weight	do	55
872	Same as No. 868, of ordinary wood, as pine, fir, beach, and oak, not elsewhere specified, with or without mirrors or marbles, set up or detached, plain, painted, or varnished, gross weight	do	25
873	Same, of fine woods, as mahogany, cedar, rosewood, walnut, sandal-wood and the like, not elsewhere specified, with or without mirrors or marbles, plain, painted or varnished, made up or detached, including ordinary woods with trimmings of fine woods, gross weight		50
874	Gilded, inlaid with mother of pearl or with metallic ornaments, with or without mirrors or marbles, plain or upholstered, or cane-seated, made up or detached, gross weight		80
1000	Furs prepared for ornaments or coverings, to be appraised.		
829	Fur muffs for ladies, to be appraised.		
	Games:		
718	Chessmen of wood or bone	Dozen	18 00
719	Chessmen of ivory	do	120 00
720	Dice, of bone, shell, or ivory	do	60
721	Checker-boards, of wood	do	9 00
722	Dominos, of bone or wood (28 pieces)	do	6 00
723	Loto (lottery) of 48 cards, in cases of wood or cardboard	do	4 00
724	Billiard-tables with 12 cues, 4 balls, 1 marker (*see also* under Billiards)	One	220 00
725	Card-counters, bone, mother of pearl, or ivory	Hundred	2 00
100	Playing-cards, all kinds	Gross	16 00
	Glass (*see also* Crystal): Panes, varnished or treated with mercury, measurement shall be taken of the surface and valued according to the following scale:		
788	From 8,001 to 9,126 square centimeters	One	20 00
789	From 9,127 to 9,921 square centimeters	do	22 00
790	From 9,922 to 10,751 square centimeters	do	24 00
791	From 10,752 to 11,616 square centimeters	do	27 00
792	From 11,617 to 12,510 square centimeters	do	30 00
793	From 12,511 to 13,441 square centimeters	do	33 00

A.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 35 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Glass—Continued.		
794	From 13,442 to 14,406 square centimeters	One	$36 00
795	From 14,407 to 15,401 square centimeters	do	39 00
796	From 15,402 to 16,432 square centimeters	do	43 00
797	From 16,433 to 17,496 square centimeters	do	47 00
798	From 17,497 to 18,816 square centimeters	do	51 00
799	From 18,817 to 19,950 square centimeters	do	55 00
800	From 19,151 to 21,121 square centimeters	do	59 00
801	From 21,122 to 22,326 square centimeters	do	64 00
802	From 22,327 to 23,660 square centimeters	do	69 00
803	From 23,661 to 24,831 square centimeters	do	74 00
804	From 24,832 to 26,136 square centimeters	do	79 00
805	From 26,137 to 27,469 square centimeters	do	84 00
806	From 27,470 to 28,841 square centimeters	do	90 00
807	From 28,842 to 30,246 square centimeters	do	96 00
808	From 30,247 to 31,680 square centimeters	do	102 00
809	From 31,681 to 33,151 square centimeters	do	108 00
810	From 33,152 to 34,949 square centimeters	do	114 00
811	From 34,950 to 36,600 square centimeters	do	120 00
812	From 36,601 to 38,200 square centimeters	do	126 00
813	From 38,201 to 40,000 square centimeters	do	136 00
814	From 40,001 to 41,500 square centimeters	do	150 00
815	Glass, without mercury, over 4 millimeters thick, for show-windows, to be measured by the preceding scale, with a reduction of 50 per cent	do	
	Gloves:		
620	Cotton point, ordinary, gross weight	Kilogram	2 50
621	Lisle thread, gross weight	do	5 00
622	Of wool, with or without nap, gross weight	do	8 00
623	Woolen point (including packings)	do	5 00
624	Of fur (including packings)	do	30 00
889	Gold in pieces for dinner or tea service	Gram*	80
524	Gun cases of leather	Dozen	24 00
525	Revolver cases, of leather, japanned, or chamois, with or without belt	do	12 00
1048	Gunpowder for sportsmen	Kilogram	45
1261	Gun-wads, prepared, gross weight	do	90
1292	Game-bags, for sportsmen, hemp thread, net, or skin	Dozen	24 00
155	Hair, human, prepared or not	Kilogram	20 00
713	Hams, gross weight	do	30
	Handkerchiefs:		
913	Hemstitched	Dozen	2 50
914	Linen, with letters worked or embroidered, single point	do	6 00
915	Same as No. 914, double point or more	do	24 00
930	Cassimere	Kilogram	20 00
1264	Harness for carriages	One	50 00
	Hats:		
1222	Sailors' or workingmen's caps of baize or oiled cloth	Dozen	2 50
1223	Of caoutchouc	do	3 00
1224	Of horsehair, straw, cotton stuff, or cotton and wool mixture	do	6 00
1225	Caps of cloth or any kind of wool, silk, or mixture	do	8 00
1226	Caps, for children, cotton or linen, without silk ornaments	do	2 50
1227	Same, with silk ornaments	do	6 00
1228	Caps, for babes, linen, wool, or silk, resembling hats	do	12 00
1229	Caps, for babes, silk or mixed velvet, with or without ornaments	do	24 00
1232	Of silk or mixed plush, for soldiers or priests, complete or incomplete	One	5 00
1233	Same, with high or low crown, complete or untrimmed, with or without hat-boxes	do	2 50
1234	Of beaver or imitation, high crown, trimmed or not, with or without hat-boxes	do	4 00
1236	For men or boys, of cloth or any kind of wool or silk	Dozen	14 00
1237	For same, of linen or cotton	do	8 00
1239	Of wool, silk or fur, not trimmed nor adorned, for children and ladies	do	12 00
1241	All other classes for ladies or children, except of silk or mixed velvets, and those with laces or fine trimming	do	24 00
1242	Same for babes	do	12 00
1243	Silk or mixed velvets, or with laces and trimmings for ladies and children	One	7 00
1245	Straw, ordinary, gross weight	Kilogram	4 00
1246	Fine straw	do	8 00
1248	Straw, not elsewhere specified, untrimmed	Dozen	6 00
1249	Same, trimmed, for men and boys	do	8 00
	Hat boxes or cases:		
1277	Of cardboard	do	2 00
1278	Same, of cloth or skin	do	30 00
	Labels or tickets:		
1355	Paper, gilded or bronzed, plain or printed, in books or sheets, for drug bottles	Kilogram	18 00

*Gram=15.438 grains.

A.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 35 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Labels or tickets—Continued.		
1356	Of all other classes	Kilogram	$3 75
	Laces:		
386	Linen, ordinary and fair, gross weight	...do	10 00
387	Linen, fine, Chantilly, Duchess, Medici, English point, Valenciennes &c., including boxes	...do	60 00
	Lard:		
833	Of beef or hog, in tin cans, gross weight	...do	25
834	Same in barrels, gross weight	...do	20
345	Mantel pieces or stove tops, marble, gross weight	...do	20
	Masks:		
843	Varnished cardboard, all sizes	Dozen	1 00
844	Of wire, wax, or silk, all sizes	...do	6 00
494	Match-boxes, mother-of-pearl or ivory	...do	15 00
	Matches:		
495	Of wood, gross weight	Kilogram	20
496	Of wax, gross weight	...do	75
497	Of paper, gross weight	...do	07
271	Mattresses with springs	One	12 00
472	Mats, hemp or grass, with or without woolen boarders, less than 120 centimeters long	Dozen	18 00
749	Milk, preserved, pure or in simple sirup, gross weight	Kilogram	35
	Mirrors, best classes; square, wooden frame. Surface to be measured and appraised as per scale following:		
423	From 8,001 to 9,126 square centimeters	One	40 00
424	From 9,127 to 9,921 square centimeters	...do	44 00
425	From 9,922 to 10,751 square centimeters	...do	48 00
426	From 10,752 to 11,616 square centimeters	...do	54 00
427	From 11,617 to 12,510 square centimeters	...do	60 00
428	From 12,511 to 13,441 square centimeters	...do	66 00
429	From 13,442 to 14,406 square centimeters	...do	72 00
430	From 14,407 to 15,401 square centimeters	...do	78 00
431	From 15,402 to 16,432 square centimeters	...do	86 00
432	From 16,433 to 17,496 square centimeters	...do	94 00
433	From 17,497 to 18,816 square centimeters	...do	102 00
434	From 18,817 to 19,950 square centimeters	...do	110 00
435	From 19,951 to 21,121 square centimeters	...do	118 00
436	From 21,122 to 22,326 square centimeters	...do	128 00
437	From 22,327 to 23,660 square centimeters	...do	138 00
348	From 23,661 to 24,831 square centimeters	...do	148 00
439	From 24,832 to 26,136 square centimeters	...do	158 00
440	From 26,137 to 27,469 square centimeters	...do	168 00
441	From 27,470 to 28,841 square centimeters	...do	180 00
442	From 28,842 to 30,246 square centimeters	...do	192 00
443	From 30,247 to 31,680 square centimeters	...do	204 00
444	From 31,681 to 33,151 square centimeters	...do	216 00
445	From 33,152 to 34,949 square centimeters	...do	228 00
446	Mirrors, oval or elliptical, wood frame, to be valued by the preceding scale with an increase of 25 per cent., to be appraised.		
863	Mosaics of wood, gross weight	Kilogram	30
	Musical instruments:		
657	Violin bows	Dozen	5 00
658	Cello bows	...do	12 00
659	Mouth-pieces, wood or metal	...do	60
660	Accordeons, up to 22 centimeters long	...do	4 00
661	Accordeons, up to 27 centimeters long	...do	9 00
662	Accordeons, up to 32 centimeters long	...do	15 00
663	Accordeons, more than 32 centimeters long, plain or ornamented	...do	36 00
664	Harmonium, up to 4 octaves	...do	30 00
665	Harmonium, double-pedal, key-board, 4 octaves	...do	50 00
666	All mouth instruments of metal for bands, except cornets and clarions	One	10 00
667	Bass drums for bands	...do	12 00
668	Regimental drums	...do	8 00
671	Music boxes, with crank, less than 7 centimeters long	...do	1 00
672	Same, with metal cylinder, 8 to 14 centimeters long	...do	2 50
673	Same, 15 to 30 centimeters long	...do	10 00
674	Same, 31 to 41 centimeters long	...do	16 00
675	Same, 42 to 51 centimeters long	...do	20 00
676	Same, over 51 centimeters long, to be appraised.		
677	Organ-pipes	...do	10 00
678	Cornets and clarions for troops	...do	3 00
679	Clarionets (requintos)	...do	10 00
681	Orchestral bells (chinescos)	...do	10 00
682	Flutes, of wood, one key	...do	1 00
683	Same, up to five keys	...do	2 00
684	Same, of more than 5 keys	...do	12 00
685	Guitars, ordinary, of white wood	Dozen	15 00
686	Same, all other classes	One	3 00
687	Metronomes	...do	3 00
688	Small flutes (octavines) wood	...do	1 00

.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 35 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Musical instruments—Continued.		
689	Harmonic organs, 1 register, 4 octaves	One	$35 00
690	Same, to 5 registers, 5 octaves	do	50 00
691	Same, to 11 registers, 5 octaves	do	85 00
692	Same, to 14 registers, 5 octaves	do	125 00
693	Same, to 18 registers, 5 octaves	do	150 00
694	Same, up to 21 registers, 5 octaves	do	225 00
695	Same, more than 21 registers, to be appraised.		
696	Hand-organs	do	60 00
697	Timbrels for band	do	2 00
699	Pianos, horizontal or long, with legs; of any wood or woods, complete or incomplete, put together or detached, with or without pedestals, up to 2 meters long	do	350 00
700	Same, over two meters long	do	600 00
701	Same, upright, otherwise same as No. 699	do	225 00
702	Fifes	Dozen	2 00
703	Cymbals for bands	Pair	10 00
704	Drums, with tightening cords or screws	One	8 00
706	Same, for orchestra (pair?)	do	100 00
707	Triangles	do	1 50
708	Violins, without case, with bow or not	do	8 00
709	Counterbass, without case, with bow or not	do	15 00
710	Cellos, without case, with bow or not	do	10 00
398	Twisted strings for instruments	Kilogram	6 00
316	Cat-gut for strings for instruments, gross weight	do	9 50
885	Orders, accounts, policies, invoices, &c., on cotton paper, gross weight	do	1 00
892	Oysters in water, or tin, glass, or china packing, gross weight	do	25
140	Pack-thread, white or unbleached linen, in boxes, gross weight	do	2 20
141	Same, in bundles or packages, gross weight	do	2 65
315	Paintings in oil, per square decimeter, including frame	Sq. decimeter	30
128	Paper bags, for packing, gilded or plated, gross weight	Kilogram	80
	Paper:		
758	Packages, for cigarettes, gross weight	do	1 25
931	Brown, for wrapping, gross weight	do	14
947	Of cotton, for cigarettes, gross weight	do	40
953	For rooms, fire-gilded, striped, or plated, all classes, gross weight	do	1 00
955	For rooms, common gilded, gross weight	do	45
370	Peaches, dried, gross weight	do	20
	Perfumery:		
981	Florida water, Kananga, Duchess, Divine, or Celestial, gross weight	do	30
982	Ordinary toilet soap, without wrapping, gross weight	do	40
983	Soap, all other classes, not elsewhere specified, and toilet soap with wrapping, gross weight	do	75
498	Photographs, all classes, without frame, gross weight	do	4 00
396	Pickles, of all kinds of garden produce, in water, vinegar, or sauce; case of glass, crockery, or earthenware, gross weight	do	20
397	Same, in barrels	do	10
391	Plaitings, gauze or silk tulle, with laces, &c., less than 8 centimeters wide	Meter	25
1054	Porcelains, articles, painted or gilded, with or without other materials, not elsewhere specified, in barrels or hogsheads, gross weight	Kilogram	15
1055	Same, in cases and other packages, gross weight	do	20
1324	Pork, salt, gross weight	do	20
1058	Portmonnales, of common metals, plated or gilded, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or imitations	Dozen	18 00
274	Preserves of all classes for food, not specified, gross weight	Kilogram	60
969	Raisins, gross weight	do	20
	Saddles:		
1298	For ladies, with or without furniture	One	24 00
1299	For men or boys, with or without furniture	do	16 00
1199	Salmon or other fish; vessel tin, glass or clay, gross weight	Kilogram	25
1201	Sardines preserved and prepared in oil, gross weight	do	37
1200	Sauces of all kinds gross weight	do	30
1197	Sausages of all classes, gross weight	do	60
322	Skins, otter, for ladies' wear, and trimmings	Dozen	120 00
	Statues:		
452	Clay or earth, including packing-boxes, &c	Cubic decim.	06
453	Marble, gross weight	Kilogram	20
454	All other classes, to be appraised.		
60	Stomach bitters, gross weight	do	25
	Sugar:		
89	Refined, loaf, lump, or crushed; dry or moist; from whatever country	Quintal	28 00
90	White (*e. g.*, Rosa Emilia), crushed or lump; moist or dry; 80.434 per cent	do	18 50
91	Granulated, first product, moist or dry; 60.869 per cent	do	14 00
92	Granulated, second product, moist or dry; 45.652 per cent	do	10 50
93	Nos. 20, 19, 18, 17, Dutch chamber, moist or dry; 70.434 per cent	do	16 20
94	Nos. 16, 15, 14, 13, Dutch chamber, moist or dry; 58.695 per cent	do	13 50
95	Nos. 12, 11, 10, 9, Dutch chamber, moist or dry; 45.652 per cent	do	10 50
96	Nos. 8 to 1, Dutch chamber, moist or dry; 37.826 per cent	do	8 70
336	Coarse, in small cakes	do	8 70

A.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 35 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Sugar—Continued.		
337	Coarse, in large cakes, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 10
714	Sirup of all classes except medicines, gross weight	do	30
880	Sweetmeats in sirup, crystals, or confections, gross weight	do	50
841	Tiles or tablets, marble or jasper, polished, all sizes, gross weight	do	15
842	Same, as monuments or bas reliefs, with or without ornaments, girdles, or figures, not elsewhere specified, gross weight	do	20
	Tobacco pipes:		
1025	Coarse clay, gross weight	do	15
1026	Of wood or fine clay, with or without other material, including boxes, &c	do	70
1027	Meerschaum or chip, including boxes, &c	do	40 00
202	Tortoise shell, articles not specified	Gram	08
726	Toys, wax, rubber, tin, wood, lead, card-board, crockery, or plaster of Paris, not specified, gross weight	Kilogram	50
	Traveling bags:		
1294	Skin, canvas, rubber, &c., not valises	One	1 50
1295	Valises	do	3 00
	Trimmings:		
962	Cords, braid, straw ornaments, including boxes, &c	Kilogram	6 60
	Falsified metals, gilded or plated, with or without cotton, linen, or silk mixture, including boxes, &c	do	5 00
294	Truffles, gross weight	do	1 00
	Trunks or valises:		
1267	Wood or card-board, paper, tin, canvas or sheep lining, up to 75 centimeters long	One	3 00
1268	Same, over 75 centimeters long	do	4 50
1269	Wood, covered with horse, pig, or cow skin, or imitations, up to 75 centimeters long	do	7 00
1270	Same, over 75 centimeters long	do	10 00
1271	From China, in set of two trunks	Set	15 00
1272	Same, in set of three trunks	do	18 00
1273	Same, in set of four trunks	do	30 00
1274	Same, in set of five trunks	do	35 00

b. SILK GOODS.

	Articles of silk:		
1366	With borders, not specified, including packings	Kilogram	40 00
1367	Same as No. 1366, without borders	do	30 00
	Brocade:		
1369	With silver thread, with or without gilding, $0.10 for each centimeter of width	Meter	.....
1370	With ordinary metallic thread, $0.04 per centimeter of width	do	.....
1371	With cotton mixture, $0.03 per centimeter wide	do	.....
1400	Caps, silk or silk mixed	Kilogram	80 00
1364	Clasps, silk with body of metal, by pairs	Dozen	72 00
1383	Collarets, silk gauze, tulle, or crape	Kilogram	60 00
1392	Corded silk for embroidering, gross weight	do	50 00
1387	Crape (thread) in pieces, including packings	do	20 00
	Damask:		
1384	Brocatel, rep or raw silk for furniture, &c., including packings	do	24 00
1385	With cotton or wool mixture for furniture, including packings, &c	do	15 00
1402	Gloves and mitts, silk or mixed goods, plain, worked, or edged	do	80 00
	Kerchiefs:		
1410	Thread silk, bordered, including packings	do	40 00
1411	Thread silk, not bordered, including packings	do	20 00
1412	For hand or neck, all other classes of silk except floss silk, including packings	do	25 00
1413	Floss silk, including packings	do	15 00
1414	Silk and cotton mixed, including packings	do	10 00
1415	Black, of Chinese silk, inferior quality for sailors' cravats	Dozen	3 00
1416	Of gros, pekin, serge or taffety of silk, plain or ornamented, all sizes, including packings	Kilogram	80 00
1417	Shawls, veils, scallops, &c., of gauze, grenadine, levantine, tulle, or any thin silk stuff, plain or worked, including packings	do	50 00
1386	Laces or silk guipures, or of mixed goods, plain or ornamented	do	25 00
	Mantos:		
1407	Thread silk, edged, including packings, &c	do	40 00
1408	Same, not edged, including packings	do	20 00
1368	Purses for money, silk point	Dozen	2 25
	Ribbons:		
1375	All widths, plain silk, including packings	Kilogram	7 00
1376	Of gros, mohair, or raw silk, for modistes, plain, edged, or worked, including packings	do	18 00
1378	Transparent silk, crêpe, gauze, tulle, &c., plain, fretted, edged, or worked, including packings	do	30 00
1380	Of velvet or velveteen, plain or flowered, including packings	do	25 00
1388	Of silk-thread crêpe, including packings	do	20 00
1389	Of silk point, gross weight	do	10 00
1425	Cord, twist, fringes, flounces, braid, &c., with or without beads or metal, or other material for dress ornaments, including packings	do	14 00

A.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 35 *per cent.*—Continued.

b. SILK GOODS.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Ribbons—Continued.		
1426	Cord, twist, fringes, flounces, braid, &c., with or without beads or metal, or other material for upholstering furniture, including packings	Kilogram	$6 00
1429	Sewing silk or embroidery, in skeins, including packings	do	15 00
1430	Sewing silk or embroidery, on spools, including packings	do	7 00
	Silk stuff:		
1398	All classes, plain or worked, single or double (except thin goods, of crape, plush, velvet, &c.), including packages, &c	do	24 00
1397	Crape, gauze, tulle, point grenadine, thread, &c., plain or worked by machine	do	60 00
1398	Of raw silk, including packings, &c	do	15 00
1374	Shirts and drawers: Silk point or mixed goods	Dozen	30 00
	Stockings:		
1373	For gentlemen	Kilogram	40 00
1409	Ladies, &c., all classes	do	50 00
1422	Sunshades, handle of tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, or ivory	Dozen	72 00
1419	Umbrellas, handles same as No. 1422	do	60 00
1432	Velvet plush with or without cotton mixture, plain or flowered, including packings	Kilogram	30 00
	c. HARDWARE, METALS, ETC.		
1499	Baths (shower) of brass, painted or tinned	One	25 00
1500	Of brass, painted or tinned, from 91 to 114 centimeters long at the base	do	6 00
1501	Same as 1500, over 114 centimeters long at base	do	12 00
1502	Sitz; brass, painted or tinned	do	6 00
1503	Sponge; brass, painted or tinned	do	4 00
	Beds and cradles:		
1573	Iron, with or without bronze ornaments, gross weight	Kilogram	15
1574	Of bronze, with pieces of iron, gross weight	do	45
1575	Of bronze, without pieces of iron, gross weight	do	80
1550	Bells of metal for doors, with or without fixtures, gross weight	do	1 00
1598	Bitts of iron, wrought or cast, for horses, with or without bosses, gross weight	do	30
1690	Buckles of plated metal, gross weight	do	1 50
1773	Cages, iron or bronze wire, gross weight	do	60
	Carriage trimmings:		
1511	Tips of iron for the ends of axles, gross weight	do	15
1640	Iron axles tipped with bronze, gross weight	do	15
1661	Side lights, glass, with tin or brass	do	1 00
1662	Side lights, plated, gilded or nickeled, gross weight	do	3 00
	Clocks:		
1857	Frame of wood, iron, or brass, or metal nickeled	One	04
1858	Frame of wood, with marble pedestal or gilded metal. To be appraised.		
1611	Cornices of bronze, gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
1648	Enamel or tinsel; thin brass leaves, gross weight	do	2 75
1667	Fencing foils	Pair	2 00
1673	Flasks (pocket) for liquors; glass with covering of straw, leather, or metal	Dozen	6 00
1849	Grating iron; for balconies, gardens, &c., gross weight	Kilogram	10
	Guns:		
1561	Carbines and rifles; all classes, gross weight	do	5 00
1562	Pasteboard cartridges, empty, gross weight	do	70
1563	Pasteboard cartridges, charged, gross weight	do	50
1564	Metallic cartridges, empty, gross wtight	do	1 50
1565	Metallic cartridges, charged, gross weight	do	1 00
1644	Shotguns, single barreled, gross weight	do	50
1645	Shotguns, double barreled, gross weight	do	1 50
1677	Percussion caps, gross weight	do	2 00
1811	Shot for sportsmen, gross weight	do	12
1812	Shot pouches, with or without metal top, gross weight	Dozen	5 00
1830	Pistols and revolvers, all classes, gross weight	Kilogram	7 00
1838	Powder horns for sportsmen; horn, hide, or metal	Dozen	6 00
1843	Daggers, with or without sheath, gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
1543	Heaters, for bath; tin, cylindrical	One	4 00
1571	Houses, iron or wood. To be appraised.		
1775	Jewelry, false, not specified, with or without pearls, glass, &c., gross weight	Kilogram	5 00
1409	Opera glasses, brass, with or without case	One	4 00
1470	Composition, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory or imitation	do	7 00
1613	Penknives, all classes, gross weight	Kilogram	2 50
1481	Plated metal articles, not specified, gross weight	do	3 00
1784	Punch-bowls of wood, with or without pieces of crystal or glass	One	20 00
1540	Safes for money, iron, gross weight	Kilogram	12
1541	Fire-proof, gross weight	do	24
1831	Silver, made up, gilded or plain, in services or single articles, including packings	do	80 00

A.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 35 *per cent.*—Continued.

c. HARDWARE, METALS, ETC.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
1653	Spurs of plated metal, gross weight	Kilogram	1 50
1632	Stoves, &c., of bronze, gross weight	do	1 00
1668	Swords, rapiers, sabers, tipped with white or yellow metal, for officers	One	8 00
1867	Sabers, with or without sheath, for cavalry or boarding sabers, gross weight	Kilogram	60
1477	Staples of metal, plated, gross weight	do	1 50
1498	Trays, pasteboard or composition, gross weight	do	70
1782	Tin articles, not elsewhere specified, gross weight	do	50
1881	Wash-tubs, plain or painted, up to 65 centimeters diameter	Dozen	3 00

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 25 *per cent.*

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

29	Achiote (a spice), gross weight	Kilogram	40
87	Advertisements and catalogues of merchandise, gross weight	do	1 00
371	Alembics, porcelain, stone, or composition, capacity not over 23 liters	One	5 00
	Almonds:		
53	Unshelled, bitter or sweet, gross weight	do	12
54	Shelled, bitter or sweet, gross weight	do	30
986	Areometers, for weighing liquids	Dozen	3 00
	Bags, paper:		
127	For packing, plain or painted, gross weight	Kilogram	27
128	Ordinary, in imitation of gilded or plated, with or without printing, gross weight	do	80
1297	Bags of leather, for children's school-books, or of canvas or oilskin	Dozen	5 00
126	Balls (children's marbles) of china, gross weight	Kilogram	27
122	Bank notes, gross weight	do	14 00
717	Bank drafts, checks, letters of credit, gross weight	do	2 50
	Barley:		
226	Pearl, gross weight	do	12
227	Common, gross weight	do	03
	Barrels:		
110	New, put together or detached, for liquids	Liter	02
111	Second-hand	do	01
519	Beans, gross weight	Kilogram	04
	Bed coverlets:		
265	Of cotton, in cases, gross weight	do	80
266	Of cotton, in packages, gross weight	do	1 00
267	Of woolen and cotton mixed damask, cases	Dozen	16 00
268	Same, in packages	do	30 00
269	Of Vicuña or Guanaco skin	One	25 00
	Beef:		
203	Salt, or salt pork, gross weight	Kilogram	12
313	Jerked, gross weight	do	25
752	Beefs' tongues, dry or in brine, gross weight	do	20
	Belts:		
255	Japanned or ordinary leather, for children	Dozen	1 00
256	Of leather, for swords, rapiers, sabers, metal clasps	do	36 00
257	Of silk, for swords, &c	One	6 00
286	Belting for machinery, straps of leather for, gross weight	Kilogram	1 50
	Blankets:		
507	Cotton, in cases, gross weight	do	55
508	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	67
509	With silk binding, in cases, gross weight	do	65
510	With silk binding, in packages, gross weight	do	80
511	Woolen and cotton or jute mixture, not better than sample 3, in cases, gross weight	do	48
512	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	60
513	All other classes, in cases, gross weight	do	1 20
514	All other classes, in packages, gross weight	do	1 50
515	Woolen, inferior class, in cases, gross weight	do	1 10
516	Woolen, inferior class, in packages, gross weight	do	1 40
517	Woolen, all other classes, in cases, gross weight	do	1 95
518	Woolen, all other classes, in packages, gross weight	do	2 25
134	Bottles, clay, for water, with or without saucers, up to 30 centimeters high	Dozen	5 00
1062	Bracelets of rubber or cocoa-nuts, gross weight	Kilogram	3 50
	Bricks or tiles:		
734	Jasper or marble, unpolished, gross weight	do	02
737	Bath or Bristol, gross weight	do	04
738	Ordinary, for building	Hundred	1 25
235	Bristles (hogs'), for shoemakers, gross weight	Kilogram	7 00
405	Brooms, with or without handles	Dozen	3 00
	Brushes:		
151	For shaving	do	3 00
152	For printing presses	do	3 00

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 25 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Brushes—Continued.		
230	For shoes	Dozen	1 00
231	For hair, table, clothing, or hat, ordinary and medium	do	4 00
232	For hair, table, clothing, or hat, fine	do	9 00
233	For teeth and nails	do	1 25
	Bunting:		
743	Woolen, for flags, in cases, gross weight	Kilogram	1 75
744	For flags, in packages, gross weight	do	2 20
	Buttons:		
136	Of china, porcelain, or glass, gross weight	do	80
127	Of whalebone, rubber, horn, wood, bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, papier maché, or composition, gross weight	do	1 60
138	Of ordinary metal (except studs, &c.), gross weight	do	1 60
139	All other classes not specified, gross weight	do	2 00
	Blacking:		
119	Of copper or bronze water, for harnesses, in common bottles	Dozen	2 00
120	In wood or tin boxes, for shoes, gross weight	Kilogram	18
121	In earthenware jars, for shoes, gross weight	do	10
224	Caçao shells, gross weight	do	06
169	Calf-skin, tops, half tops, and gaiters, for boots and shoes	do	7 00
58	Canary seed, gross weight	do	08
613	Caps of cotton point, gross weight	do	2 50
	Candles:		
893	Cotton wicks for, in cases, gross weight	do	40
894	Same in packages, gross weight	do	50
1341	Suet, gross weight	do	35
	Canvas:		
769	Linen or cotton for ships' sails, No. 7 and over, gross weight	do	70
770	Hemp or jute, for ships' sails, No. 7 and over, gross weight	do	60
198	Caramel (to color brandy)	Liter	40
201	Carbon, in crayons for drawing	Gross	75
	Cards:		
1302	Visiting, gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
1303	For photographs, gross weight	do	50
1304	Fancy, for salutations, gross weight	do	5 00
1305	Card-cases, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, or imitations	One	4 00
	Card-board:		
933	Oiled, for card presses, by leaves	Hundred	3 00
21	Ordinary, drab color, gross weight	Kilogram	09
213	Tarred, for roofing, gross weight	do	10
215	Fine, for visiting cards, gross weight	do	80
216	Fine, for photographs, engraving, &c., gross weight	do	25
217	Perforated, for embroidery, gross weight	do	1 00
	Card cases:		
210	Ordinary leather, stuff, paper, or their imitations	Dozen	1 50
211	Russia leather or imitation	do	24 00
526	Cases, straw, for packing bottles or flasks, gross weight	Kilogram	4
112	Casks, wood, up to 12 liters capacity	Dozen	5 00
	Carpets:		
989	Straw, from Peru, Guatemala, Manila, gross weight	Kilogram	25
990	Of hemp, jute, or cocoa fiber, gross weight	do	45
1323	Chalk for schools, tailors, billiard cues, including packages	do	20
200	Charcoal, in pieces, for kitchen, gross weight	do	2
474	Checks, of rubber, gross weight	do	5 00
159	Chests for tea, of china, wood, japanned or ornamented, up to 30 centimeters long	One	2 00
28	Chicory, ground, gross weight	Kilogram	30
	Chocolate:		
156	With or without shells, gross weight	do	20
157	Ground or powdered, gross weight	do	40
	Cinnamon:		
194	Whole, gross weight	do	80
195	Ground (cassia), gross weight	do	1 00
845	Clay, whitening or white lead, in small cakes, gross weight	do	8
258	Cloves, gross weight	do	60
259	Cloves, ground, gross weight	do	75
	Combs:		
971	Of wood, gross weight	do	1 50
972	Of horn, bone, rubber, &c., gross weight	do	2 50
974	Of imitation ivory, including packages	do	10 00
976	For ladies' hair, of composition, paste, horn, bone, gum, or rubber, plain, carved, or worked, simple or with other material, gross weight	do	3 00
	Cords:		
280	Cotton, for corsets or window shades, gross weight	do	1 50
281	Hemp or linen, with or without cotton mixture, or jute for corsets or window-shades, gross weight	do	2 50
282	Cotton, linen, or leather for shoes, gross weight	do	2 00
283	Braids or galloons, of cotton and rubber, gross weight	do	3 50
284	Same, of silk and rubber, gross weight	do	8 00

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of 25 per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
715	Cordage, hemp, white or tarred, over 21 millimeters in circumference, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 27
278	Cork, in sheets, gross weight	do	20
285	Cornices, of wood, varnished, painted, or gilded, for window curtains, gross weight	do	30
351	Corn-meal, gross weight	do	15
	Cotton (see also under Dry-goods):		
635	Thread, in clews, hanks, or skeins, &c., for sewing, marking, embroidering, &c., gross weight	do	70
636	Thread, in spools, for marking, embroidering, &c., gross weight	do	1 30
637	Ends and ravelings, for cleaning machines, gross weight	do	20
293	Crêpe, of wool, 50 to 60 centimeters wide	Meter	25
771	Crockery, or clay, articles of, not specified, ordinary to medium	Kilogram	10
272	Cumin seed, gross weight	do	25
56	Cushions, small, of leather, for gilders	Dozen	4 00
1052	Curry powder (spice), gross weight	Kilogram	45
	Dry goods:		
220	Cashmere of wool and cotton mixture, all classes, 60 to 75 centimeters wide	Meter	40
221	Same, double width	do	80
222	Cashmere of wool, all quantities, 60 to 75 centimeters wide	do	1 00
223	Same, double width	do	2 00
849	Cashmere and merinoes of wool, cases, gross weight	Kilogram	3 45
850	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	4 30
851	Cashmere and merinoes of wool and cotton mixture, in cases, gross weight	do	1 70
852	Same as No. 851, in packages, gross weight	do	2 10
50	Cotton, prepared for lining of garments, with or without cotton cloth, gross weight	do	70
51	Same, with raw silk	do	8 00
291	Marseilles or duck, ordinary, for vests, to 65 centimeters wide	Meter	12
292	Piqué, quilted or half-quilted, for vests, to 70 centimeters wide	do	50
544	Cotton and rubber waterproof cloth for infants' wraps, &c., $0.01 per centimeter wide	do	01
545	Cotton cloth, called "lienzo," white, plain, all qualities, in cases, gross weight	Kilogram	1 10
546	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	90
547	Cloth, called "coton," twilled, cases	do	65
548	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	80
549	Cotton cloth, unbleached, twilled, called "tocuyo," in cases, gross weight	do	60
550	Same in packages, gross weight	do	75
551	Cotton cloth, unbleached, plain, simple, in cases, gross weight	do	55
552	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	70
554	Cotton cloth, ticking, blue tocuyo, rayadillo, pepper and salt, cases, gross weight	do	58
555	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	72
556	Cotton cloth, especially for pantaloons, plain, twilled, or faced, cases, gross weight	do	75
557	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	92
560	Cotton goods, worked or printed, for bookbinders, $0.002 per centimeter wide	Meter	.....
561	Cotton goods for bath towels and sheets, in cases, gross weight	Kilogram	90
562	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 10
563	Cotton muslin for curtains, plain, worked, or edged with imitation guipure point, $0.004 per centimeter wide	Meter	.....
564	Cotton cloths for mantos, in cases, gross weight	Kilogram	75
565	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	90
570	Cotton goods, thin, barége, gauze, muslin, grenadine, lawn, organdi, hollands, tarleton, white or colored, plain or worked, in cases, gross weight	do	1 40
571	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 70
572	Same, with woolen figures or edging, in cases, gross weight	do	1 55
573	Same as No. 572, in packages, gross weight	do	1 85
574	Same, with silk figures or edging, in cases, gross weight	do	1 75
575	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	2 05
576	Cotton goods for dresses, all classes, not specified, in cases, gross weight	do	1 05
577	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 25
578	Cotton goods, with woolen figures, or edging, in cases, gross weight	do	1 15
579	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 35
580	Cotton goods, with silk figures or edging, in cases, gross weight	do	1 50
581	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 70
904	Cotton towels, in cases, gross weight	do	70
905	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	85
910	Cotton handkerchiefs, without lace edging, in cases, gross weight	do	1 30
911	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 55
916	Cotton kerchiefs, for mufflers, in cases, gross weight	do	1 20
917	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 45

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 25 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Dry-goods—Continued.		
918	Cotton kerchiefs, with silk fringe or edging, in cases, gross weight	Kilogram	$1 45
919	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 70
967	Cotton trimming, with or without beads, for dress goods, in fringes, balls, cards, braid, edging, frills, &c., including boxes, &c	do	2 50
968	Same, for upholstering, with body of other material, including boxes	do	1 25
1028	Cotton piqué, for children's dresses, in cases, gross weight	do	1 10
1029	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 35
1063	Cotton point or tulle, plain or worked, $0.015 per centimeter of width	Meter	.....
1065	Cotton prints, percales, brilliantines, cretonnes, ginghams, percalines, and oxfords, plain, worked, or twilled, for linings, curtains, and upholstering, all classes, in cases, gross weight	Kilogram	1 20
1066	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 45
1331	Cotton braid, for edging of garments, including packages	do	1 50
353	Damask, cotton, colored, in cases, gross weight	do	1 40
354	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 70
355	Damask cotton, white, in cases, gross weight	do	1 00
356	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 25
359	Damask, linen and cotton mixed, in cases, gross weight	do	1 65
360	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	2 00
361	Damask, woolen and cotton mixed, in cases, gross weight	do	1 50
362	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 80
363	Damask, woolen, in cases, gross weight	do	1 90
364	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	2 20
365	Damask, woolen and silk (or with cotton mixture), for furniture, in cases, gross weight	do	5 30
366	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	5 60
347	Dress lining, linen or with cotton mixed, in cases, gross weight	do	1 25
348	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 50
349	Dress lining, linen and cotton silesia, in cases, gross weight	do	90
350	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 05
376	Linen, drill or with cotton or jute mixture, in cases, gross weight	do	80
377	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 00
534	Linen cloth (or linen and cotton mixture), called crea, osnaburg, silesia, &c., not elsewhere specified, in cases, gross weight	do	90
535	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 10
536	Linen cloth for ladies' and children's dresses, in cases, gross weight	do	1 25
537	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 50
538	Linen cloth, with silk edging, in cases, gross weight	do	1 50
539	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 75
540	Linen for dress lining, in cases, gross weight	do	80
541	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	95
542	Linen called ticking, in cases, gross weight	do	90
543	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 10
906	Linen towels (or cotton mixed), in cases, gross weight	do	1 50
907	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 80
908	Linen, Italian, with netted edging, in cases, gross weight	do	2 50
909	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	2 80
912	Linen handkerchiefs (or cotton mixed), unhemmed	Dozen	2 50
558	Mixed goods, faced, &c., for trousers, in cases, gross weight	Kilogram	95
559	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 25
566	Mixed goods, for mantos, in cases, gross weight	do	2 15
567	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	2 60
586	Mixed goods for dresses, all classes, not elsewhere specified, in cases, gross weight	do	1 45
587	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	1 75
588	Mixed goods for dresses, with silk figures or edging, in cases, gross weight	do	2 30
589	Same in packages, gross weight	do	2 60
920	Mixed goods (wool and cotton) kerchiefs for mufflers, cases, gross weight	do	1 75
921	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	2 10
922	Mixed goods, with silk fringes, edging, &c., in cases, gross weight	do	2 00
923	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	2 35
902	Mixed goods for trousers, coat, &c., 127 to 157 centimeters in width	Meter	80
1330	Mixed goods, braid for edging garments, including packages	Kilogram	2 50
568	Woolens, cloth for mantos, in cases, gross weight	do	2 45
569	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	2 90
590	Woolen stuffs, thin, called barége, grenadine, &c., in cases, gross weight	do	1 70
591	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	2 00
592	Woolen stuffs with silk mixture, figures or threads, in cases, gross weight	do	2 50
593	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	2 80
594	Woolen goods for dresses, not elsewhere specified, all classes, in cases, gross weight	do	2 80
595	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	3 10
596	Woolen goods with silk mixture, figures or threads, in cases, gross weight	do	4 15
597	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	4 45

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of 25 per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Dry-goods—Continued.		
598	Woolen goods, or with cotton or jute mixture, plain, worked, or twilled, for upholstering, $0.009 per centimeter wide	Meter	
599	Same, with silk, $0.015 per centimeter wide	...do	
901	Woolen cloth, ordinary, from 127 to 157 centimeters wide	...do	$0 60
903	Woolen cloth, for trousers, coat, &c., from 127 to 157 centimeters wide	...do	2 50
965	Woolen trimmings, with or without beads, for dress goods, in fringes, balls, cords, braid, edging, &c., including packings	Kilogram	4 50
966	Woolen trimmings, with body of other material, for upholstering, including packings	...do	2 25
1307	Woolen point goods, including packings	...do	4 00
1308	Same, with silk, including packings	...do	7 00
1309	Goods of cotton net point or crochet, including packages	...do	3 50
1310	Goods of linen net point or crochet, including packages	...do	8 00
582	Mixed goods for dresses, barége, grenadine, &c., in cases, gross weight	...do	1 50
583	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	...do	1 80
584	Same, with silk figures or threads, in cases, gross weight	...do	1 90
585	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	...do	2 20
1311	Cotton velvet and plush for dress goods, gross weight	...do	2 00
1312	Woolen or cotton mixed plush for dress goods, gross weight	...do	5 00
373	Dynamite, gross weight	...do	80
383	Elastic for gaiters, gross weight	...do	2 50
1215	Envelopes of paper, plain or lined, for note or letter paper, &c., gross weight	...do	50
	Epaulets:		
340	Copper thread, gilded or plated	Pair	16 00
341	Silk stuff, with copper thread, as No. 340	...do	4 00
342	Woolen stuff	...do	1 50
615	Fat, animal, in tin cases, gross weight	Kilogram	25
616	Same, in wooden cases, gross weight	...do	18
618	Same, impure, from ship's kitchens, gross weight	...do	12
1043	Feathers, for pillows, gross weight	...do	4 00
1046	Feather dusters, or foxtails, or imitation	Dozen	6 00
1044	Feathers of the ostrich, natural, for dusters, gross weight	Kilogram	1 50
	Felt, of wool:		
477	For saddle sweat cloths, $0.02 per centimeter wide	Meter	
478	For piano hammers, $0.04 per centimeter wide	...do	
988	Fish in brine, in wooden vessels, gross weight	Kilogram	12
500	Flannel, of cotton, in cases, gross weight	...do	75
501	Same in packages, gross weight	...do	95
502	Flannel, of wool and cotton mixture, in cases, gross weight	...do	1 40
503	Same, in packages, gross weight	...do	1 70
504	Flannel, of wool, in cases, gross weight	...do	2 40
505	Same, in packages, gross weight	...do	2 70
506	Fringes, or ribbons of wool, with cotton or silk mixture, for upholstering carriages, worked, to 8 centimeters wide	Meter	25
406	Fruit essences for pastry, gross weight	Kilogram	2 00
773	Glass panes, varnished or treated with mercury, measurements shall be taken of the surface and valued according to the following scale:		
774	From 726 to 1,120 square centimeters	Dozen	7 00
775	From 1,121 to 1,734 square centimeters	...do	14 00
776	From 1,735 to 2,090 square centimeters	...do	24 00
777	From 2,091 to 2,480 square centimeters	One	3 00
778	From 2,481 to 2,904 square centimeters	...do	4 00
779	From 2,905 to 3,360 square centimeters	...do	5 00
780	From 3,361 to 3,850 square centimeters	...do	6 00
781	From 3,851 to 4,374 square centimeters	...do	7 00
782	From 4,375 to 4,929 square centimeters	...do	8 00
783	From 4,930 to 5,520 square centimeters	...do	10 00
784	From 5,521 to 6,144 square centimeters	...do	12 00
785	From 6,145 to 6,936 square centimeters	...do	14 00
786	From 6,937 to 7,631 square centimeters	...do	16 00
787	From 7,632 to 8,000 square centimeters	...do	18 00
	Glassware:		
299	Hollow glass articles, all classes not specified elsewhere, with or without other materials, gross weight	Kilogram	10
300	Of ordinary cut glass, called half-crystal, not specified, with or without other materials, gross weight	...do	25
303	Demijohns up to 19 liters capacity	One	30
304	Funnels, syringes, breast tubes, bosom shields, &c., with or without other materials, gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
306	Tubes of glass, for homeopathic medicines, with or without cork tops, gross weight	...do	2 25
307	Tubes for lamps, gross weight	...do	10
309	Photographic glasses, prepared, gross weight	...do	40
310	Plain, ordinary, uncolored, up to 4 millimeters thick, gross weight	...do	06
313	Watch crystals	Dozen	30
	Glove openers:		
17	Of wood	...do	3 00
18	Of bone or ivory	...do	18 00

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 25 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Glue:		
263	Common, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 25
264	Lip, gross, weight	do	30
	Gum elastic:		
609	Prepared, in cans, packages, or sheets, with or without cloth, gross weight	do	1 00
610	Prepared for engraving or copying, with or without wood, gross weight	do	2 50
611	Adhesive, gross weight	do	45
	Gum:		
617	Pine or vegetable, gross weight	do	66
	Hair:		
295	Animal, gross weight	do	25
296	Vegetable, gross weight	do	08
297	Woven, for upholstering, $0.01 per centimeter wide	Meter	.....
	Haircloth:		
116	Of wool, serge, with nap, &c., gross weight	Kilogram	1 60
117	Of wool and cotton mixed, gross weight	do	1 20
	Hammocks:		
629	All classes and sizes	One	3 00
	Handles:		
822	For brushes, wood, plain or painted, gross weight	Kilogram	15
823	For pens, wood, metal, bone or glass, with or without metal tip	Gross	1 25
824	For pens, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, or ivory, with or without metal tips	do	18 00
825	Of wood, for parasols and umbrellas	Dozen	1 00
	Harness:		
1263	Leather stirrup straps, pairs	do	4 00
1265	For cart	One	12 00
1266	Leather horse-collars with buckles	Dozen	4 50
1275	Leather bridle and reins without metal ornaments	do	9 00
1276	Same with metal ornaments	One	3 00
1279	Saddletrees	Dozen	12 00
1280	Horse-brushes	do	3 00
1281	Horse-girths, cotton, hemp, linen, or cords	do	3 00
1282	Belts for girths, wool or with cotton or hemp mixture, up to 9 centimeters wide	Meter	18
1283	Belts for girths of cotton or hemp cross-woven, up to 12 centimeters wide	do	08
1284	Patent-leather horse-collars	One	3 00
1285	Patent ordinary, for mules	do	1 00
1286	Gloves for horse-cleaning	do	1 00
1287	Leather headstalls, with or without bits	Dozen	6 00
1288	Riding whips, hemp, gut, or hide	do	3 00
1289	Whips for riders, hackmen, postillions	do	10 00
1290	Woolen or felt horse-cloths	do	10 00
1291	Hitching-straps with buckles	do	3 00
1293	Leather holsters	Pair	2 50
1296	Saddle-bags in form of reticule, for money or jewels	Dozen	12 00
1300	Floss wool saddle-cloths	do	10 00
1216	Hat-rims of cloth, glue-stiffened	do	1 00
	Hat-forms:		
1217	Of gummed cotton	do	1 50
1218	Of floss wool	do	2 00
1219	Of cork, two pieces	do	3 00
	Hats:		
1220	Woolen cloths for forming, cut	do	9 00
1221	Paper for forming, cut	do	12
1230	Silk or mixed hat or cap linings	do	2 00
1231	Sweat-leather of skin	do	1 50
1235	Of floss wool, for men and boys	do	6 00
1238	Of oiled skin, for men and boys	do	6 00
1240	For ladies, palm-leaf or excelsior, without ornament	do	8 00
1244	Coarse straw, from Peru, called petate, gross weight	Kilogram	2 00
1247	Of palm, for sailors	Dozen	2 50
1250	Visors of cardboard, leather or imitation	do	60
1251	Visors, other classes, to be appraised.		
	Hemp:		
482	Yarn, gross weight	Kilogram	14
600	Stuff of hemp, or jute, or with cotton mixture, plain, worked, twilled, for furniture, $0.006 per centimeter wide	Meter	.....
601	Same with silk, $0.01 per centimeter wide	do	.....
638	Flax or jute string for packing, one or more colors, with cotton mixture or not (cases), gross weight	Kilogram	30
639	Same in packages, &c., gross weight	do	40
	Hides:		
326	Tanned, all classes, mixed, gross weight	do	4 50
327	Sheepskin, gross weight	do	1 80
328	Calfskin, white or dyed, gross weight	do	2 00

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of 25 per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Hides—Continued.		
329	Kid, or its imitation, gross weight	Kilogram	$6 00
330	Japanned, all classes except cow and horse, gross weight	do	2 50
331	Pigskin or imitation, gross weight	do	1 80
332	Patent leathers, Morocco leathers and imitations, gross weight	do	3 00
333	Cow or horse, japanned, dyed, or in imitation of patent leather, gross weight	do	2 00
334	Soles, gross weight	do	1 00
856	Honey of palm or bees; cane sirup	Liter	08
816	Hops, gross weight	Kilogram	50
827	Hose or tubes of leather, gross weight	do	40
828	Hose or tubes of canvas, gross weight	do	1 50
382	Images of saints, wood, stone, or plaster of Paris	Cubic decim	15
	Ink:		
1315	For writing, gross weight	Kilogram	10
1316	Chinese, in cakes, gross weight	do	1 75
1318	In flasks, for marking clothes	Dozen	1 50
	Jerga:		
602	Cotton and wool mixed, gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
603	Of wool, gross weight	do	1 30
604	Of wool, with cotton, hemp, or jute mixture, gross weight	do	1 00
605	Of hemp or jute or with cotton mixture, gross weight	do	40
	Kerchiefs (*see also* "Dry goods"):		
924	Of coarse wool, called jerga, in cases, gross weight	do	2 00
925	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	2 40
926	All classes not specified, except point, cases, gross weight	do	3 50
927	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	3 90
928	Same, with silk edging or fringe, in cases, gross weight	do	4 50
929	Same, in packages, gross weight	do	5 00
	Laces:		
384	Of cotton, all classes, gross weight	do	4 00
385	Of wool or mixed goods, with or without beads, gross weight	do	6 00
459	"Ferret," cotton or linen, for edging, gross weight	do	1 20
460	"Ferret," cotton, gummed, for dress lining, in cases, gross weight	do	45
461	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	55
838	Lampshades, wood, tin, or cardboard, gross weight	do	50
	Lampwicks:		
847	For burners (cotton), including packages	do	1 50
848	All classes	do	1 00
643	Leaves for florists, including packages	do	4 00
759	Leaves for florists, of common metal, for gilding or plating, in packages of 25 or less leaves, and up to 65 square centimeters each one, packages	Gross	3 00
753	Lentils, gross weight	Kilogram	05
882	Letter wafers, gross weight	do	80
727	Lime juice, in barrels	Liter	20
728	Same, in bottles	Dozen	3 00
764	Liquors (in addition to a special duty of $4.50 per dozen bottles)	do	12 00
	Linen, (*see also* "Dry goods"):		
640	Thread for tailors or shoemakers, in clews, skeins, hanks, or spools, gross weight	Kilogram	1 25
641	Thread, with or without luster, for weaving or edging, in cases, gross weight	do	1 20
642	Same, in cases with other merchandise, including packages	do	3 00
476	Macaroni, gross weight	do	16
830	Mantos or ponchos of cotton, gross weight	do	85
831	Same, of cotton and wool mixture, gross weight	do	1 75
832	Same, of wool, gross weight	do	2 50
839	Marble or jasper, rough or in junks, gross weight	do	01
840	Same, cut in tiles, unpolished, all sizes	do	05
	Match safes:		
492	Ordinary, leather, paper, common metal	Dozen	1 50
493	Of Russia leather	do	15 00
456	Mats, Chinese, gross weight	Kilogram	25
630	Meal, of oats, corn, or rye, gross weight	do	15
465	Meat extract	do	1 00
	Mirrors:		
407	Small, with pasteboard, wood, metal, or papier-maché frame, 5 to 20 centimeters	Dozen	30
408	Same, 21 to 36 centimeters	do	3 50
409	Same, 37 to 51 centimeters	do	24 00
410	Mirrors of best classes, square wooden frames, surface to be measured and valued as per following scale:		
411	From 1,734 to 2,090 square centimeters	One	5 00
412	From 2,091 to 2,480 square centimeters	do	6 00
413	From 2,481 to 2,904 square centimeters	do	7 00
414	From 2,905 to 3,360 square centimeters	do	8 00
415	From 3,361 to 3,850 square centimeters	do	10 00
416	From 3,851 to 4,374 square centimeters	do	13 00
417	From 4,375 to 4,929 square centimeters	do	16 00

B —*Articles which pay a duty of* 25 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
418	From 4,930 to 5,520 square centimeters	One	$20 00
419	From 5,521 to 6,144 square centimeters	do	24 00
420	From 6,145 to 6,936 square centimeters	do	28 00
421	From 6,937 to 7,631 square centimeters	do	32 00
422	From 7,632 to 8,000 square centimeters	do	36 00
836	Mirror frames, to be valued as if they were mirrors, with reduction of 50 per cent		
837	Mirror and picture frames, prepared for gilding, valued as mirrors, with reduction of 75 per cent.		
	Molding of wood:		
860	For frames, furniture, &c., plain, varnished, painted, or gilded, gross weight	Kilogram	30
861	Same, prepared for gilding, gross weight	do	20
881	Moss, in bulk or packages, for florists, gross weight	do	40
650	Mould for hat-fitter, with springs	One	20 00
189	Mushrooms, dried, gross weight	Kilogram	75
	Musical instruments:		
669	Violin cases	One	1 50
670	Cello and counterbass cases	do	7 00
680	Guitar pegs	do	03
698	Parchment, in sheets for drums	do	75
705	Skin cases for band instruments	do	2 00
880	Music, printed or in manuscript, gross weight	Kilogram	90
866	Mustard, in powder, gross weight	do	40
867	Mustard, prepared, gross weight	do	25
1208	Napkins and table-cloths of cotton damask, gross weight	do	1 25
1210	Napkins of wool and cotton mixed damask, gross weight	do	2 50
66	Napkin rings, ordinary, bone, or papier maché	Dozen	1 00
67	Napkin rings, of ivory	do	6 00
	Oil:		
19	From wolf or whale, gross weight	Kilogram	12
20	Cocoanut, sperm, linseed, turnip, peanut, lard, duck, or pine, gross weight	do	18
21	Gasoline, paraffine, petroleum, kerosene, gross weight	do	08
22	Impure and black, for machinery, gross weight	do	10
23	Olive, impure, for machinery (Rangoon), gross weight	do	18
24	For sewing-machines, gross weight	do	24
25	Olive for table use, gross weight	do	25
393	Oiled cloth or plain rubber, with or without edging, for table covers, gross weight	do	55
392	Same, double, for floors, gross weight	do	30
26	Olives, preserved, gross weight	do	22
30	Ornaments of wood, paste, or composition, for furniture, doors, &c., gross weight	do	1 00
481	Of clay or earth, for gardens, by cu. dm. bulk	Decim	05
	Packthread:		
142	Linen and cotton mixed, in cases, gross weight	Kilogram	1 80
143	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	2 20
1005	Paint-brushes in quill shafts	Gross	1 00
	Painting-materials:		
1007	Whiting, red lead, minium, ocher, sienna, &c., gross weight	Kilogram	15
1008	Aniline, all colors; powders, cakes or crystals, gross weight	do	6 00
1009	Royal yellow, Adrianapolis red, ultramarine blue, emerald green, gross weight	do	40
1010	Indigo, gross weight	do	2 50
1011	Prussian blue, ordinary, gross weight	do	08
1012	Prussian blue, medium, gross weight	do	14
1013	Prussian blue, fine, gross weight	do	1 50
1014	Vermilion, gross weight	do	1 50
1015	Carmine, in powder or cakes, gross weight	do	18 00
1016	Cochineal, gross weight	do	2 30
1017	Carmine or yellow lake, gross weight	do	2 00
1018	Paints in cakes or pencils for water colors, gross weight	do	3 00
1019	Whiting, ocher, &c., ordinary, for wall-painting, gross weight	do	05
1020	Paints in tin tubes for oil paintings, including tubes	do	2 00
1021	Common paint, all colors, with oil, gross weight	do	10
1022	Paint of copper for ships, gross weight	do	40
934	Paper bags, ordinary, with imitation gilding or plating, plain or printed, gross weight	do	60
	Paper:		
935	Cotton, for book covers, spotted or varnished, gross weight	do	40
936	Unvarnished, for boys' kites, &c., gross weight	do	25
937	Ruled for music, gross weight	do	30
939	Blotting, gross weight	do	25
940	Albuminated, gross weight	do	2 00
941	In packages, for closets, gross weight	do	28
942	Gilded or plated, for artificial flowers, gross weight	do	4 00
944	Of cotton, half fine, Genoese and its imitation, gross weight	do	30
945	Of cotton, for offices (called "Machine Paper"), gross weight	do	35

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 25 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Paper—Continued.		
946	Of cotton, for notes, letters, or accounts, with or without envelopes, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 45
948	Of straw, tobacco, or linen, simple or mixed, for cigarettes, gross weight	do	90
949	Of linen, fine, for offices, gross weight	do	50
950	Of linen or imitation, for letters and notes, with or without envelopes, gross weight	do	1 20
951	Of silk, all classes, with or without envelopes, gross weight	do	80
954	Fire plated, for walls, gross weight	do	1 00
956	Common, for walls, gross weight	do	45
957	For walls, all other classes not specified, gross weight	do	20
958	Paraffine, in paste, gross weight	do	25
77	Peas, dried, gross weight	do	07
	Pencils:		
745	For writing, wooden sheath, usual size, ordinary and medium classes	Gross	1 00
746	Same, fine	do	3 00
747	For carpenters	do	2 00
	Pens of feather:		
1040	For writing, uncut	1,000	2 00
1041	For writing, cut	do	4 00
1045	Of metal, without handle, gross weight	Kilogram	2 25
	Pepper:		
1001	In grain, gross weight	do	20
1002	In powder, gross weight	do	30
1003	Red, called "cayenne," gross weight	do	10
1004	Same powdered, gross weight	do	30
451	Pins of wood	do	10
	Plaitings:		
388	Of cotton gauze or tulle for ornaments, with or without cotton laces or silk threads up to 8 centimeters wide	Meter	08
389	Of woolen gauze or tulle for ornaments, with or without woolen laces or silk threads, up to 8 centimeters wide	do	12
390	Of silk gauze for ornaments, with laces or other material, up to 8 centimeters wide	do	25
470	Plush of fur, without tar, for cleaning boilers, gross weight	Kilogram	26
	Portmonnaies:		
1056	Common leather, cloth, paper, &c	Dozen	1 00
1057	Russian leather or imitation	do	12 00
	Powders:		
1049	For cleaning metals, gross weight	Kilogram	12
1050	For clarifying wines, gross weight	do	1 50
1051	Drying, for painters, gross weight	do	25
79	Razor strops	Dozen	4 00
970	Razor hones, including packings	Kilogram	1 30
992	Razor hones, small, fine handstones	Dozen	5 00
	Ribbons:		
247	Of cotton, plain or worked, gross weight	Kilogram	1 25
248	Of cotton, colored, plain, or worked, for suspenders and cloak, ribbons, gross weight	do	2 00
249	Of cotton velvet	do	3 00
250	Of linen or with cotton mixture, smooth or twilled, gross weight	do	2 00
251	Of cotton or linen, with or without other material, twilled or with crossed threads for shoes, &c., gross weight	do	2 75
252	Of wool or with cotton mixture, of one color, plain or worked for coverlids, &c., gross weight	do	2 40
253	Same, for cloak ribbons, gross weight	do	3 00
254	Of hemp, ordinary, for furniture springs	do	30
466	Or bands of wool, or with cotton mixture, up to 12 centimeters wide	Dozen	1 50
467	Same, up to 25 centimeters wide	do	3 00
75	Rice in grain, gross weight	Kilogram	09
76	Rice ground for food	do	20
469	Roofing of tarred wool, gross weight	do	10
1190	Rosaries of wood, cocoa, vegetable ivory, bone, with chain of brass or iron	Gross	9 00
899	Rugs of cloth with stamped colors, gross weight	Kilogram	70
	Sailcloth:		
148	Of linen or cotton mixture or jute cases, gross weight	do	80
149	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	95
1195	Salt, table, in rock or grain	Quintal	68
1196	Salt, powdered, gross weight	Kilogram	06
	Satin:		
1070	Of cotton and wool mixture for linings and for ladies' garments in cases, gross weight	do	2 55
1071	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	3 05
1072	Of wool for ladies' garments (same as No. 1070) in cases, gross weight	do	4 25
1073	Same, in packages, &c., gross weight	do	4 75
175	Scallops of kid or other skin for boot linings, by pairs	Dozen	1 25
1075	Same, of gauze or cotton cambric, edged in the loom, gross weight	Kilogram	5 00

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of 25 per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuations.
	Sealing wax:		
732	In bars for letters, gross weight	Kilogram	$1 00
733	Ordinary for sealing bottles, gross weight	do	30
63	Serge of wool, $0.006 per centimeter of weight	Meter	
62	Serge of wool and cotton, $0.004 per centimeter of width	do	
1191	Sheets for bath, twilled thread, all kinds, gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
1036	Shoe soles of cork (inner soles)	do	90
1037	Shoe soles of rubber	do	1 25
374	Shoulder knots, leather or japanned leather for soldiers	Dozen	3 00
375	Same, of silk, with copper thread, gilded or plated	do	18 00
228	Sieves of horsehair or other material, 10 to 20 centimeters diameter	do	5 00
	Skins:		
318	Goat or kid	do	4 00
319	Chinchilla	do	3 50
320	Guanaco or deer	do	7 00
321	Wolf	do	9 00
323	Bear	do	60 00
324	Tiger	do	108 00
325	Vicuña	do	15 00
	Skirts:		
1137	For ladies' underwear; cotton, plain, not made up	do	6 00
1139	For ladies' underwear; cotton, edged or frilled, not made up	do	18 00
1141	For ladies' underwear; cotton and wool, plain, not made up	do	24 00
1143	Same, edged or frilled, not made up	do	36 00
	Slates:		
1031	Folding, two leaves, for office	do	3 00
1032	Porcelain, one leaf, for office, to 30 centimeters long	do	8 00
1033	For roofing	1,000	25 00
1034	For billiards, by square meters	Sq. meter	4 00
712	Soap, ordinary, for washing, gross weight	Kilogram	15
448	Sperm of whale, in paste, gross weight	do	80
55	Starch, gross weight	do	16
455	Stearine, in paste, gross weight	do	30
400	Steps, of wood, double or single	One	3 00
	Stockings:		
1085	Cotton, for men and boys, gross weight	Kilogram	1 35
1087	Wool, mixed, for men and boys, gross weight	do	3 50
1152	Half-hose, for men and boys, of cotton, gross weight	do	85
1153	Same, for ladies and misses, of cotton, gross weight	do	1 25
1155	Wool and cotton, mixed, gross weight	do	3 50
895	Straw for hat making, gross weight	do	40
729	Strawberries, raspberries, &c., juices of, in barrels	Liter	40
731	Split reeds, prepared for furniture, gross weight	Kilogram	50
	Suet:		
1206	Strained or purified, gross weight	do	18
1207	Not strained or purified, gross weight	do	15
1363	Sumac, powdered for tanners, gross weight	do	12
	Suspenders:		
1319	Cotton, with or without elastic	Dozen	2 00
1320	Of silk, with or without elastic	do	6 00
	Stones:		
997	For paving, not of marble, gross weight	Kilogram	01
998	Flint	Thousand	2 00
	Stereoscopes:		
457	Small, of wood, without views or up to 20 views	One	4 00
458	Of cardboard, without views, &c	do	1 00
	Table mats:		
80	Of straw	Dozen	2 00
81	Of wood, folding	do	2 50
82	Of rubber	do	1 25
83	Of osier	do	2 50
1326	Tents of canvas, waxed or not, 6 m. by 7.50 m	One	25 00
	Thimbles:		
368	Of bone	Dozen	35
369	Of mother of pearl or ivory	do	1 25
1042	Toothpicks of quill	Thousand	80
1360	Tow and punk for smokers, &c., gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
1023	Twine, tarred, gross weight	do	15
	Umbrellas, parasols, or hat covers:		
959	Of cotton	Dozen	6 00
960	Of wool or with cotton mixture	do	9 00
961	Of wool, silk mixed	do	15 00
	Uppers:		
170	Of kid or calf for ladies' shoes, by pairs	do	3 00
171	Of kid or calf, or japanned leather for ladies' shoes, with closed quarters, by pairs	do	12 00
172	Of kid or calf for men's shoes, by pairs	do	16 00
	Varnish:		
107	Ordinary, for vessels	Liter	10
108	Fine, in flasks for furniture, gross weight	Kilogram	1 60

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 25 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Varnish—Continued.		
109	All other classes, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 60
751	Vegetables and dried garden stuff, not elsewhere specified, gross weight	do	25
742	Vegetable wool, gross weight	do	20
	Vinegar, common:		
1348	In ordinary bottles	Dozen	2 00
1349	In other packing	Liter	07
1350	Rose vinegar in vials	Kilogram	30
1257	Washboards	One	20
	Wax:		
234	Vegetable or mineral, gross weight	Kilogram	30
236	Prepared, for shoemakers, gross weight	do	45
	Whalebone:		
101	Crude, gross weight	do	44
102	Worked, or imitation, gross weight	do	3 00
103	Prepared for corsets but not covered, gross weight	do	4 00
104	Same covered, gross weight	do	5 50
105	Of iron covered for corsets, gross weight	do	3 00
	Window shades:		
1328	Cotton, gilded or painted, with or without fixtures up to 2.50 long	Dozen	24 00
1329	Of wooden slats, gilded, &c., as No. 1328	do	24 00
819	Wood, ordinary, as pine, oak, &c., planed or dovetailed, boards 25 millimeters thick	Sqr. meter	40
	Wooden slabs:		
1258	For making boxes for wine, liquors, or macaroni, dovetailed or not, gross weight	Kilogram	04
1259	Of pine, rough, for picture backs, up to 3 millimeters thick and 50 centimeters wide	Meter	05
1260	Of cedar for picture backs, &c	do	08
	Woolen. (*See also* "Dry goods.")		
1201	Woolen or cotton satin stuff for shoes in cases, gross weight	Kilogram	1 60
1203	Same in packages, &c., gross weight	do	2 00
1204	Woolen or silk, or cotton mixed goods for shoes in cases, gross weight	do	3 50
1205	Same in packages, &c., gross weight	do	3 90
757	Yeast powder, gross weight	do	40

b. SILK GOODS.

1379	Belts, transparent silk, cotton mixed	do	22 00
1394	Blankets of floss silk or with other mixture, gross weight	do	1 25
	Cloth of silk:		
1403	With silver thread, $0.06 per centimeter wide	Meter	
1404	With metal thread, $0.03 per centimeter wide	do	
1405	With ordinary metal thread, $0.01 per centimeter wide	do	3 00
1406	Garters of silk or cotton mixture, with or without elastic	Dozen	
1420	Parasols of silk or with cotton mixture, without ornaments, ribs less than 50 centimeters long	do	15 00
1390	Plush of black silk or with cotton mixture, for hats, up to 80 centimeters wide	Meter	1 50 15 00
1399	Raw silk goods, including packages	Kilogram	
1427	Satin or serge of silk, with mixture of cotton or linen, for garments, &c., including packages	do	15 00 15 00
1428	Satin and reps of silk, for garments, furniture, &c., including packings	do	8 00
1433	Suspenders of silk or with other mixture, with or without elastic	Dozen	30 00
1418	Umbrellas, silk or cotton mixed	do	

c. HARDWARE, METALS, ETC.

1438	Articles of worked steel, not specified, over 5 kilograms, gross weight	Kilogram	25
1479	Articles of spelter, not specified, gross weight	do	1 50
1480	Articles of washed, nickeled, or German silver, not specified, gross weight	do	2 00
1482	Articles of papier-maché, paper or composition japanned, not specified, gross weight	do	70
1762	Articles of cast or wrought iron, manufactured, plain, painted, or tinned, not specified, gross weight	do	25
1763	Same with porcelain, white or painted, gross weight	do	50
1783	Articles of brass, manufactured, plain, tinned, painted, or porcelained, not specified, gross weight	do	50
1898	Articles of zinc, not specified, gross weight	do	30
1530	Articles of brass, not specified, gross weight	do	1 50
1639	Axles of iron for carts, &c., gross weight	do	10
1827	Balances, iron weights for, gross weight	do	15
	Balances:		
1485	For gold or drugs, stationary or hand, iron weights for, gross weight	do	12 00
1486	For drugs, called "pendulum," with or without marble cover, gross weight	do	2 00
1487	Ordinary hanging, balance plates of brass, iron, bronze, or copper, gross weight	do	15

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 25 *per cent.*—Continued.

c. HARDWARE, METALS, ETC.

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Balances—Continued.		
1488	Spring, of iron or with parts of bronze, gross weight	Kilogram	$1 00
1489	Iron or part bronze, with one balance-plate for counter, gross weight	do	30
1490	Platform scales, wood or iron cases, gross weight	do	20
1542	Bath heaters, of copper, plain or tinned, cylindrical, gross weight	One	7 00
	Bells:		
1546	Of bell metal, gross weight	Kilogram	50
1547	Of steel, gross weight	do	20
1548	Of cast iron, gross weight	do	10
1549	For table, gross weight	do	1 00
1572	Small, gross weight	do	1 00
1675	Bellows, for house use, to 50 centimeters wide, gross weight	do	50
1894	Bolts, iron, with or without nuts, plain or galvanized, gross weight	do	10
1656	Bottle props, iron, plain or galvanized, gross weight	do	15
	Braziers:		
1521	Of wrought iron, gross weight	do	25
1522	Of cast iron, gross weight	do	08
1531	Bronze, powdered, gross weight	do	5 00
	Buckets:		
1492	Iron or zinc, painted or tinned, gross weight	do	25
1493	Wooden hand, with iron handles	Dozen	3 00
1494	Same, with bronze handles	do	9 00
1495	Same, wooden handles and covers	do	4 00
1496	Same, gutta-percha	do	18 00
1689	Buckles for leather goods; iron, painted or tinned, gross weight	Kilogram	60
1688	Buttons, iron, steel, bronze, or nickel, for trousers, &c., gross weight	do	1 00
1629	Bronze or copper, manufactured articles not elsewhere specified, gross weight	do	1 00
1612	Can openers, tin	Dozen	1 00
1445	Canvas and crotchet needles, gross weight	Kilogram	4 00
1866	Chair rollers, of wood, glass, horn, bone, or china, gross weight	do	40
1798	Cigar lighters, ordinary metal, with or without punk, flint, or steel, gross weight	do	1 50
1619	Cleavers, for kitchen use, gross weight	do	30
1790	..... do	do	30
1610	Closet traps, with or without china or porcelain, gross weight	do	25
1458	Clothes pins, wood, with or without spring	Hundred	50
1808	Coffee grinders, small, gross weight	Kilogram	20
1441	Compasses, small, for miners	Dozen	12 00
	Copper:		
1598	In leaves and sheets, gross weight	Kilogram	50
1599	Perforated for colanders, gross weight	do	70
1600	Old, in useless pieces, gross weight	do	15
1883	Corkscrews, all classes, gross weight	do	1 00
1616	Covers for salad, wood	Dozen	2 00
1617	Covers for salad, ivory	do	15 00
1614	Crosses, and medals for rosaries, tin or brass, gross weight	Kilogram	1 50
1465	Cruet stands, of iron, wood, composition, or paper, with or without bottles, gross weight	do	30
1707	Cultivators, iron, complete or incomplete, gross weight	do	15
1462	Curry combs for horses, gross weight	do	30
1606	Dog collars, leather or metal, gross weight	do	75
	Door handles:		
1884	Bronze, crystal, iron, china or composition, gross weight	do	65
1885	Same, for drawers, gross weight	do	1 00
	Door locks:		
1579	Iron, inferior quality, gross weight	do	25
1580	Wrought or cast iron, all other classes, gross weight	do	45
1581	Bronze, with or without iron door handles, gross weight	do	60
1602	Economy ovens, wrought or cast iron, with or without fixtures, gross weight	do	12
1650	Emery, gross weight	do	15
1649	Enamel, with or without false stone for flowers, gross weight	do	8 00
1817	Eyes, metallic, for shoes, gross weight	do	1 00
1776	Fire-irons, 3 pieces, gross weight	do	60
1672	Forges, iron, portable, all sizes	One	15 00
1725	Garden tools, sets of, gross weight	Kilogram	60
1800	Gauges, wooden, for liquids in barrels or pipes	Dozen	10 00
	Glasses, for the eyes:		
1467	Wire frames	do	1 50
1468	Iron or steel frames, with or without cases	do	2 00
1471	Glasses, field	One	7 00
	Glue pots, cast iron:		
1604	Plain or tinned, gross weight	Kilogram	12
1605	Porcelain lined, gross weight	do	25
1631	Gun nipples and vents, gross weight	do	40
1504	Gun-nipples, ramrods and wad removers combined	Dozen	6 00
1730	Handles, of wood, for iron tools and miner's lamps, gross weight	Kilogram	20
1868	Hammer, claw, of iron, gross weight	do	35
1768	Hairpins of iron wire, gross weight	do	45

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 25 *per cent.*—Continued.

c HARDWARE, METALS, ETC.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Harrows:		
1715	Put together or detached, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 15
1847	Of iron or with pieces of wood, gross weight	do	12
1791	Hitching straps for beasts, iron	Dozen	6 00
1681	Hooks, for hanging clothes, with or without knobs, iron, plain, or galvanized, gross weight	Kilogram	15
1692	Horseshoes, gross weight	do	08
1691	Ice-cream freezers in wooden buckets, gross weight	do	35
1756	Iron or steel instruments, not specified, gross weight	do	35
	Iron in sheets:		
1760	Painted, gross weight	do	08
1761	Galvanized, gross weight	do	10
1772	Jars, crockery or porcelain with metal top, gross weight	do	20
1787	Keys, iron, for drawer locks, doors, or padlocks, gross weight	do	75
1475	Key rings, iron or steel, gross weight	do	4 00
1509	Key escutcheons, wood, bone, leather, porcelain, &c., gross weight	do	3 50
	Knives:		
1623	With handles of ivory, mother of pearl, composition or imitation, with or without forks, gross weight	do	5 0
1624	All classes not specified, gross weight	do	1 00
1706	For shoemaker's, gross weight	do	60
1814	With fork and spoon for pocket-case	Dozen	6 00
1815	Common, for sailors or fruit, gross weight	Kilogram	85
1659	Forks and spoons for traveling case	Dozen	15 00
1618	Ladles, iron, for tar or lead skimming, gross weight	Kilogram	25
1778	Lamps, glass, for kerosene, with or without metal, gross weight	do	35
1779	Lamps, small, one light, with reflector for wall, gross weight	Dozen	12 00
1663	Lantern, glass, with iron, copper, or composition wire, gross weight	Kilogram	75
1841	Letter presses, of iron, gross weight	do	15
	Lead:		
1835	In useless pieces, gross weight	do	06
1836	Articles, not specified, over 46 kilograms	do	08
1837	Fine, in sheets, for tapping bottles	do	1 00
1682	Levers, iron, gross weight	do	40
1882	Locks (*see* also "Door-locks") for trunk or box, with or without pieces of bronze, gross weight	do	90
1583	Same, of bronze, gross weight	do	1 25
1733	Mallets, iron, for ship carpenters, gross weight	do	10
1716	Markers, of wood, with or without other pieces, gross weight	do	1 00
	Mortars:		
1460	Brass or wrought iron, gross weight	do	12
1461	Of wood, gross weight	do	08
	Nails:		
1587	Tarpauling, copper or composition, with or without washers, gross weight	do	50
1588	Iron wire, all sizes, plain or varnished, gross weight	do	14
1589	Same, galvanized, over 25 centimeters long, with or without washers, gross weight	do	13
1591	Tarpauling, iron, with washers or without, gross weight	do	14
1592	Horseshoe, iron, gross weight	do	20
1593	For shoes, iron, gross weight	do	18
1594	Iron, all classes not specified, over 25 milimeters long, gross weight	do	09
1596	Zinc, gross weight	do	16
1636	Ovens or coolers, cast-iron, for kitchens, gross weight	do	12
1637	Ovens, &c., with porcelain, gross weight	do	25
1766	Ovens, for toasting coffee, for family use	Dozen	15 00
1551	Padlocks, iron or part bronze, gross weight	Kilogram	45
1552	Padlock, bronze, gross weight	do	1 00
1457	Pins, common, gross weight	do	70
1833	Plumbago, gross weight	do	10
	Pocket meters:		
1803	Silk case of wood or tin, to 2 milimeters long	Dozen	4 00
1804	Of varnished stuff	do	50
1805	Wood, bone, ivory, bronze, or whalebone	do	2 50
1669	Pots, cast-iron, untinned, gross weight	Kilogram	08
1670	Pots, boilers, and kettles, tinned, gross weight	do	12
1671	Pots, &c., of wrought-iron, tinned or galvanized, gross weight	do	20
1818	Pots, cast-iron, not tinned, gross weight	do	08
1819	Pots, cast-iron, tinned, gross weight	do	12
1820	Pots, cast-iron, porcelain lined, gross weight	do	25
1823	Pots and kettles, cast-iron, porcelain lined, gross weight	do	25
1889	Presses, for beef, &c., of iron	One	25 00
1708	Punches, of iron, to perforate iron, gross weight	Kilogram	90
1513	Pumps for wells, common iron, piston and bronze connection, gross weight	do	20
1514	Pumps, force, common iron, gross weight	do	35
1516	Razors gross weight	do	2 50
1625	Rosary beads, white or yellow metal, gross weight	do	3 00
1466	Rings, crowns, or points of iron for umbrellas, gross weight	do	40

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of 25 per cent.*—Continued.

c HARDWARE, METALS, ETC.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
1476	Rings of iron, bronzed, tinned, or painted, with or without screw, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 30
1720	Riveting irons for tinsmiths, gross weight	do	45
1895	Rods, iron or steel, prepared for umbrellas, gross weight	do	25
1534	Saucepan, cast-iron, plain or tinned, gross weight	do	12
1835	Same, porcelain-lined, gross weight	do	25
1880	Scissors, all classes not specified, gross weight	do	2 00
1846	Scrapers for ships, gross weight	do	25
	Screws, iron:		
1887	Polished or tinned, gross weight	do	25
1888	Rough, with or without nuts, gross weight	do	15
1440	Sharpeners for table knives	Dozen	6 00
1713	Shaves for carpenters, gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
	Shoe-horns:		
1544	Of metal	Dozen	2 00
1545	Of bone or horn	do	1 00
1824	Shovels, wooden	do	4 00
	Sieves:		
1686	Fine iron wire, for all uses, gross weight	Kilogram	30
1687	Of yellow wire, gross weight	do	50
1870	Soldering bronze, gross weight	do	30
1642	Sounds of lead for sailors, gross weight	do	10
1786	Spigots of wood or part iron, gross weight	do	45
1665	Spits or gridirons, white or yellow metal, gross weight	do	1 00
	Springs:		
1859	Iron, for furniture, plain or copper, galvanized, gross weight	do	14
1860	Steel, for carriages, gross weight	do	30
1652	Spurs, iron, plain or tinned, gross weight	do	50
	Stirrups:		
1657	Iron, all classes, gross weight	do	2 25
1658	Of wood, all classes, gross weight	do	20
1558	Stove-pipe, zinc, gross weight	do	20
	Tacks:		
1871	Bronze, copper, or composition, less than 25 millimeters long, gross weight	do	75
1872	Iron, less than 25 millimeters long, gross weight	do	30
1874	Tea-pots, cast-iron, gross weight	do	12
1875	Same, porcelain-lined, gross weight	do	25
	Thimbles:		
1634	Iron, steel, or white or yellow metal, gross weight	do	1 00
1635	Iron, with piece of leather for canvas sewing	Dozen	75
1655	Tin, sheet, gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
1879	Tin shears or pruning shears, gross weight	do	1 00
1647	Tinder-boxes, iron or steel, gross weight	do	30
1510	Tips of cast-iron for ends of cart axes, gross weight	do	10
	Traps:		
1891	Steel, for rats	Dozen	1 25
1892	Of wire	do	8 00
1893	Of wood, for mice	do	1 00
1497	Trays, brass or iron, japanned, gross weight	Kilogram	50
1788	Watch keys, steel or brass	Gross	2 00
1855	Watches, ordinary metal, nickeled	One	3 00
	Wire:		
1450	Iron, between sizes No. 7 to No. 20, inclusive, gross weight	Kilogram	10
1452	Same, galvanized, gross weight	do	14
1453	Iron, all classes over No. 20, gross weight	do	25
1454	Iron, grating, in rolls, plain or galvanized, gross weight	do	40
1455	Iron, articles not specified, alone or with pieces of other material, gross weight	do	70
1456	Iron, netting, not specified, alone or with pieces of other material, gross weight	do	1 00
1473	Instruments, for bending wire and doubling tin, &c., gross weight	do	40
1524	Clasps for hooks, gross weight	do	70
1525	Of bronze or copper, gross weight	do	50
1526	Netting of bronze or copper, in rolls, gross weight	do	1 00
1528	Netting of bronze, &c., manufactured articles not specified, gross weight	do	2 50
1527	Of bronze or copper, articles not specified, gross weight	do	1 50
1559	Wells, wooden tubes for, &c	Decimeter	02
1878	Wool shears, iron, gross weight	Kilogram	80
1802	Yellow metal, in leaves or sheets; old or useless articles, gross weight	do	15

d. DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

	Acid:		
1902	Acetic, gross weight	Kilogram	30
1903	Boracic, gross weight	do	50
1904	Carbolic, in crystals, gross weight	do	80

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 25 *per cent.*—Continued.

d. DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Acid—Continued.		
1905	Carbolic, liquid or powder, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 20
1906	Citric, gross weight	do	1 00
1907	Chrysophanic, including packages	do	8 00
1908	Phosphoric, gross weight	do	25
1909	Muriatic, gross weight	do	08
1910	Nitric, gross weight	do	12
1011	Oxalic, gross weight	do	30
1912	Picric, gross weight	do	1 20
1913	Sulphuric, gross weight	do	06
1914	Tannic, or Tannin, gross weight	do	1 25
1915	Tartaric, gross weight	do	75
1916	Not specified, including packages	do	4 00
1918	Agoric, gross weight	do	1 00
1924	Alkaloids, all classes not specified, including packages	do	20 00
1901	Aloes, gross weight	do	50
1931	Alum, gross weight	do	06
1934	Ambergris, including packages	do	60 00
	Ammonia:		
1023	Volatile and liquid, gross weight	do	20
1936	Carbonate, gross weight	do	15
1937	Citrate, nitrate, oxalate, sulphate, gross weight	do	30
1938	Hydrate, gross weight	do	20
1939	Other preparations		
1935	Amygdaline, including packages	do	8 00
1943	Anise, gross weight	do	30
	Antimony:		
1944	Metallic, gross weight	do	25
1945	Muriate, gross weight	do	25
1946	Oxide, gross weight	do	60
1947	Black sulphate, gross weight	do	25
1938	Yellow sulphate, gross weight	do	1 00
1949	Tartar emetic, gross weight	do	75
1950	Other preparations, gross weight	do	5 00
1985	Armenian bole, white or red, gross weight	do	12
1987	Armenian bole of Dr. Albert, dozen cases	Dozen	8 00
1951	Arsenic, yellow, white, or red, gross weight	Kilogram	12
1952	Arsenic, other preparations, gross weight	do	5 00
1953	Articles of rubber or gutta percha, for druggists, gross weight	do	3 00
1954	Asparagine, including packages	do	5 00
1966	Balsams, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	2 00
	Barium:		
1970	Chloride, gross weight	do	20
1971	Other preparations, gross weight	do	3 00
2045	Barks, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	25
	Baryta:		
1972	Acetate, gross weight	do	1 50
1973	Carbonate, gross weight	do	25
1974	Caustic, gross weight	do	40
1975	Nitrate, gross weight	do	40
1976	Sulphate, gross weight	do	04
1977	Other preparations, gross weight	do	3 00
2107	Beans, medicinal, whole or powdered, gross weight	do	50
1980	Benzine, gross weight	do	30
1982	Bismuth, not specified preparations, gross weight	do	5 00
2114	Bones, calcined, gross weight	do	40
1955	Borax, gross weight	do	30
1983	Bottle tops, bone or rubber, gross weight	do	3 00
1997	Boxes, cardboard, gross weight	do	1 00
1998	Boxes, wood, gross weight	do	40
1993	Bromine, including packages	do	3 00
1994	Bromine, preparations of, including packages	do	8 00
1995	Bromoform, including packages	do	30 00
2186	Burgundy pitch, gross weight	do	12
2232	Bunion shields, boxes of 12	Dozen	1 00
1996	Cadmium and its preparations, including packages	Kilogram	5 00
	Calamine:		
2012	Prepared, gross weight	do	05
2189	Stone, gross weight	do	05
1925	Camphor, gross weight	do	60
2015	Cantharides, whole or powdered, gross weight	do	2 50
2016	Canula fistula, gross weight	do	25
2023	Castoreum, including packages	do	10 00
2282	Catechu, gross weight	do	20
	Chalk:		
2048	Camphorated, gross weight	do	45
2049	Prepared, gross weight	do	10
2019	Charcoal, animal or vegetable, gross weight	do	15
2025	Cerium and its preparations, gross weight	do	5 00
2224	Chemical and pharmaceutical products, not specified, gross weight	do	5 00

B —*Articles which pay a duty of 25 per cent.*—Continued.

d. DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
2027	Chloral hydrate, including packages	Kilogram	$2 50
2028	Chlorodyne, including packages	do	3 00
2029	Chloroform, including packages	do	2 00
2050	Chromium and preparations, including packages	do	5 00
2026	Cigarettes, medicated, gross weight	do	3 00
2030	Cobalt and preparations, including packages	do	2 00
2145	Cocoa butter, gross weight	do	75
2038	"Colcothar," gross weight	do	20
2039	Collodion, all classes, including packages	do	1 50
2040	Coloquintida, gross weight	do	1 25
	Copper:		
2031	Carbonate, chlorate, nitrate, oxide, and sulphite, gross weight	do	1 00
2032	Subacetate, refined sulphate, gross weight	do	50
2033	Unrefined sulphate, gross weight	do	15
2034	Other preparations, including packages	do	5 00
2044	Coraline, gross weight	do	25
2223	Cork squeezers	Dozen	4 00
1927	Cotton, medicated, gross weight	Kilogram	35
1928	Cotton, gun	do	8 00
2164	Crab's eyes, including packages	do	50
2046	Cream of tartar, gross weight	do	60
2213	do	do	60
2047	Creosote, medicinal preparation, including packages	do	2 00
2051	Cubebs, gross weight	do	50
2054	Deer's horns, calcined, gross weight	do	50
2055	Depilatories, gross weight	do	1 00
2056	Dextrine, gross weight	do	15
2248	Dragon's blood, gross weight	do	1 00
1969	Drainage tubes of metal	Dozen	2 00
2222	Dyeing presses, up to 8 liters	One	6 00
1967	Elastic cotton or linen bands for belts	do	2 00
1968	Elastic belts of silk for belts	do	4 00
2150	Elastic stockings of silk (or half stockings) for varicose veins	do	2 00
2151	Same of cotton or linen	do	1 00
2059	Elaterium, including packages	Kilogram	20 00
2060	Elatine (pitch water), gross weight	do	1 25
2041	Electro-magnetic belts, etc	Dozen	3 00
2061	Electuaries, gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
2062	Elixirs, medicinal, all classes, gross weight	do	50
2250	Ergot, including packages	do	1 00
2065	Ergotine, gross weight	do	5 00
2066	Essences, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	5 00
	Ether:		
2078	Acetic, chloric, nitric, sulphuric, gross weight	do	1 00
2079	Other preparations, including packages	do	5 00
2081	Ethiop mineral, including packages	do	1 20
	Extracts:		
2084	Liquid, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	70
2086	Not liquid, medicinal, gross weight	do	5 00
2154	Flies, Milan, gross weight	do	2 50
2091	Flowers, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
2093	Fruits, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	30
2094	Gelatine, gross weight	do	2 00
2100	Glucose, solid or liquid, gross weight	do	12
2098	Glycerine, gross weight	do	40
2168	Gold and preparations, gross weight	do	400 00
2105	Guarana, gross weight	do	3 00
2101	Gums, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	60
2106	Gutta percha, natural state, gross weight	do	3 00
2281	Heliotrope, cakes or packages, including packings	do	40
2301	Herbs, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
	Hernial trusses:		
1991	Single	Dozen	6 00
1992	Double	do	12 00
1989	Homeopathic medicine cases up to 65 kinds in vials	One	5 00
1990	Same, with more than 65 vials	do	15 00
2099	Homeopathic globules, gross weight	Kilogram	5 00
2148	Hound's tongue, gross weight	do	5 00
1929	Infants' food prepared, gross weight	do	35
2302	Infusions, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
2303	Injections, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
2304	Iodine, including packages	do	4 00
2305	Iodine, preparations not specified, gross weight	do	10 00
2306	Iodoform, gross weight	do	10 00
	Iron:		
1926	Sulphate, gross weight	do	03
1986	Tartrate of iron and potash, gross weight	do	60
2108	Carbonate, oxide, and sulphide, gross weight	do	25

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 25 *per cent.*—Continued.

d. DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Acid—Continued.		
1905	Carbolic, liquid or powder, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 20
1906	Citric, gross weight	do	1 00
1907	Chrysophanic, including packages	do	8 00
1908	Phosphoric, gross weight	do	25
1909	Muriatic, gross weight	do	08
1910	Nitric, gross weight	do	12
1011	Oxalic, gross weight	do	30
1912	Picric, gross weight	do	1 20
1913	Sulphuric, gross weight	do	06
1914	Tannic, or Tannin, gross weight	do	1 25
1915	Tartaric, gross weight	do	75
1916	Not specified, including packages	do	4 00
1918	Agoric, gross weight	do	1 00
1924	Alkaloids, all classes not specified, including packages	do	20 00
1901	Aloes, gross weight	do	50
1931	Alum, gross weight	do	06
1934	Ambergris, including packages	do	60 00
	Ammonia:		
1923	Volatile and liquid, gross weight	do	20
1936	Carbonate, gross weight	do	15
1937	Citrate, nitrate, oxalate, sulphate, gross weight	do	30
1938	Hydrate, gross weight	do	20
1939	Other preparations		
1935	Amygdaline, including packages	do	8 00
1943	Anise, gross weight	do	30
	Antimony:		
1944	Metallic, gross weight	do	25
1945	Muriate, gross weight	do	25
1946	Oxide, gross weight	do	60
1947	Black sulphate, gross weight	do	25
1938	Yellow sulphate, gross weight	do	1 00
1949	Tartar emetic, gross weight	do	75
1950	Other preparations, gross weight	do	5 00
1985	Armenian bole, white or red, gross weight	do	12
1987	Armenian bole of Dr. Albert, dozen cases	Dozen	8 00
1951	Arsenic, yellow, white, or red, gross weight	Kilogram	12
1952	Arsenic, other preparations, gross weight	do	5 00
1953	Articles of rubber or gutta percha, for druggists, gross weight	do	3 00
1954	Asparagine, including packages	do	5 00
1966	Balsams, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	2 00
	Barium:		
1970	Chloride, gross weight	do	20
1971	Other preparations, gross weight	do	3 00
2045	Barks, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	25
	Baryta:		
1972	Acetate, gross weight	do	1 50
1973	Carbonate, gross weight	do	25
1974	Caustic, gross weight	do	40
1975	Nitrate, gross weight	do	40
1976	Sulphate, gross weight	do	04
1977	Other preparations, gross weight	do	3 00
2107	Beans, medicinal, whole or powdered, gross weight	do	50
1980	Benzine, gross weight	do	30
1982	Bismuth, not specified preparations, gross weight	do	5 00
2114	Bones, calcined, gross weight	do	40
1955	Borax, gross weight	do	30
1983	Bottle tops, bone or rubber, gross weight	do	3 00
1997	Boxes, cardboard, gross weight	do	1 00
1998	Boxes, wood, gross weight	do	40
1993	Bromine, including packages	do	3 00
1994	Bromine, preparations of, including packages	do	8 00
1995	Bromoform, including packages	do	30 00
2186	Burgundy pitch, gross weight	do	12
2232	Bunion shields, boxes of 12	Dozen	1 00
1996	Cadmium and its preparations, including packages	Kilogram	5 00
	Calamine:		
2012	Prepared, gross weight	do	05
2189	Stone, gross weight	do	05
1925	Camphor, gross weight	do	60
2015	Cantharides, whole or powdered, gross weight	do	2 50
2016	Canula fistula, gross weight	do	25
2023	Castoreum, including packages	do	10 00
2282	Catechu, gross weight	do	20
	Chalk:		
2048	Camphorated, gross weight	do	45
2049	Prepared, gross weight	do	10
2019	Charcoal, animal or vegetable, gross weight	do	15
2025	Cerium and its preparations, gross weight	do	5 00
2224	Chemical and pharmaceutical products, not specified, gross weight	do	5 00

B —*Articles which pay a duty of 25 per cent.*—Continued.

d. DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
2027	Chloral hydrate, including packages	Kilogram	$2 50
2028	Chlorodyne, including packages	do	3 00
2029	Chloroform, including packages	do	2 00
2050	Chromium and preparations, including packages	do	5 00
2026	Cigarettes, medicated, gross weight	do	3 00
2030	Cobalt and preparations, including packages	do	2 00
2145	Cocoa butter, gross weight	do	75
2038	"Colcothar," gross weight	do	20
2039	Collodion, all classes, including packages	do	1 50
2040	Coloquintida, gross weight	do	1 25
	Copper:		
2031	Carbonate, chlorate, nitrate, oxide, and sulphite, gross weight	do	1 00
2032	Subacetate, refined sulphate, gross weight	do	50
2033	Unrefined sulphate, gross weight	do	15
2034	Other preparations, including packages	do	5 00
2044	Coraline, gross weight	do	25
2223	Cork squeezers	Dozen	4 00
1927	Cotton, medicated, gross weight	Kilogram	35
1928	Cotton, gun	do	8 00
2164	Crab's eyes, including packages	do	50
2046	Cream of tartar, gross weight	do	60
2213	do	do	60
2047	Creosote, medicinal preparation, including packages	do	2 00
2051	Cubebs, gross weight	do	50
2054	Deer's horns, calcined, gross weight	do	50
2055	Depilatories, gross weight	do	1 00
2056	Dextrine, gross weight	do	15
2248	Dragon's blood, gross weight	do	1 00
1969	Drainage tubes of metal	Dozen	2 00
2222	Dyeing presses, up to 8 liters	One	6 00
1967	Elastic cotton or linen bands for belts	do	2 00
1968	Elastic belts of silk for belts	do	4 00
2130	Elastic stockings of silk (or half stockings) for varicose veins	do	2 00
2151	Same of cotton or linen	do	1 00
2059	Elaterium, including packages	Kilogram	20 00
2060	Elatine (pitch water), gross weight	do	1 25
2041	Electro-magnetic belts, etc	Dozen	3 00
2061	Electuaries, gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
2062	Elixirs, medicinal, all classes, gross weight	do	50
2250	Ergot, including packages	do	1 00
2065	Ergotine, gross weight	do	5 00
2066	Essences, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	5 00
	Ether:		
2078	Acetic, chloric, nitric, sulphuric, gross weight	do	1 00
2079	Other preparations, including packages	do	5 00
2081	Ethiop mineral, including packages	do	1 20
	Extracts:		
2084	Liquid, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	70
2086	Not liquid, medicinal, gross weight	do	5 00
2154	Flies, Milan, gross weight	do	2 50
2091	Flowers, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
2093	Fruits, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	30
2094	Gelatine, gross weight	do	2 00
2100	Glucose, solid or liquid, gross weight	do	12
2098	Glycerine, gross weight	do	40
2168	Gold and preparations, gross weight	do	400 00
2105	Guarana, gross weight	do	3 00
2101	Gums, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	60
2106	Gutta percha, natural state, gross weight	do	3 00
2281	Heliotrope, cakes or packages, including packings	do	40
2301	Herbs, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
	Hernial trusses:		
1991	Single	Dozen	6 00
1992	Double	do	12 00
1989	Homeopathic medicine cases up to 65 kinds in vials	One	5 00
1990	Same, with more than 65 vials	do	15 00
2099	Homeopathic globules, gross weight	Kilogram	5 00
2148	Hound's tongue, gross weight	do	5 00
1929	Infants' food prepared, gross weight	do	35
2302	Infusions, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
2303	Injections, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
2304	Iodine, including packages	do	4 00
2305	Iodine, preparations not specified, gross weight	do	10 00
2306	Iodoform, gross weight	do	10 00
	Iron:		
1926	Sulphate, gross weight	do	03
1986	Tartrate of iron and potash, gross weight	do	60
2108	Carbonate, oxide, and sulphide, gross weight	do	25

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of 25 per cent.*—Continued.

d. DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Iron—Continued.		
2109	Citrate, ammoniacal citrate, phosphate lactate, perchlorate, ammoniacal perchlorate, iron by hydrogen, or the arseniurette dsulphate, including packages	Kilogram	$1 00
2110	Same as No. 1926		
2111	Other preparations, gross weight	Kilogram	4 00
2037	Isinglass, gross weight	do	2 00
2117	Jalaps-resin, gross weight	do	5 00
2280	Jayne's tonic vermifuge, gross weight	do	50
2119	Kamela, including packages	do	1 20
2120	Kaolin, gross weight	do	10
2121	Kermes, mineral, including packages	do	1 00
2123	Lycopodium, including packages	do	5 00
1978	La——, medicinal preparations of, gross weight	do	30
	Lead:		
2199	Acetate and nitrate, gross weight	do	25
2200	Carbonate, gross weight	do	45
1984	Carbonate in cones, gross weight	do	45
2202	Chloride, including packages	do	1 00
2203	Other preparations, including packages	do	5 00
2113	Leaves, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
2125	Leptandrin, including packages	do	8 00
2129	Lichen, gross weight	do	10
2170	Licorice in paste, gross weight	do	50
	Lime:		
2003	Dry hypochlorite, gross weight	do	06
2004	Liquid sulphite and bisulphite, gross weight	do	10
2005	Precipitated phosphate, gross weight	do	50
2006	Fluor spar, gross weight	do	04
2008	Superphosphate, ordinary, gross weight	do	12
2009	Other preparations, gross weight	do	5 00
2010	Chloride in crystals, gross weight	do	50
2128	Liniments, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
2127	Liquors, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
2130	Litharge, gross weight	do	12
2131	Lithium, and preparations, including packages	do	10 00
2192	Loadstone, gross weight	do	20
2014	Logwood, extract of, gross weight	do	30
	Lozenges:		
2180	Medicinal, gross weight	do	64
2179	Non-medicinal, gross weight	do	50
2132	Lupuline, including packages	do	50
2267	Lint and plaster for wounds, gross weight	do	3 00
2133	Mace, gross weight	do	1 50
	Magnesia:		
2134	Calcined, gross weight	do	30
2135	Carbonate, gross weight	do	20
2136	Citrate, gross weight	do	70
2137	Liquid, gross weight	do	30
2138	Sulphate, gross weight	do	04
2139	Other preparations, gross weight	do	70
2140	Magnesium, in threads or sheets	do	60 00
2141	Manna, gross weight	do	75
	Manganese:		
2142	Black oxide, gross weight	do	10
2143	Other preparations, including packages	do	3 00
2144	Mannite, gross weight	do	2 25
2149	Mosses, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	2 00
	Mercury:		
2013	Calomel, including packages	do	1 25
2152	And preparations, including packages	do	5 00
2264	Corrosive sublimate, including packages	do	90
1930	Musk, including packages	do	60 00
2157	Naphthaline, crystals, including packages	do	60
2160	Nickel and preparations not specified, including packages	do	5 60
2519	Nitro-benzol, including packings	do	2 00
1917	Nutgalls, entire or powdered, gross weight	do	40
2161	Same as No. 1917		
2162	Nutmegs, whole or powdered, gross weight	Kilogram	1 50
2163	Nux vomica, including packages	do	25
1899	Oil, of almonds, poppies, cod liver, hemp, castor, laurel, marigold, or walnut, gross weight	do	50
1900	Oil, animal, and preparations including cod liver, gross weight	do	1 00
2115	Oiled silk, including packages	do	1 50
2165	Opium, powder or gum, including packages	do	10 00
2166	Opodeldoc, gross weight	do	1 00
2171	"Pagliano" (Italian patent medicine), gross weight	do	1 50
2172	Palladium and preparations, including packages	do	500 00
2173	"Panquimagogo" (Italian cathartic), gross weight	do	50

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of 25 per cent.*—Continued.

d. DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Paper:		
2174	Filter, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 25
2175	Fly poison, gross weight	do	1 00
2176	Other medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	80
2178	Paste, pectoral, all classes, gross weight	do	50
	Pepsine:		
2182	Pure, or in paste, including packages	do	60 00
2183	Amylaceous, including packages	do	15 00
2092	Phosphorus, all kinds, gross weight	do	1 50
2194	Pills, capsules, granules, drops, of all medicines, gross weight	do	4 00
2195	Pill-maker	One	3 00
	Plaster:		
2064	Medicinal, gross weight	Kilogram	80
2177	Porous, gross weight	do	3 00
2198	Platinum and preparations not specified, including packages	do	300 00
2204	Podophyllin, including packages	do	8 00
1933	Poppies, gross weight	do	50
	Potash:		
2209	Acetate, bitartrate, caustic, citrate, chromate, oxalate, permanganate, prussiate, sulphite, sulpho-carbonate, tartrate, gross weight	do	70
2210	Carbonate, bicarbonate, chlorate, hyposulphite, nitrate, solid silicate, sulphate, and super-oxalate, gross weight	do	15
2211	Liquid silicate, gross weight	do	07
2212	Rochelle salts	do	50
2215	Other preparations not specified, including packages	do	5 00
	Potassium:		
2216	Metallic, including packages	do	20 00
2217	Bromide, cyanide, gross weight	do	80
2218	Sulphite, gross weight	do	20
2219	Iodide, gross weight	do	5 00
	Powder:		
2205	Red or white precipitate, including packages	do	1 50
2206	Dover's, including packages	do	1 50
2207	Insect, gross weight	do	50
2234	Red powder for jewelers, including packages	do	1 50
2225	Propylamine, gross weight	do	10
2226	Protein, gross weight	do	10
2193	Pumice stone, gross weight	do	10
2042	Quassia cups, gross weight	do	2 00
2227	Quinia, gross weight	do	1 00
2229	Racahout (a preparation of cacao), gross weight	do	50
1940	Rings, bone or ivory, for infants, gross weight	do	4 00
2230	Roots, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
2188	Rubber nipples, including packages	do	3 00
1956	Saffron, and imitations, gross weight	do	12 00
2236	Sago, gross weight	do	15
2246	Salicine, including packages	do	10 00
	Salt:		
2244	Of Eno, Evans, Hibbert, Hockins, Lamplough, &c., gross weight	do	50
2245	Vichy, Carlsbad, &c., gross weight	do	25
2251	Seeds, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
2052	Setons, vegetable, gross weight	do	5 00
2190	Silver, nitrate, including packages	do	30 00
2197	Same preparations not specified, gross weight	do	60 00
2252	Sinapisms, gross weight	do	1 40
2116	Soap, for medicinal and other uses, gross weight	do	20
	Soda:		
2253	Acetate, phosphate, and solid silicate, gross weight	do	15
2254	Arseniate, bisulphate, oxalate, sulphite, bisulphite, tartrate, bitartrate, including packages	do	1 00
2255	Carbonate and sulphate	do	04
2256	Caustic (for soap), bicarbonate, hyposulphite, nitrate, and liquid silicate	do	07
2257	Other preparations not specified, including packages	do	4 00
	Sodium:		
2258	Metallic, including packages	do	5 00
2259	Bromide, including packages	do	1 50
2260	Bisulphide, including packages	do	90
	Spatulas:		
2068	Steel, flexible	Dozen	3 00
2069	Of wood or bone	do	1 50
2070	Spirits, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	Kilogram	2 00
	Sponges:		
2071	Ordinary, gross weight	do	4 00
2072	Fine, gross weight	do	10 00
2231	Stags' horns scrapings, gross weight	do	20
2263	Spongiopiline, gross weight	do	2 50
	Strontium:		
2075	Carbonate or nitrate, gross weight	do	25
2076	Other preparations, including packages	do	3 00

B.—*Articles which pay a duty of 25 per cent.*—Continued.

d. DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Strontium—Continued.		
2077	Chloride, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 40
1959	Sugar candy	do	30
1960	Same, of milk	do	60
	Sulphur:		
1962	Whole, in sticks	do	06
1963	Flowers of	do	07
	Suspensory bandages:		
2265	Cotton or linen	Dozen	1 50
2266	Silk, or with cotton pieces	do	6 00
2097	Syringes, tin, bronze, or composition, gross weight	Kilogram	70
2118	Sirups, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
2268	Talc, Venetian, powdered, gross weight	do	08
2269	Tamar Indien, gross weight	do	1 00
2270	Tamarinds, gross weight	do	12
2271	Tannire, or tannic acids, gross weight	do	1 25
2272	Tapioca, gross weight	do	15
1932	Tar, Guyot's liquid, &c., gross weight	do	25
2058	Teeth, of mineral, with or without gum	Hundred	12 00
2278	Thymol, crystallized, including packages	Kilogram	10 00
2073	Tin, preparations not specified, including packages	do	1 50
2279	Tinctures, medicinal, gross weight	do	2 00
2287	Tripoli, gross weight	do	10
2289	Tucia, whole or prepared, gross weight	do	25
	Turpentine:		
1919	Spirits, gross weight	do	15
2283	Venetian, gross weight	do	25
2284	Alsatian, gross weight	do	15
2291	Unguents, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	1 50
2292	Uranium and preparations, not specified, gross weight	do	12 00
2293	Vanilla, gross weight	do	15 00
2156	Varnish for gilding, gross weight	do	50
2294	Vasaline, cosmoline, &c., gross weight	do	60
	Waters:		
1920	Medicinal, distilled, gross weight	do	30
1921	Medicinal or artificial, Vichy, Seltz, &c., gross weight	do	10
2296	Wines, medicinal, not specified, gross weight	do	50
	Zinc:		
2307	Acetate, chloride, nitrate, phosphate, including packages, gross weight	do	1 50
2308	Carbonate and oxide, gross weight	do	40
2309	Sulphate, gross weight	do	12
2310	Other preparations, not specified, gross weight	do	5 00

C.—*Articles which pay a duty of 15 per cent.*

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

	Bags for packing:		
1192	Hemp or jute, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 40
1193	Cotton, gross weight	do	55
1194	All other kinds coarse cloth	do	16
197	Bamboo cane, Guayaquil, split or whole	Hundred	45 00
378	Barrel or pipe staves, new or old, finished, up to 150 centimeters long, not over 32 millimeters thick	do	8 00
651	Boot and shoe lasts	Dozen	9 00
652	Same, with screw	One	1 00
	Bottles:		
133	Earthenware, for liquors, &c., gross weight	Kilogram	03
302	Glass, for liquors, &c., ordinary, gross weight	do	05
736	Bricks, fire-burned, for founderies	Hundred	3 00
	Brushes:		
153	For tar, with handles	Dozen	4 00
154	All other classes, to paint, varnish, or whiten, gross weight	Kilogram	2 00
768	Canvas of cotton or linen for ships' sails, No. 1 to No. 7, gross weight	do	60
246	Cement, Roman or Portland, gross weight	do	02
533	Cloth of cotton, raw, plain, coarse, and strong, for bags, of not more than 15 threads, warp and woof, gross weight	do	50
276	Coral, plain or worked, to be appraised.		
277	Corks for bottles, gross weight	do	60
766	Emery paper, gross weight	do	20
339	Epaulets with gold or silver thread	Pair	40 00
1078	Fish-nets, gross weight	Kilogram	50
765	Garters, cotton elastic, for ladies	Dozen	50
	Gold:		
760	Books of gold or silver leaf up to 25 leaves of 65 centimeters square	Gross	36 00
888	Plate for table service	Gram	80
964	Ornaments of gold or silver, with or without cotton, linen, or silk pieces, &c., including packings	Kilogram	50 00
649	Hat molds of wood	One	1 50
531	*Hemp* or jute osnaburgs for boys, gross weight	Kilogram	35

C.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 15 *per cent.*—Continued.

a. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
1079	Oars for boats	One	$1 00
	Pencils:		
747	For carpenters (wood)	Gross	2 00
1006	For drawing, &c., to be appraised.		
1047	Powder for blasting, gross weight	Kilogram	18
314	Pulleys and tackle-blocks, of wood, with or without pieces of iron, gross weight	do	25
74	Sackcloths, of hemp, coarse, gross weight	do	30
993	Sharpeners for tools, common stone, gross weight	do	12
	Stones:		
995	For whetting tools, small, all sorts, gross weight	do	04
996	For mills, &c.	Pair	150 00
308	Tubes, of glass, for machinery, gross weight	Kilogram	70
61	Vials, of glass, small, with or without other pieces	Dozen	2 00
818	Wood, common, for building, unplaned, in planks, boards, &c., on the base of 25 millimeters thick	Sq. meters	35
	b. HARDWARE, METALS, ETC.		
1696	Adzes, for carpenters and coopers, gross weight	Kilogram	35
1446	Alembics, to be appraised.		
1755	Anvils, smiths', gross weight	do	10
1734	Augurs, &c., for "birbiquies," gross weight	do	1 20
	Awls:		
1726	With or without handles, gross weight	do	2 00
1746	Same, large size, gross weight	do	35
1484	Balances, chemists' and assayers', gross weight	do	15 00
1676	Bellows, forge, over one centimeter wide, gross weight	do	30
1700	"Birbiquies" (bitt-stocks?) of all classes, with or without bitts, gross weight	do	1 20
	Bitts:		
1697	Over 35 centimeters long, gross weight	do	60
1698	Same, less than 35 centimeters long, gross weight	do	90
1507	Boat-hooks, iron, plain, or galvanized, gross weight	do	12
1812	Bridges, gross weight	do	20
1491	Buckets, iron, for mines, gross weight	do	20
1719	Calkers' irons, gross weight	do	35
1807	Capstan and windlass, gross weight	do	20
1560	Capsules, metal, for bottle tops, gross weight	do	80
1603	Cars and coaches for railroads, to be appraised.		
1566	Carts and wagons, to be appraised.		
1538	Chains, iron, links not over 13 millimeters diameter, for launches, carts, &c., gross weight	do	10
1727	Chalk cords for carpenters, gross weight	do	1 20
	Chisels:		
1702	Iron or steel, gross weight	do	35
1712	With or without handles, gross weight	do	75
1714	Or grooves for wood, with or without handles, gross weight	do	75
1704	Compasses, iron, with or without brass pieces, gross weight	do	70
1828	Cranes for weights, gross weight	do	20
1699	Crowbars, of iron, gross weight	do	06
1539	Chains, same as 1538, for balances, horses, dogs, fire-engines, &c., gross weight	do	20
1711	Diamonds, for glass-cutting	One	3 00
1728	Files, gross weight	Kilogram	30
1472	Fish-hooks, gross weight	do	90
1742	Flat-irons, for laundering, gross weight	do	04
1743	Goose, for tailors, gross weight	do	20
1731	Hammer, iron, with or without handle, gross weight	do	20
	Hand-carts:		
1568	Two wheels, without box	One	3 50
1570	Two wheels, for baggage	do	10 00
1730	Handles, of wood, for tools, &c., gross weight	Kilogram	20
1756	Hardware, other articles, not specified, gross weight	do	35
1717	Hatchets or axes, with or without handles, gross weight	do	30
1695	Hoes, iron, gross weight	do	18
1747	Same, with or without handles, gross weight	do	20
	Iron:		
1757	In bars, square or round, gross weight	do	05
1759	Plain or ferrugated, but without painting or galvanism, gross weight	do	07
1774	Jewelry, fine, or other articles of gold and silver, not specified, with or without pearls, precious stones, &c., including packings	do	500 00
1729	Keys, iron, for boats, gross weight	do	50
1627	Knee-irons, for boats, gross weight	do	25
1439	Knife sharpeners, with handles of wood, bone, iron, or horn	Dozen	2 50
	Knives:		
1620	For butchers, wooden handle, blade not over 15 centimeters long, gross weight	Kilogram	50
1705	For carpenters or coopers, gross weight	do	60
1744	For pruning, gross weight	do	60

C.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 15 *per cent.*—Continued.

b HARDWARE, METALS, ETC.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
1660	Lanterns of talc	Dozen	$8 00
1752	Lathe, iron, for hand use, gross weight	Kilogram	1 25
1890	Lathes (?) for carpenters' use, &c., gross weight	do	20
1737	Levels, gross weight	do	40
1797	Machines for agriculture, mining, and the arts, gross weight	do	20
1829	Machinery, pieces of, gross weight	do	20
1732	Mallets of wood, gross weight	do	15
1770	Manometers for steam-engines	One	5 00
1810	Motors of all kinds, gross weight	Kilogram	20
1459	Molds, of metal, for founderies, to be appraised.		
	Needles:		
1442	For sewing machines, gross weight	do	20
1443	For sail-cloth, gross weight	do	1 50
1444	For packing, gross weight	do	1 00
1794	Photographic machines, set up or in pieces	One	40 00
1739	Pickaxes, with or without handles, gross weight	Kilogram	20
1693	Pincers, gross weight	do	1 00
1740	Pincers of iron for carpenters or shoemakers, gross weight	do	35
1751	Pincers, smiths', gross weight	do	15
	Pipes:		
1553	For stoves, of sheet iron, gross weight	do	15
1554	For stoves, of wrought iron, plain or galvanized, gross weight	do	13
1555	For stoves, of cast iron, gross weight	do	07
1556	For steam-boilers, brass, gross weight	do	60
1557	Of lead or composition, gross weight	do	12
1724	Pitchforks, gross weight	do	30
	Planes:		
1701	All classes, gross weight	do	50
1721	Steel blades for, gross weight	do	50
1694	Plows, made up or in pieces, gross weight	do	12
1745	Plow points, cast or wrought iron, gross weight	do	12
1615	Pulleys and blocks, of iron, gross weight	do	12
1515	Pumps (steam), for removing water from mines, gross weight	do	20
1516	Same, handles of leather or gutta-percha, gross weight	do	20
1748	Punch, iron or steel, for shoemakers, gross weight	do	65
1862	Rails, iron or steel, for railroads, gross weight	do	60
1633	Rowlocks, iron, plain or galvanized, gross weight	do	20
	Saws:		
1722	Small, steel blades for, gross weight	do	1 00
1723	Large, steel blades for, up to 3 centimeters wide, gross weight	do	1 50
1749	Handsaws of all kinds, gross weight	do	90
1750	Large saws, all forms, with or without fixtures, over 3 centimeters wide, gross weight	do	45
1754	Saw sharpeners, iron, gross weight	do	60
1710	Screw-drivers for carpenters, gross weight	do	75
1753	Screws, large, iron or wooden, for carpenter's bench, gross weight	do	10
	Sewing machines:		
1795	With or without duplicate pieces, gross weight	do	60
1796	Cases of iron, wood, or both, &c., gross weight	do	25
1876	Shears, of iron, for fur cutting, gross weight	do	50
1877	Shears with screw, for tailors, gross weight	do	1 00
1738	Shovels, iron, with or without handles, gross weight	do	20
1718	Sickles and scythes, with or without handles, gross weight	do	35
1685	Sieves of iron wire for metals, coarse	do	30
1703	Sledges of iron, for blacksmiths, gross weight	do	15
1869	Solder, for tinsmiths, gross weight	do	20
1813	Springs, iron, gross weight	do	20
1709	Squares:		
	Movable, for carpenters, gross weight	do	1 25
1735	Of cloth, for carpenters, over 2 meters long, gross weight	do	2 50
1736	Of wood, folding, for carpenters, with or without pieces of brass, gross weight	do	2 00
1506	Troughs of iron, gross weight	do	20
1741	Trowels for gardeners or bricklayers, gross weight	do	50
1850	Watches:		
	Gold, thin, one or two cases	One	30 00
1851	Gold, medium, one or two cases	do	60 00
1852	Gold, thick, one or two cases	do	80 00
1853	Silver	do	10 00
1854	Copper, gilded or plated	do	3 00
1855	Other common metal, nickeled	do	3 00
1856	Gold or silver, with precious stones, to be appraised		
	Wheels, wrought iron:		
1864	For cars and carts, gross weight	Kilogram	16
1865	For hand-cars, gross weight	do	20
	Wheelbarrow, one wheel:		
1567	All iron	One	7 00
1569	Of wood	do	3 00

C.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 15 *per cent.*—Continued.

b. HARDWARE, METALS, ETC.

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Valuation.
	Wire:		
1449	Iron, up to No. 7, inclusive, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 06
1451	Same, galvanized, gross weight	do	08
1873	Cutters, gross weight	do	20
1897	Zinc, in leaves, or sheets, gross weight	do	12

D.—*Articles which pay a duty of* 4 *per cent.*

991	Precious stones and fine pearls, to be appraised		

E.—*Specific duty.*

	Beer:		
	Bottles	Dozen	$1 25
	Barrels	Liter	12
	Cigars	Kilogram	3 00
	Coffee, all classes	do	15
	Gin:		
	Bottles	Dozen	3 00
	Barrels	Liter	32
	Liqueurs, bottles	Dozen	4 50
	Liquors:		
	Strong, common bottles	do	4 00
	Same, barrels	Liter	42
	Rum:		
	Bottles	Dozen	4 00
	Barrels	Liter	42
	Snuff	Kilogram	3 00
	Tea	do	75
	Wine:		
	White	Liter	32
	Claret, bottles	Dozen	2 25
	Claret, barrels	Liter	25
	Spirits of	do	50
	Yerba mate	Kilogram	06

F.—*Articles free of duty.*

1464	Anchors, iron, for vessels, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 13
1683	Anchors or chain shackles, gross weight	do	12
68	Animals, living, to be appraised.		
381	Articles for divine worship; for diplomatic agents to Chili; for Chilian ministers; for the State; for city governments and charitable institutions, to be appraised.		
78	Abestos, whole or in powder, gross weight	do	06
1780	Ballast, *see* "Lastre"		
227	Barley, common, gross weight	do	03
1532	Belaying pins, of wood, gross weight	do	20
1519	Boats and skiffs, finished or incomplete	One	100 00
763	Books, printed; all kinds not included in the tariff of 35 per cent., gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
1826	Brads, copper, brass, composition, &c., gross weight	do	1 00
1520	Buoys, iron, with chain, &c., gross weight	do	20
1533	Cables, of iron wire, gross weight	do	35
1537	Chains, iron, links over 13 millimeters diameter, gross weight	do	08
209	Charts and plans, geographical or topographical	do	1 00
1809	Coins, to be appraised.		
1609	Compass for binnacle, to be appraised.		
1585	Copper or composition nails for ships, gross weight	do	50
1597	Copper, in leaves and sheets, for ships, gross weight	do	50
199	Coal—ton = 10 metric quintals	Ton	8 00
846	Cordage, raw material for making; cocoanut fiber, coarse sacking, &c., to be appraised.		
820	Corn, gross weight	Kilogram	03
	Cotton:		
48	With the seed, gross weight	do	18
49	Without the seed, gross weight	do	33
980	Seeds, gross weight	do	10
1578	Cross-bars for anchors, gross weight	do	10

F.—*Articles free of duty*—Continued.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
298	Crucibles, of platinum or aluminium	Kilogram	$0 15
275	Cupels, for assayers	Hundred	3 00
	Designs:		
875	For writing, gross weight	Kilogram	1 00
876	For teaching drawing, gross weight	do	1 50
655	Dyes and materials for cloth making, to be appraised.		
1314	Earth for blasting furnaces, gross weight	do	02
1505	Earth-borers, iron or steel, for miners	do	20
817	Ebony wood in the rough, per cubic decimeter	Decimeter	03
399	Equipages (baggage), including only the clothing, shoes, jewels, and printed books, all for owner's use and in a quantity adapted to his circumstances and position, but does not include table service, even if it has been used, nor whole pieces of any cloth goods, to be appraised.		
1646	"Escotines," chain, gross weight	Kilogram	08
1035	Exotic plants or their seeds, to be appraised.		
1474	Fire extinguishing apparatus, to be appraised.		
1517	Fire engines and fixtures, to be appraised.		
1059	Fisheries in national vessels, products of, to be appraised.		
499	Fragments of wrecked ships, not including provisions on board at the time of the disaster, which shall be obliged to pay the corresponding duty for all over $500, to be appraised.		
522	Fruits, fresh, not specified, gross weight	do	05
317	Furs (of cattle) dry or salted	One	4 00
1777	Gas lamps, glass or metal, one or more lights, gross weight	Kilogram	35
608	Geographical and celestial globes, gross weight	do	50
	Gold:		
887	In powder or paste	Grams	65
800	In useless pieces	do	44
619	Guano, gross weight	Kilogram	03
978	Hair, animals, gross weight	do	5 00
1478	Harpoon, to be appraised.		
1643	Hawsers, iron for ships, gross weight	do	06
196	Hemp, in bulk, gross weight	do	10
716	Hemp cordage, white or tarred, past use, gross weight	do	06
	Hydraulic presses:		
1839	For oily seeds, gross weight	do	20
1840	For lithographing and stereotyping, gross weight	do	20
1317	Ink, prepared for printing or lithographing, gross weight	do	25
1771	Instruments, surgical, physical, mathematical, and scientific, to be appraised.		
1788	Iron, unworked, in bar or ingots, gross weight	do	03
1361	Jute in bulk, gross weight	do	09
1780	Lastre (ballast), patented, with pumps and furniture for ships, gross weight	do	20
447	Levers, wooden	Dozen	4 00
896	Logwood, for dye, whole or split, gross weight	Kilogram	05
1793	Machines for carbonated hydrogen, for illuminating purposes, gross weight	do	20
473	Manila fiber	do	15
857	Minerals in the unworked state, to be appraised.		
859	Models and designs for machinery, gross weight	do	1 50
1806	Molds for casting printers' spaces and forms, gross weight	do	20
462	Oakum to calk vessels, gross weight	do	18
86	Oats, gross weight	do	06
1767	Ovens and other instruments for assayers, to be appraised.		
	Paper:		
932	Or card-board for side linings of vessels, gross weight	do	10
943	Of cotton, special, unglued or half glued for printing (must be neither better nor worse than sample No. 6), gross weight	do	25
952	In ribbon rolls for telegraph operators, gross weight	do	25
748	Pencils, slate	Thousand	75
1080	Pine resin for soap or ships, gross weight	Kilogram	06
145	Pitch prepared for vessels, gross weight	do	03
468	Plush of tarred wool for shipbuilders, gross weight	do	26
191	Potatoes, sweet, gross weight	do	03
626	Powder trains for mining, gross weight	do	28
1769	Printing presses and their furniture, gross weight	do	20
1067	Provisions for vessels, to be appraised.		
1666	Pump clamps, boom-irons and partners, iron or wood, gross weight	do	06
88	Quicksilver, gross weight	do	1 00
1327	Rags, old, for paper making, to be appraised.		
730	Reeds for mat making, gross weight	do	15
229	Rye, gross weight	do	03
1340	Sails, useless, of vessels, gross weight	do	10
1198	Saltpeter, common unrefined, gross weight	do	04
877	Samples of merchandise, where duty is not over $1, to be appraised.		
1030	School slates for children, framed or not	Dozen	1 00
1832	Silver in paste or old plate, gross weight	Kilogram	40 00
897	Spars for ship's yards and masts	Meter	04
379	Staves for barrels, unfinished, up to 150 centimeters long, not over 32 centimeters thick	Hundred	6 00
1437	Steel unworked, in bar or plate, gross weight	Kilogram	12

F.—*Articles free of duty*—Continued.

No.	Article, &c.	Unit.	Valuation.
59	Tar, common, gross weight	Kilogram	$0 05
1684	Thimbles and sheet guards for ships, gross weight	do	15
	Tin:		
1654	In bar or plate, gross weight	do	50
1781	In sheets, gross weight	do	14
1512	Trumpets for ships, gross weights	do	1 00
1882	Types of antimony, tin, lead, or zinc for printers, gross weight	do	1 20
1332	Wheat, gross weight	do	05
631	Wheat flour, gross weight	do	07
	Wool of sheep:		
739	Soiled, gross weight	do	16
740	Washed, gross weight	do	32
741	Of vicuña, gross weight	do	55
756	Wood for burning, gross weight	do	01
1801	Yellow metal, in leaves or sheets, for ships, gross weight	do	45
1896	Zinc in bar, gross weight	do	10

G.—*Articles prohibited.*

1. Provisions in a state of decomposition and other articles injurious to health.
2. Obscene paintings, statues, and other objects tending to pervert morals and good manners.
3. Ferocious animals, reptiles, and poisonous insects, at the option of the local governor.
4. Powder, except mining, sportsmen's, and for the army, which can only be introduced at Valparaiso, and with especial permission of the intendente, except when the supreme Government disposes the contrary.

By law of January 3, 1880, "It is prohibited to introduce into the territory of the republic, money of 5, 10, and 20 cents, which bear the national stamp and are less than 900 fine."

By supreme decree of May 18, 1877, the introduction of vine slips and cuttings from Europe and the United States is prohibited, in consequence of the presence in those countries of the *Phylloxera vastatrix*.

Importations of Chili, by countries.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Countries.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Argentine Republic	$2,623,090	$1,607,827	$1,465,063	$2,032,517	$1,180,073
Australia	.....	2,888	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	624,733	612,896	484,497	304,483	254,158
Bolivia	573,726	12,764	.....	73	.....
Brazil	490,348	416,730	421,657	530,900	905,982
China	48,760	42,176	77,729	126,716	119,837
Columbia	.....	.....	.....	1,400	9,319
Costa Rica	42,142	48,113	46,592	46,312	50,510
Ecuador	100,150	108,117	218,865	177,965	225,195
France	5,122,485	3,967,629	4,399,085	5,588,916	6,911,479
Germany	2,933,351	2,826,264	4,785,642	7,385,870	7,610,556
Great Britain	7,948,365	8,854,763	13,398,324	17,589,267	17,076,301
Guatemala	2,393	42,258	41,738	29,861	40,755
India	118,337	163,856	87,856	105,600	148,564
Italy	233,396	234,122	295,594	444,008	527,006
Mexico	2,335	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraguay	64,965	42,515	143,695	16,529	3,417
Peru	1,850,825	2,102,618	1,313,726	2,905,049	2,263,067
Polynesia	21,066	17,343	53,719	43,878	51,561
Portugal	23,410	22,120	16,951	25,441	21,808
San Salvador	12,593	414	6,580	8,713	6,656
Spain	573,495	162,835	603,028	268,116	291,815
United States	1,491,537	1,414,464	1,667,078	1,748,818	2,023,704
Uruguay	18,480	56,069	54,099	136,875	481,524
Fisheries	1,102,484	35,777	34,536	47,516	520,961
Total	26,042,466	22,794,558	29,716,004	39,564,814	40,724,358

PERU.

MILITARY TARIFF IMPOSED BY CHILI.

Minister Christiancy, writing under date of May 29, 1881, submits the following to the Department:

The Chilian military authorities having established a tariff of customs duties on imports and exports, which I presume will be adhered to while their military occupation of the Peruvian littoral shall be continued, and as that occupation may last for a long time, I have thought it might be well that our merchants and shipowners should have information upon the subject, inasmuch as it might affect their action in any question bearing upon commercial adventures to Peru. For these reasons I here inclose a decree of Admiral Patricio Lynch, commander-in-chief of the Chilian forces here, dated the 24th instant, but not published until the 27th instant, when it appeared in the "Orden" and the "Actualidad," of Lima, and in "El Dia," of Callao.

Patricio Lynch, Rear-Admiral and General-in-Chief of the Army of Chili:

Whereas I have on this date decreed the following:

Considering that it is just that the Government of Chili should obtain from the territory occupied by their military forces all the benefit compatible with the interest of its commerce and industry—

I decree:

DUTIES UPON IMPORTS.

ARTICLE 1. The merchandise imported into the port of Callao shall pay a duty of 25 per cent. upon its value, with the exception of the following, which shall pay:

ART. 2. A duty of 15 per cent. upon—

Tar and pitch for use of ships.
Animals alive or killed and dressed.
Quicksilver in jars.
Charcoal and mineral coal.
Oakum for caulking.
Woolen felt (barred) for use of shipping.
Pig-iron in bars, unwrought, square, round, or in plates.
Iron axles or champs (or hoops).
Fresh prints.
Printing presses and utensils.
Machinery for agriculture and mining.
Flower seeds and garden seeds.
Printing ink.

ART. 3. A duty of 10 per cent. on—

Sub. 1. Chilian products, and those kinds of merchandise free or nationalized in Chili.
Sub. 2. Peruvian products coming from ports occupied by Chilian arms.

ART. 4. A specific duty.

Sub. 1. Brandies, bottles of the common size, 4 pesos per dozen.
Brandies, 42 cents per liter.
Coffee, 15 cents per kilogram.
Beer, 1 peso and 25 cents per dozen bottles.
Beer, 12 cents per liter.
Cigars, 3 pesos per kilogram.
Alcohol (pure), 50 cents per liter.
Gin, 3 pesos per dozen bottles.
Gin, 32 centavos per liter.
Sweetened liquors, 4 pesos and 50 cents per dozen bottles.
Sweetened liquors, 48 cents per liter.
Lard, 5 cents per kilogram.
Snuff, 3 pesos per kilogram.
Burning rum (or burning alcohol), 4 pesos per dozen bottles.
Burning rum (or burning alcohol), 42 cents per liter.
Havana tobacco, 2 pesos per kilogram.
Any other tobacco, 1 peso per kilogram.
Tea, 75 cents per kilogram.
White wine, 32 cents per liter.

White wine, 3 pesos per dozen bottles.
Red wine, $2.25 per dozen bottles.
Red wine, 25 cents per liter.
Paraguay tea, 6 cents per kilogram.

Sub. 2. Products of Chili and those naturalized in Chili, subject to specific duties, shall pay 25 per cent. of those established in last above.

Sub. 1. Peruvian products coming from ports occupied by the Chilian arms shall pay the same duties as Chilian products subject to a specific duty.

ART. 5. The valuation shall be according to the Peruvian tariff of 1880.

ART. 6. The collector of customs will prescribe the special rules and modes of proceeding to which the documents shall be submitted, which shall be presented for dispatch.

ART. 7. All other duties upon importation in force at the time of occupation shall be collected in the form which the chief collector of customs shall determine.

ART. 8. All merchandise which shall be disembarked should be immediately dispatched for consumption. If from exceptional circumstances, properly certified by the chief collector of customs, it shall not be possible to dispatch from the port the merchandise disembarked, these may be deposited in the stores of the custom-house for fifteen days. The compensation for storage shall be equivalent to 2 per cent. of the value of the merchandise. If at the expiration of fifteen days the merchandise shall not have been dispatched, the collector of customs shall proceed to sell them at auction to the highest bidder, and after deducting the costs of the sale and the duties due, the residue shall remain in deposit to the credit of the party entitled thereto.

EXPORT DUTIES.

ART. 9. Every product or manufacture which shall be exported by neutrals shall be free of duty (except)—

ART. 10. There shall be excepted from the last above article (9) the following, which shall pay:

Cotton, each 100 kilograms, $1.25.
Grained sugar and muscovado, each 100 kilograms, $1.25.
Sugar, concrete or pressed in cakes, each 100 kilograms, 80 cents.
Hides of horned cattle, each 30 cents.
Alpaca wool, for each 100 kilograms, $5.
Common wool, for each 100 kilograms, $2.25.
Bar silver and old silverware, per kilogram, $1.40.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

ART. 11. The duties may be paid, at the option of the payer, (1) In the silver peso of any nationality, provided always that, by weight and standard, they shall not be worth less than those of Chili; (2) in gold coin, computing the peso at 38 pence each; (3) in the fiscal bills of Chili at such rates of discount as shall be fixed by this headquarters within the first two weeks of each month.

ART. 12. This decree shall take effect from and after the 8th of June, proximo.

The decrees of the 22d January and the 15th February last are repealed.

Let it be recorded, published, and an account given to the supreme government for its approval. That it may be brought to the knowledge of all, let it be published in the daily papers and posted in the most public places in this city and of Callao.

Given in the House of Government in Lima, this 24th of May, 1881.

PATRICK LYNCH.

MANUEL B. DIAZ B., *Secretary-General.*

Patrick Lynch, Rear-Admiral and General-in-Chief of the Army of Chili:

Whereas I have this day decreed as follows:

Considering that it is proper to establish proper regulations for the internment (conveyance to the interior) and exportation of merchandise—

I decree:

FOR INTERNMENT.

ARTICLE 1. For the internment of merchandise, Peruvian ports in which no custom-houses have been established shall be considered as minor ports and as dependencies of the custom-house at Callao.

Consequently, all merchandise that has paid the duties charged at that custom-house may be sent to those ports.

ART. 2. Merchants desiring to avail themselves of the privilege granted by the foregoing article shall to that end obtain a custom-house permit in triplicate, in which, in addition to the quantity, kind, and weight of the goods, the port of their destination shall be stated, together with the name of the vessel which is to convey them.

One of the copies shall he left at the custom-house, another shall be delivered to the party interested, and the third shall be sent to the port of destination, so that the commander of the blockading forces, or of the military forces of the place, may permit the discharge of the goods.

ART. 3. When the goods which it is desired to send to the ports to which this decree refers may, in the judgment of the collector of customs, be appraised on board without the necessity of discharging them, this shall be permitted, on payment of the proper duties in cash and security being furnished that any difference that may be detected on their discharge in the port of destination shall be made good.

ART. 4. The collector of customs shall adopt such measures as he may deem most suitable for the protection of the interests of the Treasury, even though they may modify the foregoing provisions, and he shall duly report the adoption of any such measures to the Treasury Department.

FOR EXPORTATION.

ART. 5. Merchants wishing to export sugar, or any article subject to export duties, from any port lying north or south of Callao, may do so by complying with the following provisions:

1st. They shall present an application to the collector of customs at Callao, in which is mentioned the name of the port (or ports) in which the goods are to be discharged, together with the number of quintals or the quantity which it is proposed to export.

On arranging for the payment of duties on the merchandise to be exported, the parties interested shall furnish a certificate of deposit, or a promissory note, indorsed to the satisfaction of the collector, by way of security for the amount of those duties.

2d. The payment of said amount shall be required if, during the period which shall be fixed by the collector, and which shall not exceed one month, it shall not be satisfactorily shown that the exportation has been impossible, owing to some unforeseen occurrence, or to *vis major*.

3d. Notwithstanding the provisions contained in the foregoing paragraph, the collector may require the payment of the export duties to be made in cash whenever he shall think proper so to do.

ART. 6. The duties having been paid, or a sufficient guarantee having been furnished for their payment, the collector shall issue an order in duplicate, in which shall be stated the name of the vessel which is to receive the goods, the exact quantity of the latter, the name of the port (or ports) in which they are to be discharged, and any other particulars that may tend to prevent abuses.

Both copies shall bear the approval and seal of the military commander of Callao.

ART. 7. The order referred to in the foregoing article shall be delivered to the party interested, and shall be considered a sufficient permit by the commanding officer of the blockading force, or by the military officer in command of the port from which the exportation takes place.

The military commander, or, in his absence, the commander of the blockading force, shall retain one of the copies of the order for the purpose of sending it, as speedily as possible, to the collector of customs at Callao, after having certified to the quantity of merchandise shipped.

The other copy shall be returned to the party interested, after the annotation entered upon the one which is reserved has been copied thereupon.

ART. 8. The collector of customs at Callao, as soon as he shall receive the copies sent him by the military commander, or the commander of the blockading squadron, shall proceed to collect the duties on the goods, in case they have not yet been paid.

ART. 9. Any exports made in violation of the foregoing articles will render the party making them amenable to the penalties provided for the prevention and repression of smuggling.

Let it be recorded and communicated.

Therefore,

To the end that it may become known to all, let it be published both in the newspapers and handbills, and let the latter be posted in the most public places of this city and of Callao.

Done at Lima, in the Government Hall, May 25, 1881.

P. LYNCH.

MANUEL DIAZ B., *Secretary-General.*

THE NEW PERUVIAN TARIFF.

REPORT BY ACTING CONSUL BRENT, OF CALLAO.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a decree issued yesterday by General Iglesias, at Lima, organizing the new customs system, with a translation of the same.

By this ordinance, which is declared to be of a temporary character, a deduction of fifteen per cent. is made on nearly all classes of dutiable goods from the tariff established by the Chilian authorities whilst in possession of the northern and central coast of Peru.

In the accompanying translation of the decree I have made certain explanatory notes that seemed to be required.

H. M. BRENT,
Acting Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Callao, October 25, 1883.

[Translation.]

MIGUEL IGLESIAS, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Whereas it is necessary in the present embarrassed condition of the country to equalize the burdens to be borne with the requirements of the nation.

It is equitable and proper to establish national credit, complying strictly and faithfully with all the obligations contracted by the State.

That although the burthens now imposed on the Republic may be heavy, they are essentially of a transitory character, and only to subsist until the opening of the National Assembly.

I decree:

1. That the customs tariff in force in the Republic up to the 13th January, 1881, is now re-established with the following modifications:

The articles and merchandise comprehended in the first, second, third, fourth, and sixth sections of the tariff will pay an additional 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Those of the fifth and ninth sections 5 per cent. additional ad valorem. Those of the eighth section 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The articles specified in the seventh section remain subject to the former charge. *

2. All articles imported free by virtue of the former tariff will now pay 5 per cent. ad valorem. (Agricultural and mining tools; printing paper, &c.)

3. The sums to be received from the additional duties established will be collected separately, and will form a sinking fund for the redemption of the Government paper money.

This money is to be redeemed monthly, and the manner of so proceeding will form the subject of a special decree.

4. The customs dues, as now established, accruing to the former tariff, must be paid in silver coin, and the additional dues specified in this decree must also be covered in silver coin or in Government bank-notes, at the current value attached to this paper money, to be determined by the Callao customs officers.

5. This decree goes into immediate effect at Callao, and within fifteen days from date in the other custom-houses of the Republic.

The minister of the treasury is encharged with the execution of this order.

Given at the Government House, in Lima, October 24, 1883.

MIGUEL IGLESIAS.

ELIAS MALPARTIDA,
Minister of the Treasury.

**Explanatory note by the acting consul.*

		Per cent. ad val.
First section.	Cotton goods	25
Second section.	Woolen goods	25
Third section.	Linen goods	25
Fourth section.	Silk goods	25
Sixth section.	Manufactured articles, fancy, household utensils, machinery, lumber, grain, coal, &c	Various
Fifth section.	Furniture of all kinds, clothing, trunks, &c	Various
Seventh section.	Food and provisions	30
Eighth section.	Wines, liquors, ales	Various
Ninth section.	Medicines and drugs	30

BRITISH GUIANA.

TARIFF OF BRITISH GUIANA.

[Ordinance No. 5, of 1882.]

Publication by His Excellency Sir Henry Turner Irving, Knight, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c., with the advice and consent of the Honorable the Court of Policy, combined with the financial representatives of the inhabitants of said colony.

To all to whom these presents do, may, or shall come greeting, be it known:

Whereas a statement has been laid before our present combined assembly, showing the amount of supplies which will be necessary to defray the colonial expenditure for the current year; and whereas it is expedient that the necessary taxes required to defray the colonial expenditure should be raised, levied, and collected by ordnance: Be it therefore enacted by his excellency the governor of the colony of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the court of policy thereof and of the financial representatives of the inhabitants of the said colony in combined court assembled, as follows:

1. There shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid the several duties, as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the schedule herein contained, upon all goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated in the same schedule, which shall be imported into British Guiana, or taken out of bond for consumption in the colony, on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three:

Schedule of duties payable on articles imported or taken out of bond for consumption on and after 1st July, 1882, until 1st July, 1883.

Bacon	per pound	$0 02
Beef:		
Pickled	per barrel of 200 pounds	3 00
Dried or smoked	per pound	02
Bread, navy biscuits or crackers, or other kinds	per 100	50
Bricks	per 1,000	30
Buckets and pails of all kinds	per dozen	25
Butter	per pound	02
Candles:		
Tallow	do	01
Spermaceti, wax, adamantine, hyraulic press composition, or any other than simple tallow	per pound	05
Cheese	do	02
Chocolate, including all kinds of prepared cocoa	do	04
Cigars	do	75
Clapboards	per 1,000	1 50
Coals	per hogshead, including the packages	24
Coals, loose	per ton	36
Cocoa, raw	per pound	1½
Coffee	do	1½
Confectionery, including sweetened preserves	do	05

Cordage, including gasketing	per 112 pounds	$1 00
Corn, grain of every description and every kind of beans, pease and pulse of every description and every kind, and whether whole or split	per bushel	05
Corn brooms	per dozen	20
Cornmeal and oatmeal	per 100 pounds	25
Dogs	per head	5 00
Donkeys	do	1 00
Fish, dried	per 112 pounds	50
Fish, pickled, say :		
Salmon	per barrel of 200 pounds	2 00
Mackerel	do	1 00
And all other sorts	do	25
Fish, smoked	per pound	00½
Flour of all descriptions	per barrel of 196 pounds	$1 00
Ganje	per pound	50
Ginger, raw	do	05
Ground feed, middlings, shorts, and bran	per bushel	05
Gunpowder	per pound	20
Hams and all other dried or smoked meats, and including sausages other than in tins	per pound	02
Hay	per 100 pounds	10
Hoops:		
Wood	per 1,000	1 50
Iron	per 112 pounds	10
Horses:		
Stallions under fourteen and a half hands in height	each	100 00
All other horses	per head	7 00
Lard	per pound	01
Lumber* of all kinds	per 1,000 feet board measure	2 00
Malt liquor:		
In wood	per hogshead	5 00
In bottles	per dozen quarts	24
In bottles	per dozen pints	12
Matches:		
Per gross of boxes, containing each at the rate of 100 matches, if in packages containing not less than ten gross		20
Per gross of boxes, each box containing at the rate of 100 matches, if in packages containing less than ten gross		40
Match splints, per case, each case containing equal to ten gross of matches of the ordinary length		3 75
Mules	per head	5 00
Muskets, guns and fowling pieces	each	2 00
Oats	per bushel	05
Opium or bhang	per pound	2 00
Oils:		
Which give off an inflammable vapor at a temperature of less than 73 degrees Fahrenheit, as ascertained by the test which is established in England by the 42d and 43d Victoria, cap. 47	per gallon	3 00
All other (essential, perfumed, and castor oil excepted)	do	15
Paints of all kinds	per 112 pounds	25
Pepper	per pound	01
Percussion caps	per 100	04
Pistols, including revolvers	each	5 00
Pitch	per barrel	50
Porks pickled	per barrel of 200 pounds	3 00
Rice	per 100 pounds	25
Rosin	per barrel	50
Sago	per pound	02
Shingles of all kinds	per 1,000	50
Shooks	per pack	08
Shot	per pound	02
Slates	per 1,000	1 00
Snuff	per pound	50
Soap, other than perfumed	do	00½

* Spruce and white pine lumber subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. for splits.

Spirits or strong water of all sorts, not sweetened, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon	at per gallon	$2 00
Sweetened spirits, liqueurs, bitters, and cordials	do	2 00
Spirit, the following perfumed, viz., cologne water, Florida water, bay rum, and bay water	at per gallon	1 00
Staves and headings, white oak	per 1,000	2 00
Staves of every other description	do	1 50
Tar	per barrel	50
Sugars	per pound	04
Tapioca	do	02
Tea	do	12
Tobacco pipes (clay)	per gross	1 00
Tongues, pickled, dried, or smoked	per pound	12
Turpentine, crude	per gallon	50
Turpentine, spirits of	do	18
†Tobacco:		
In leaf, if in packages not less than a hogshead of 800 pounds	per pound	25
In leaf, if in smaller packages	do	35
Manufactured (cigars and snuff excepted)	do	35
Varnish:		
Not containing alcohol or spirits	per gallon	18
Containing any quantity of alcohol or spirits	do	2 00
Wine, red, admitted by the comptroller of customs as claret or Tarragona and the declared value of which shall be any sum not exceeding two dollars a gallon.		
If in wood, and containing less than 26 per cent. of proof spirit as verified by Sykes' hydrometer	per gallon	35
If in wood, and containing 26 per cent. and less than 33 per cent. of proof spirit as verified by Sykes' hydrometer	per gallon	50
If bottled	per dozen quarts	72
If bottled	per dozen pints	36
Wine:		
Of all other descriptions, bottled	per dozen quarts	2 00
Of all other descriptions	per dozen pints	1 00
Of all other descriptions, in wood	per gallon	80

and these rates upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, wares, and merchandise, respectively. And upon all other goods, wares, and merchandise not herein enumerated, which shall be imported or taken out of bond as aforesaid, shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid during the period aforesaid, an ad valorem duty at the rate of ten per centum, or ten dollars upon every one hundred dollars, of the value of such goods, wares, and merchandise, at the place of shipment: *Provided*, That the following articles shall be exempt from duties:

SCHEDULE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Animal charcoal.
Bitumen or mineral pitch.
Broken stone and road metal of any description.
Bullion, coin, and diamonds.
Bulls, cows, calves, heifers, steers, and oxen.
Cotton seeds.
Earth closets.
Fire engines.
Fresh fish and turtle.
Fresh meats.
Fruits, vegetables, and ground provisions, not enumerated.
Goods, stores, arms and ammunition imported by order of the executive government.
Hogs and pigs, of every description.
Horses, baggage, and furniture of officers in Her Majesty's naval and military services.
Ice.
Leeches.

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†Duty on tobacco to be paid on the weight thereof being certified, either by a sworn weigher and gauger or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the comptroller of colonial customs.

Lime, including the packages in which it is contained.
Machinery, comprising the following: Machinery employed in the drainage of land or in mining operations, or in the manufacture or preparation of the produce of raw materials of the colony, or in the manufacture or preparation of manures, whether imported for sale or on private account; also machinery and implements intended for water works, tanks, and lamp posts, with their appurtenances; paving and kerb stones, and draining pipes, imported by the mayor and town council of Georgetown or by the Board of Superintendence of New Amsterdam; also machinery, retorts, gasometers, and pipes imported for the construction of gas works in this colony; locomotive engines, railway plant, machinery for steamboats, saw-mills, and foundries; steam boilers of every description, steam-boiler plates and tubes; all pans, teaches, tanks, and other vessels used exclusively in the manufacture of sugar or for the storage supply of water; locks or sluices for sea defenses or water supply; iron cane punts, iron bridges, grating bars, tile and brick-making machinery, and articles imported for the use of the pilot service of the colony.
Manures, including nitrate of soda, plaster of Paris, and whiting.
Molasses.
Materials and church furniture which may be specially imported for any place of worship of the Christian religion in this colony.
Materials to be used in the construction of the new Stabroek market.
Packages in which goods are imported (except trunks and canisters and except hogsheads and puncheons not containing lime or coals).
Patterns or samples.
Polariscopes.
Poultry.
Printed books, not subject to duty under Ordinance No. 14 of the year 1855.
Printing presses and types, printing paper and printing ink, imported by or directly for the conductor of any newspaper or printing establishment for the exclusive purpose of being used by him in the course of his trade.
Provisions and stores of every description imported by Her Majesty's Government for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.
Salt.
Sewing machines.
Sheep.
Specimens illustrative of natural history, garden seeds, bulbs, and roots.
Steam-plows, steam-diggers, and steam-dredgers.
Telegraph instruments and other materials imported by telegraph companies, and necessary for the use and construction of their works, offices, and stations in this colony.
Tombstones.
Uniforms, arms, ammunition, accouterments, and prizes, imported by and for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces or of the colonial militia or any volunteer force or rifle association sanctioned by the governor.
Wines, spirituous liquors and stores, imported by and for the use of the governor.

2. The provisions of Ordinance No. 16 of the year 1854, which relate to the warehousing of goods, shall not be applicable to gunpowder imported during the continuance of this ordinance; and the duty on all such gunpowder shall be paid immediately on importation.

3. For the purpose of encouraging the trade of the colony with other countries, parties exporting goods, wares, and merchandise on which duties shall have been paid under and by virtue or this ordinance, or any other ordinance, shall be entitled to a drawback of duties on such goods, wares, and merchandise at and after the rates and amounts levied and paid on such goods; and the mode, manner, and time of claiming such drawback shall be subject to the provisions of Ordinance No. 16 of the year 1854, and every other ordinance that may be hereafter passed by the governor with the advice and consent of the court of policy, regulating drawbacks: *Provided always*, That no drawback shall be allowed on any wine or spirituous liquor or gunpowder which shall be exported from the colony at any time during the continuance of this ordinance.

4. There shall be raised, levied, and collected upon every vessel other than the vessels hereinafter excepted entering at the custom-house at any of the ports of British Guiana a tonnage duly calculated according to the following rates, that is to say: On a vessel of seventy tons and upwards the sum of fifteen cents per ton; on a vessel under seventy tons the sum of five cents per ton, not to be collected more than four times in any one year. And where in either case the tonnage of such vessel is not a whole number of tons, the tonnage of such vessel for the purposes of this section shall be deemed the whole number nearest the actual number of tons.

The following vessels shall be exempted, that is to say:

Vessels belonging to Her Majesty or belonging to or chartered by Her Majesty or Her Majesty's Government or any foreign government recognized by Her Majesty.
Vessels employed on any work of public utility and which in the opinion of his excellency the governor ought to be exempted.
Vessels which in the opinion of the comptroller of customs are yachts and are not used in any trade or business.
The royal mail steamers, the French mail steamers, and the Dutch mail steamers.
Vessels calling at any of the said ports and not breaking bulk: *Provided*, That no officer or seaman of the vessel is left in the colony or becomes an inmate of any of the colonial hospitals or prisons before the vessel sails.

HAYTI.

HAYTIAN TARIFF.

TRANSLATED AND FORWARDED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BY CONSUL-GENERAL LANGSTON.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

		Duties.
Absinthe:		
12 ordinary bottles		$0 75
12 large bottles, or littres		1 00
Acid:		
Tartaric	per pound	12
Sulphuric	per ordinary bottle	6
Aiglets:		
Of fine gold	each	1 00
Of fine silver	do	75
Of imitation gold and silver	do	50
Of silk	do	10
Of worsted, thread, or cotton	per dozen	50
Awls:		
Mounted	per dozen	12
Not mounted	per hundred	25
Almanacs:		
Fine gilt-edged	per dozen	37
For young children, with engravings	do	50
For offices	do	25
For pocket	do	12
Alphabets:		
Ordinary	per hundred	50
With engravings	do	1 00
Almonds	per hundredweight	1 00
Anchovies:		
In cases holding 12 jars		30
In pots or small barrels	per pot or barrel	15
Anchors of ships	per hundredweight	50
Asses. She asses free of duty.		
Anisado (distilled aniseed)	per gallon	25
Aniseed:		
Green and star	per pound	5
Cordial, in baskets of two compartments	per basket	40
Cordial, in cases	per 12 bottles	2 50
Arrow-root, powdered, fecula of potatoes	per pound	3
Articles, prohibited (see Article 30 of the law).		
Atlas:		
Of hydrography or of geography, bound in skin	each	25
Of hydrography or of geography, boarded	do	12
Of hydrography or of geography, linen stitched	do	2
Of geography	do	25
Azure, powdered or in lump	per pound	12
Anvils	per hundredweight	50

Axletrees, of iron for carts. Free of duty.		
Arm-chairs:		
Single, fine, with straw or wooden seats, gilt	each	$1 00
Single, fine, of horsehair or morocco, gilt or not	do	1 00
Single, of ordinary wood, with large backs, gilt or not	do	75
Single, plain, common	do	50
Axes:		
For sappers, with or without cases	each	25
For carpenters, of every sort	per dozen	1 00
Almond cake (nougat)	per pound	6
Apples	per barrel	40
Argand lamps:		
With several branches	each	2 00
Ordinary	do	50
For tables, with glass globes	do	1 25
For tables, with rim and shade of silk or gauze stuffs	do	50
Augers:		
Assorted	per dozen	25
For wimbles	per dozen augers	25
For wimbles, small	per dozen small augers	12
Assay balances	each	75
Bows, for violin	per dozen	1 00
Baths:		
Of brass, large	each	2 00
Of brass, small	do	1 50
Of brass, set in chairs, or half baths	do	1 00
Of tin, large or small	do	1 00
Of tin, set in chairs or half baths	do	75
Of wood, or large pails	do	50
Brooms:		
Of horse-hair and of straw	per dozen	1 00
(Hand brooms)	do	50
Hand brooms of feathers	do	1 00
Balustrades of iron	per hundred pounds	1 50
Bands:		
Of muslin, cambric muslin, and book muslin, embroidered	per ell	6
Of muslin, cambric muslin, and book muslin of superior quality	do	12
Of cambric, embroidered	do	8
Of cambric of superior quality	do	16
Of paper, for hats	per dozen	6
For letters	do	3
Bass-viols, instruments of music	each	1 00
Basins:		
Of brass	per pound	6
Of pewter	each	12
Of earthenware or porcelain	do	12
Bassoons, instruments of music	do	50
Buildings in glass, ivory, or other rare material for ornaments	do	3 00
Beaufort:		
(Linen of), of 30 inches and under	per ell	2
(Linen of), above 30 inches (see article 24, third paragraph).		
Beet-root:		
In barrels	per barrel	1 00
In baskets	per basket	25
Butter	per hundredweight	1 00
Butter-boats, of glass	each	6
Bidets:		
Mounted with morocco	each	1 00
Ordinary, with backs	do	50
Of tin, with syringe	do	50
Of earthenware, single	do	20
Beer:		
In barrels	per barrel of 60 gallons	2 00
In half barrels	per half barrel of 30 gallons	1 00
In bottles	per dozen bottles	25
Billiards:		
Of mahogany or rare wood	each	25 00
Of common wood	do	15 00

Billiard balls:		
Per set of four balls		$1 50
(Pool), the 24 balls		3 00
Biscuits:		
White	per hundredweight	75
Ordinary	do	37
Small	do	75
Bitters:		
In bottles	per dozen	1 50
In half bottles	do	75
Blue, Prussian*	per pound	10
Bowls, of glass, of every dimension, without their capsules	each	3
Beef:		
Salt	per barrel	1 50
Smoked	per hundredweight	1 50
Salted *à la mode*	per pot or small cask	50
Boxes:		
Of mathematical instruments, complete	each	50
Per set	the set	2 00
For cards (for game of "la Bête")		75
For tea, of tin	each	25
Of leather, for hats	do	50
Of perfumery, containing 6 pieces	each box	8
Of pasteboard, colored, with glass or mirror	per dozen	6
Of pasteboard or wood, for pills, lozenges, and wafers	do	3
For keeping silverware	each	1 50
For barbers	per dozen	20
For dressmakers	each	50
Musical	do	1 00
Bombazine or mourning, of silk and wool, alpaca, or other material of like kind, of 30 inches and under	per ell	8
Bombazine:		
Of pure wool or goat-hair, of 30 inches and under	per ell	6
Of dimensions larger than those hereabove stated (see Article 24, third paragraph).		
Bombs:		
(Projectiles.) Free of duty.		
Of iron or of pinchbeck	each	25
Buckets	per dozen	75
Boots:		
With tops or plain, fine and common	per pair	1 50
Common, large and medium size	do	50
For soldiers	do	25
Half	do	75
Half, for soldiers	do	25
For women	per dozen	2 50
Half, for women	do	2 00
Buckles:		
Of metal, other than gold or silver	per gross	50
For ribbons of round hats	do	60
For saddlery, assorted, not plated	do	25
For saddlery, assorted, plated	do	50
Bottles:		
Empty	per hundred	50
Covered with osier or skin, assorted	per dozen	30
Buttons:		
Of metal, impressed, for officers	per gross	50
Of metal, impressed or ball shape, for soldiers	do	18
Of metal, plain, flat, fine	do	40
For trousers	do	10
Of mother of pearl, agate, serge, or silk, large	do	20
Of mother of pearl, agate, serge, or silk, small	do	15
Of linen or glass	do	10
Of bone or wood	per package of 12 rows	10
For shirts or clothes, mounted on brass or gilded silver	per 12 pairs	50

* Thus modified by law of July 20, 1859.

Bracelets:		
Of silk ribbon	per pair	$0 12
Of gold, silver, and gilt silver. (See Fine jewelry.)		
Braces:		
Fine, embroidered in silk, with gilt buckles or silver plated	per dozen pairs	1 00
Of cotton, linen, duck and India rubber, with iron buckles; pewter or polished brass	per dozen pairs	30
Fine, with metal buckles, and of divers material	per dozen	75
Of cotton, ordinary, with iron buckles	do	12
For guns, in leather	do	6
Bridles:		
Mounted with plated bits	each	1 50
Fine, without plated bits	per dozen bridles	6 00
Ordinary, without plated bits	do	6 00
Bricks	per thousand	50
Brushes:		
Fine, for clothes	per dozen	60
Ordinary, for shoes	do	25
Tooth	do	20
Hair	do	50
Busts:		
Of plaster, above 24 inches in hight	each	50
Of plaster, of 12 to 24 inches in height	do	1 25
Of plaster, below 12 inches in height	per dozen	1 00
Bandboxes	do	50
Boilers:		
Of copper, for manufactories	per hundred-weight	3 00
Of iron or pinchbeck, of all shapes and sizes*	do	50
For sugar, of iron or pinchbeck. Free of duty.		
Bedstead keys, of iron	per dozen	50
Blacking:		
For leather, shoes, &c., in sticks or pots	per dozen	50
For leather, shoes, &c., liquid, in flasks	per 12 flasks	10
For leather, shoes, in balls	per dozen	10
For leather, shoes, in small flasks	do	20
Bells:		
Of brass	per hundred-weight	5 00
Of casting	do	4 00
Small	per dozen	50
Bed-posts:		
Of fine wood, carved or grooved	per 4 posts	4 00
Of mahogany, or yellow wood, turned, plain	do	3 00
Bills of lading	per thousand	2 00
Blankets:		
Of cotton, mixed with silk, with or without fringe	each	$1 00
Of cotton flock, very common	do	25
Of cotton, quilted and worked, fine	do	75
Of cotton, quilted and worked, ordinary	do	50
Of wool	do	25
Of thread, chintz, fine	do	30
Of thread, chintz, common and narrow	per dozen	40
Breeches	per dozen	4 00
Brandy:		
In pipes or casks of at least 60 gallons	per gallon	50
In cases	per case of 12 bottles	1 00
In cases	per case of 12 liters	1 50
In jugs or jars of ½ pints	per dozen	1 50
Of Andaye, per case of 12 bottles	per case	1 00
Prepared for the making up of hats	per gallon	4
Bark, powdered for tanning leather	per barrel	25
Boot-stretchers	per pair	50
Block tin	per hundred-weight	3 00
Bolting-cloth:		
Wide	per ell	4
Narrow	do	2

* Thus modified by the law of July 20, 1859.

Beans in barrels	per barrel	$0 40
Bed-bottoms, of wood, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Bells:		
Of gilded copper or silver-plated	per gross	40
Of pure copper	do	20
Bacon	per pound	2
Bedsteads:		
With pillars, of mahogany, plain	each	6 00
With pillars, carved or grooved, with cornices	do	8 00
Of oak, plain	do	4 00
Of pine wood	do	3 00
Of iron	do	3 00
Books:		
Bound, edges gilted or not, with or without engravings:		
Each volume in folio		20
Each volume in quarto		15
Each volume in octavo		8
Each volume in 12		5
Each volume in 16		3
Each volume in 18		1
In boards or stitched, half price, according to size.		
Classical, that is to say, grammars and dictionaries of dead and living languages, the Greek and Latin authors, books of arithmetic, geometry, algebra, and elementary geography, when in boards or stitched. Free of duty.		
Small or pocket memorandum books, plain	per dozen	30
Small or pocket memorandum books, fine, with tablets	do	40
Small gilded or pocket memorandum books, with gilt leaves	do	40
Black lead	per pound	8
Bits:		
For bridles, plated	per dozen	3 00
For bridles, ordinary	do	2 50
For bridles, common	do	2 00
Book-muslin, in pieces, of 30 inches and under	per ell	5
Baskets:		
Of osier, large	per dozen	2 00
Of osier, small	do	75
Of porcelain, for fruits	per pair	50
Barbers' brushes	per dozen	40
Buckwheat	per barrel	50
Bouquet-stands	each	5
Bottle-stands:		
Silver-plated	each	8
Not silver-plated	per dozen	40
Billiard-cues	do	8 00
Billiard-cloths	each	4 00
Buckets:		
Of wood or leather	each	$0 12
Of white or colored glass, for tables	per dozen	30
Bird-organs	each	1 50
Bran	per barrel	30
Bellows:		
For blacksmiths	each	1 00
For butchers	do	1 00
For kitchens	do	1 00
Bass-drums:		
Of copper	each	40
Of wood	do	20
Boot legs	per pair	40
Bootjacks	per dozen	40
Bolsters:		
Of feathers. Prohibited.		
Of straw	per dozen	50
Backgammon-boards, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Bolts	per dozen	30
Bone-black	per hundred pounds	75

Boards:		
Pitch pine	per M	$2 50
Pine	do	1 75
Oak	do	3 50
Bear-skins	each	50
Buffalo-skins	per dozen	12 00
Blunderbusses	each	1 00
Bags, of osnaburg, and other bagging	per hundred	2 50
Bullion gimp and flat lace of fine gold	each	30
Bullion gimp and flat lace of fine silver	do	20
Bullion gimp and flat lace, imitation	do	25
Brin:		
(Linen manufactured in Champagne) of 7-8 and 3-4	per ell	2
Of large width	do	4
Burat (common woolen stuff) of 30 inches and under	do	5
Chitterlings (force meat balls)	per hundred-weight	2 00
Cupboards:		
Of mahogany or fancy wood	each	10 00
Of oak or common wood	do	3 00
Churns	do	25
Casks, empty, of sixty gallons	do	4
Cambric:		
White linen, by the piece or roll of 30 inches and under	per ell	10
Same, above 30 inches. (See Article 24, third paragraph.)		
Cotton, of 30 inches and under	do	6
Unbleached linen, of 30 inches and under	do	8
Cross-belts:		
Of buff	per dozen	2 00
Of patent leather	do	2 50
Betagged or embroidered	each	4 00
Cradles:		
Of osier, for children	do	25
Of mahogany	do	1 00
Cans, of tin (soldiers)	per dozen	50
Candles	per pound	5
Candies:		
In paste, of every sort	do	4
Of sugar, crystallized or not	do	5
Caps:		
Of lace, for women	per dozen	2 00
Of embroidered muslin, for women	do	1 00
Of wool or cotton	do	25
Of ordinary stuff, for soldiers and others	do	1 00
Of leather	do	1 00
For children, of lace, tulle, or other rich material	do	2 00
For children, of muslin, or Victoria lawn, embroidered	do	1 00
Corks:		
Assorted	per thousand	25
Fossil, lined	per hundred	40
Candlesticks:		
Plated, of every dimension, without their shade	per pair	0 50
Plain, and those of brass, without their shade	do	12
Of glass, without their shade	each	25
Cannon-balls of any caliber. Free of duty.		
Compasses of every sort, other than those of ships, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Coal-tar, wet and dry	per barrel	50
Cruets, of crystal	per pair	25
Cable chains, for ships	per hundred-weight	1 00
Coffee-pots:		
Of silver	per marc (8 ounces French weight)	1 50
Of silver, plated	each	30
Of tin, composed of one or more pieces	do	25
Of tin, ordinary	per dozen	80
Of china, mounted on iron stoves, surnamed "à la Dubelloy	each	75
Of china, simple	do	6
Cages, assorted	per dozen	2 00

Copy-books:		
Methods or music books, bound in skin or morocco, gilded or not	each	$0 25
Same as above, boarded or stitched	do	15
Cases, for gin, with the 12 empty flasks	do	20
Chalices, silver plated	do	50
Cinnamon	per pound	4
Cannons, of brass, iron, or cast iron. Free of duty.		
Caparisons:		
Of fine material, richly embroidered in gold	each	4 00
Of fine material, richly embroidered in silver	do	2 50
Of silk, plain or embroidered, colored	do	1 25
Of cotton, plain or embroidered, colored	do	30
Cloaks:		
Of beaver, for ladies, of every quality	per dozen	8 00
Of beaver, for children, of every quality	do	3 00
Capers	per 12 pots	20
Capsules, for jars	per dozen	25
Carrots in barrels	per barrel	50
Cart-board, cut for hats	per dozen	50
Cartoons, for offices	do	1 00
Charts:		
Marine or geographical, detached, mounted on linen, varnished, over 48 inches in width		25
Same as above, under 48 inches in width		12
Cassocks, for husbandmen	per dozen	50
Caps:		
Of cloth, with lace or plaits, richly embroidered or not, for men	do	3 00
Plain ordinary, or of leather, for men	do	1 50
Rich, for children	do	2 00
Ordinary and common, for children	do	50
Chains:		
For surveyors	each	50
Of iron, other than for cables	per pound	2
Safety, of gilt brass, for watches	per dozen	50
Safety, of steel, for watches	do	25
Small, of brass	do	10
Chairs:		
With or without arm-chairs, of painted or varnished wood, gilt or not, wooden, cane, or fine straw bottoms	per dozen	4 00
And arm-chairs of various wood, provided and covered with horse-hair, or morocco	per dozen	8 00
And rockers, pierced	do	5 00
Ordinary, with straw or wooden bottoms	do	1 75
Small, for children, with steps, fine	do	2 50
Small, for children, with steps, ordinary	do	1 20
And arm-chairs for children, fine	do	2 50
And arm-chairs for children, pierced, fine	do	1 25
And arm-chairs for children, pierced, ordinary	do	75
Candlesticks:		
Of silver of every form and size	per marc	1 50
With several branches of gilt brass, or silver-plated	per pair	1 00
Simple, of gilt, brass, or silver-plated, 10 inches and above in size	do	50
Same as above, below 10 inches in size	do	25
Of pure copper, of every form and size	do	12
Of crystal	do	50
Of glass	do	30
Of tin	per dozen	1 00
Plain, of gilded copper, or silver-plated, from 6 to 10 inches	per pair	25
Same as above, under 10 inches	do	12
Chaplets:		
Of wood	per gross	20
Of cocoanut wood	per dozen	6
Of glass	do	10
Coal:		
In hogsheads	per hogshead	1 00
In barrels	per barrel	20

Carts:		
Not mounted, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Chocolate	per pound	$0 20
Chemises:		
For women, of cambric or fine linen, embroidered	each	1 00
For women, of cambric, or fine linen, plain	do	75
For women, of cambric, or muslin, embroidered or plain	do	50
Cherry cordial	per dozen bottles	1 00
Do. in liters	per dozen	1 50
Ciboriums, of brass, coated with silver, or plated	each	1 00
Cider:		
In barrels	per barrel of 60 gallons	2 00
In hogsheads	per hogshead	1 00
In bottles	per dozen	25
Cement:		
In hogsheads	per hogshead	1 00
In barrels	per barrel	25
Clarinets:		
With silver keys	each	2 75
With brass keys	do	1 00
Cockades:		
Assorted, of silk	do	10
Of varnished leather	per hundred	10
Caskets	each	4 00
Coat-collars:		
With ornaments and coat of arms, embroidered for generals or high officials	each trimming	2 00
Same as above, embroidered in cloth or velvet, for health officers or administrators	each trimming	1 00
Collars:		
For shirts	per dozen	50
Of every quality	do	1 00
Compasses:*		
For ships	each	50
Of iron or brass, for carpenters	per dozen	40
For shoemakers	do	75
Of crystal	per pair	75
Of glass	do	37
Consoles, of iron, for bedsteads, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Cordage, assorted	per hundred-weight	1 50
Cotton-twist:		
For dresses	per pound	10
Of thread for shakos	per dozen	75
Or twist of wool for shakos	per 12 ells	3
Corsets, for women	per dozen	2 00
Cosmoramas, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
*Cotton:		
Gray and white, named Madapolam—		
Under 24 inches	per ell	1
Of 24 to 30 inches	do	1½
Over 30 to 36 inches	do	2
Over 36 to 42 inches	do	2½
Of 42 to 50 inches	do	3
Of 50 to 60 inches	do	03½
Gray and white, fine linen cotton of 30 inches and under	do	4
Common, of 30 inches and under	do	3
Cushions, of hide	each	25
Covers:		
For holsters, of tiger or bear skin, without lace	do	50
Of brass wire or composition, for dishes	per dozen	50
Crape:		
Wide	per ell	6
Narrow, for mourning	do	4
Crucibles	per set	25
Crystal, other than that denominated, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		

*Thus modified by the law of July 20, 1859.

Crosses or crucifixes of brass:		
Small	per hundred	$0 25
Large	do	50
Cruppers	per dozen	2 00
Copper	per hundred weight	1 00
Cylinders:		
Of glass, for clocks with flowers	each	50
Of iron, or rollers for mills	per hundred weight	50
Small, for saints	per dozen	50
Cloth:		
Fine, ordinary, of 4–4 and over	per ell	60
Common, over 4–4 wide	do	30
Common, 4–4 and under	do	18
Of serge, or wool and silk, and colored material for vests	do	16
Canopies, or masonic thrones, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Currycombs	per dozen	30
Cases:		
For dressmakers, in mother-of-pearl or ivory	do	30
Of mathematical instruments	each	50
Of wood or bone	per dozen	8
Of paper	per hundred	25
Of pasteboard, with empty flasks for holding marking-inks	doz. cases	25
Crockery:		
Per crate of from 1 to 3 feet in length by 1 to 3 wide	each	2 00
Per crate of from 3 to 5 feet in length by 1 to 3 wide	do	4 00
Per crate above the dimensions here above, see article 24, third paragraph.		
In hogsheads or in tierces	each	5 00
Cart-whips	per dozen	4 00
Cheese of every quality	per pound	2
Casks	each	25
Cartridge-boxes:		
For officers, with cross-belts of gold or silver lace	do	1 50
With cross-belts of embroidered morocco	do	75
With cross-belts of embroidered morocco or plain	do	40
With cross-belts of plain or varnished leather	do	20
For troops, with cross-belts of buffalo	per dozen	2 00
Cloves	per pound	9
Curb-chains, for bridles	per dozen	18
Canary-bird seed	per 100 pounds	1 00
Cherry brandy and ratafia	per 12 bottles	1 00
Do	per 12 half bottles	50
Do	in liters, per dozen	1 50
Clocks:		
Of wood, for ante-rooms or kitchens, with chains and weights	each	60
For houses, churches, &c., 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Castor-oil:		
Clarified	per bottle	16
Clarified	per gallon	64
Clasp-knives:		
With several blades, fine	per dozen	50
With one blade, fine	do	16
With one blade, common	do	8
Counters, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Chin-straps:		
For helmets or shakos of officers, detached	per pair	8
For helmets or shakos of troops	per dozen pairs	30
Codfish tongues, in small barrels or in jars	each	12
Cork, in leaf	per thousand	3 00
Chandeliers, with rings or crystals, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Carcel lamps of every quality	each	2 00
Chestnuts	per barrel	75
Codfish, dried salt codfish and haddock	per hundred-weight	40
Combs:		
Of gilt brass, mounted with imitation stones	per dozen	7 00
Of tortoise shell, for ladies	do	4 00
Of horn, for ladies	do	1 00

Cotton plush, for hats	per ell	$0 06
Cambric-muslin:		
Fine and ordinary, of 30 inches and under	do	6
Very common, of 30 inches and under	do	4
Camlet, of 30 inches and under	do	5
Caps, for drain-pipes of sailing vessels	per gross	40
Clothes-racks:		
Of wood	each	10
Of iron or copper	do	16
Cruets of wood or painted tin, without decanters	do	15
Canopies of brass, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Copying-presses	each	1 00
Chafing-dishes:		
Of earthenware, with iron hoops	do	15
Of iron	do	25
Curtains:		
Of silk	per dozen	2 00
Of muslin	do	1 00
Cocks:		
Of brass for large pieces, for large pans, casks	per pound	3
Of lead for large pieces, for large pans, casks	do	2
Carriage wheels and those of carts or wagons	per pair	2 00
Casters:		
Of brass	per dozen	40
Of iron	do	25
Cavalry-swords for troops. Free of duty.		
Carpets for rooms or parlors	each	7 00
Carpenters' hatchets	per dozen	1 00
Corkscrews	do	40
Cotton-velvet	per ell	8
Carriages:		
Coaches and calashes	each	10 00
Gigs and quitterines	do	5 00
Pleasure carts and tilburys	do	5 00
For children, with springs	do	50
Cowhide whips	per dozen	25
Clapboards	per thousand	75
Cow-skins, of various sorts	each	64
Calf-skins:		
Varnished for covering holsters	per dozen	3 00
Glazed	do	2 00
Cache-peignes, or garniture of combs, with imitation stones	each	75
Cushions, small, for portemanteaus	per dozen	2 00
*Creas:		
Morlaix of thread, and thread and cotton, under 26 inches	per ell	3
Morlaix of thread, and thread and cotton, of 26 inches and over	do	4
Morlaix of pure cotton, under 26 inches	do	2
Morlaix of cotton, of 26 to 32 inches	do	2½
Calanderie, real, of 30 inches and under	do	12
Calemande:		
Double, of 30 inches and under	do	12
Single, of 30 inches and under	do	6
Calenkart (painted cloth of India) of 30 inches and under	do	6
Canevettes, of ordinary size, provided with decanters, gilt or not gilt, empty	each	1 00
Cannigues, of marble	per hundred	25
Combourg, of 30 inches and under	per ell	3
Couleuvres:		
Of copper, without alambics	per hundred-weight	3 00
Of pewter, without alambics	do	2 00
Croudes:		
White, assorted, of 30 inches and under	per ell	3
Gray, assorted, of 30 inches and under	do	2
Carnation (cotton)	per pound	20

*Thus modified by the law of July 20, 1859.

Carpet-sacks and traveling-bags:		
Of rich material	each	$0 75
Of common material	do	25
Cambray, real or cambrasine, of 30 inches and under	per ell	03
*Cigars	per hundred	1 00
Cigar-cases of every sort	per dozen	25
Cigar-holders	do	20
Dimity:		
Ribbed, figured, fine, of 24 inches or under	per ell	6
Ribbed, figured, ordinary, of 24 inches or under	do	4
Ribbed, figured, ordinary, and narrow	do	3
Colored, with stripes, 34 inches in width	do	5
Colored, narrow, under 24 inches	do	3
Desks:		
Writing, of mahogany or choice wood	each	8 00
Writing, of oak or common wood	do	4 00
Drawers:		
Woolen	each	25
Cotton	do	12
Decanters:		
For oil or liquor stands, of fine glass	per pair	12
For oil or liquor stands, of crystal	do	25
Of crystal	do	50
Of fine glass	do	30
Of common glass	do	20
Dice-boxes, of bone, leather, or wood	each	50
Door fastenings, of iron, large	per dozen	75
Dressing cases:		
Of mother-of-pearl, with their contents, for ladies and gentlemen	each	2 50
Rich, of mother-of-pearl, with their contents	do	6 00
Of mahogany or rare wood	do	1 50
Dolls, and all children toys, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Dolls, fine, and all children toys, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Dresses:		
Made up, of every sort and for every age	each	3 00
In patterns of lace and lawn, from 5 to 10 ells	do	2 00
In patterns of muslin, from 5 to 10 ells	do	1 00
Dutch ovens of tin, with spirits and dripping pans	each	1 00
†Drill:		
Fine and duck, of thread or thread and cotton (union), of 30 inches and under		7
Ordinary, of thread or cotton, of 30 inches and under	per ell	6
Common, of thread or cotton, of 30 inches and under	do	4
Of pure cotton, fine, of 30 inches and under	do	4
Of cotton, ordinary, of 30 inches and under	do	3
Blue, of cotton, called denims, of 22 inches and under	do	2
Blue, of cotton, called denims, of 22 to 30 inches	do	2½
Blue, of cotton, called denims, over 30 to 36 inches	do	3
Of thread, or thread and cotton, from 4 to ⅘ wide	do	9
Of thread, or thread and cotton, under ¼ wide	do	5
Of pure cotton of 4 to ⅘ wide	do	4
Of pure cotton under ¼ wide	do	4
Demijohns:		
Empty, small, from 1 to 3 gallons	each	4
Empty, over 3 gallons	do	6
Filled with vegetables	do	25
Draught-boards, plated:		
Of ivory or ebony	do	2 00
Of ordinary wood	do	25
Ordinary, small, of 1 foot square and under	do	10
Dice	per dozen	50
Dolmans, assorted, with gold or silver lace	each	10 00
Dominoes (game of)	do	10
Drums for children	per dozen	60

*Modified by law of October 6, 1881: to take effect January 1, 1882.
†Thus modified by the law of July 20, 1859.

Damasks, cotton cloth:		
Under ¾ per ell		$0 06
Above ¾ (see article 24, third paragraph).		
Deer-skins or chamois skins	each	30
Désirés for dresses, of 30 inches and under	per ell	5
Digdales, empty	each	2
Eau de Cologne:		
Per 12 bottles		12
In large square flasks	per dozen	25
In half-bottles	do	40
Eschalots	per bunch	5
Envelopes	per hundred	12
Epaulets:		
Of fine gold for superior officers	per pair	2 00
Of fine silver for superior officers	do	1 50
Of imitation gold or silver for superior officers	do	1 50
Of fine gold for inferior officers		1 50
Of fine silver for inferior officers		1 25
Of imitation gold or silver for inferior officers	do	1 00
Silks	per dozen	1 25
Of thread, wool, or cotton	do	75
Essence:		
Of clove, vanilla, and like sort	per bottle	60
Of perfumes, in small crystal vials	each	10
Of soap, in small vials	per dozen	50
Engravings, other than those prohibited (20 per cent. ad valorem).		
Erasers, for offices and counting-rooms	per dozen	50
Engravings, small and common, without frames, other than those prohibited, per dozen		12
Eye-glasses:		
Mounted in gold	each	30
Mounted in silver	do	20
Mounted in tortoise shell	per dozen	90
Mounted in gilt, brass, or silver-plated	do	75
Mounted in iron	do	30
Earthenware	per dozen pieces	12
Earthen molds, for sugar	each	4
Elastic bands, for arm sleeves of cloth, ad valorem.		
Estoupilles, of every quality	per ell	6
Frames, gilt or not, of every dimension, for pictures or mirrors, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Fruits (of Chamberry)	per barrel	50
Framework, not mounted, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Ferrules:		
Cast, gilt, or silver plated	per pair	6
Cast, ordinary, and common	do	3
Funnels:		
Of copper	each	15
Of tin	do	6
Fans:		
Fine, of silk stuffs, spangled, or of ivory detailed, mounted on ivory		2 00
Ordinary, of common stuff, or of spangled paper, mounted on fine wood	per dozen	75
Common, of painted paper, not spangled, mounted on common wood, or on bone	per dozen	12
* Flour:		
Corn	per barrel	1 00
Wheat	do	1 00
Rye	do	1 00
Festoons, embroidered of muslin	per ell	3
Fifes:		
Mounted with silver	each	30
Ordinary	per dozen	60
Flageolets	do	25
Figs, in small barrels, cases, or baskets	each	25

* Thus modified by the law of July 20, 1859.

Fleams, for bleeding horses:		
With several blades	each	$0 12
Single	per dozen	30
Flannel, of 30 inches and under	per ell	6
Foils, mounted or not	the 12 foils	75
Flowers:		
Artificial, in bouquets, with porcelain pots and covers	each pot	2 00
Same, with porcelain pots, and without covers	per pot	1 00
Same, in cases of 12 bouquets	per case	3 00
Same, in bouquets	each bouquet	30
Same, spangled, in garlands	each garland	60
Flutes:		
With 6 to 8 keys	each flute	1 50
Ordinary	per dozen	3 00
Fountains, of tin or earthenware	each	30
Fringe:		
Of silk	per ell	6
Of imitation lace	do	3
Of cotton	do	2
Of imitation gold or silver	do	10
Of gold or silver	do	20
Flax-seed	per hundred pounds	1 00
Fish-hooks, assorted	per M	50
Fishing-lines, with floaters	per pound	4
Fruits:		
Dried, of every quality	per pound	2
In brandy	per 12 bottles	50
Preserved in vinegar	do	30
Imitation, in marble	per dozen	15
In brandy, in glass bowls	each	50
Fowling-pieces:		
Fine silver-plated, or not, double-barreled, with or without case	each	6 00
Same, single-barreled, with or without case	do	3 50
Same, ordinary double-barreled	do	1 50
Same, ordinary single-barreled	do	1 00
Files assorted	per dozen	30
Fine combs:		
Of tortise shell, small	do	50
Of horn, divers, common	do	25
Feathers, of all colors, for hats, three feathers to the set	per dozen sets	75
Frying-pans, and earthen sauce-pans, for kitchens	per dozen	1 50
Fish-kettles:		
Of brass	per pound	10
Of tin	each	20
Flower pots, of porcelain	per pair	50
Frock coats:		
Of fine cloth	each	3 00
Of ordinary cloths and various stuffs	do	2 50
Foot-stools	per dozen	1 50
Flat bolts:		
Of brass	per dozen	1 00
Of iron	do	50
Frills, of lace, thread, or silk, cambric, embroidered, &c	per dozen	3 00
Filtering stones	each	75
Fluting-irons	per dozen	1 25
Garlic, per bunch, or in bulk	per hundred weight	2 00
Grosfort, of 30 inches and under	per ell	3
Glove-openers	per dozen	1 00
Grooving-planes	per dozen pairs	1 00
Game-bags	per dozen	2 00
*Glue	per pound	4
Geese-legs	per pot	60
Gauges or areometers	each	15
Gold lace:		
Fine, over 18 lines	per ell	1 50

*Thus modified by the law of July 20, 1859.

Gold lace—Continued.		
Fine, over 12 to 18 lines	per ell	$0 80
Fine, under 12 lines	do	40
Gloves:		
Of skin, for men	per dozen	1 50
Of skin, ordinary, for men and women	do	1 00
Of fine kid, for women, long for arms	do	1 75
Of silk, for men and women	do	50
Of wool, thread, or cotton	do	40
For women, lined	do	1 25
Gauze:		
Of silk and thread, with gold or silver, for dresses	per ell	20
Of silk, plain, for dresses	do	10
Of cotton, of 30 inches and under	do	6
Gin:		
In casks of 60 gallons or less	per gallon	25
In cases holding 12 flasks	per case	75
In jugs or jars of a pint and a half	per dozen jugs or jars	75
In jugs or jars of a pint	per dozen	50
Globes or geographical spheres	each	50
Globes for parlors:		
Hung on chains	do	2 00
Without mountings	do	1 00
Gum-lac, gum-arabic, &c., 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Gouges, assorted, for carpenters	per dozen	30
Garden seed, free of duty.		
Gazogenes, or apparatus for making gaseous waters	each	1 00
Graphometers:		
With glasses or spy-glasses	do	1 00
Single alidades	do	75
Grenades (projectiles), free of duty.		
Grates, for kitchens	per dozen	1 00
Gaiters:		
White or colored	do	50
Of cloth	do	1 00
Ginghams:		
From 20 to 25 inches	per ell	2
From 25 to 30 inches	do	3
From 30 to 35 inches	do	4
From 35 to 40 inches and under	do	5
Of India, real, light, colored, common, of 30 inches and under	do	3
Guitars	each	1 00
Garments:		
Of fine cloth, plain, ready made	do	3 00
Ordinary cloth	do	2 50
Of divers cloth for children	do	2 00
Embroidered in fine gold	do	5 00
Of fine cloth embroidered in fine silver	do	3 00
Of divers cloth, cut and not sewn	do	2 50
Ready made, for children	do	1 00
Gorgets	do	25
Garters of skin, or divers stuffs	per dozen pairs	50
Grindstones, assorted	each	25
Glass dishes	per dozen	75
Goose-quills, writing, and tooth-picks	per thousand	30
Gunpowder	per pound	5
Girths:		
Made up	each	25
In piece	per ell	3
Garnets:		
Imitation (see Glass necklaces).		
Fine, of every quality, per string of 12 rows	the string	1 00
Glasses or goblets of crystal:		
Cut, with stand, cover, or case	each	25
Blown, with stand, cover, or case	do	25
Cut, without stand, with cover	do	25
Blown, without stand, with cover	do	25

NOTE.—Same as above, without cases or covers, shall pay like duties.

Glasses or goblets, of fine glass:		
Cut or engraved, with stand	per dozen	$0 75
Cut or engraved, without stand	do	50
Glasses or goblets, of fine glass:		
Blown or molded, with stand	do	0 50
Blown or molded, without stand	do	50
Cut, engraved, or blown, with or without stands, with cases or covers, large	each	25
Glass, same as above, medium size	do	12
Glass:		
For liquor or dessert, of crystal, cut, with stand	per dozen	25
For liquor or dessert, of crystal, cut, without stand	do	15
For liquor (glass), blown, with or without stand	do	25
For liquor, crystal, blown, with stand	do	25
For liquor or dessert, of glass, cut, with or without stand	do	25
For champagne, of crystal	do	25
For champagne, of glass	do	25
Common, of every size	do	25
For lamps	do	25
For watches	per gross	2 50
For eye-glasses, ordinary or colored	do	1 50
For chandeliers, of glass or crystal, with ferrules	per pair	1 50
For chandeliers, of glass, with ferrules	do	50
For chandeliers	do	25
Glass covers:		
Chiseled	per pair	1 50
Plain	do	50
Gimlets, assorted	per dozen	25
Gun-flints	per thousand	25
Goat-skins, glazed	per dozen	50
Gold, burnt. Free of duty.		
Galettes, of felt, for hats	per thousand	1 50
*Hooks and eyes of every sort	per 12 small boxes of 36 to 42 pairs	6
Holy-water basins, of metal	per dozen	50
Hats:		
Of bearskin, for sappers	each	50
Of black silk, for men	per dozen	50
Of black silk and cotton, for men	do	50
Cocked, with silver or gold lace	each	8 00
Cocked, of silk, with plumes and plush, for superior officers	do	4 00
Cocked, with silk trimmings and plush, for inferiors	do	2 00
Turned up, fine	per dozen	9 00
Turned up, ordinary	do	5 00
Turned up, woolen, for soldiers	do	2 75
Round, fine, of felt or silk, for men or women	do	5 00
Round, ordinary, of felt, silk, or cotton, for men or women	do	3 00
Round, common, wool or cotton, for men or women	do	2 00
Round, for adults, fine, felt or silk	do	4 00
Round, for adults, ordinary, felt, silk, or cotton	do	2 00
Round, for adults, common, wool or cotton	do	1 50
Round, straw, Panama or Maracaibo	do	3 00
Round, straw, for children, fine, not trimmed	do	2 00
Round, for children, ordinary	do	75
Round, for children, of straw or osier	do	60
Round, for ladies, trimmed with feathers, flowers, or lace	do	8 00
Round, for children, same as above	do	3 00
Leghorn, fine, for men	do	2 50
Leghorn, fine, for children	do	2 00
Hat-boxes	per dozen	75
Helmets:		
Gilt or silver-plated, for officers	each	2 00
For soldiers	per dozen	3 00
For soldiers, ordinary, adorned	each	1 00
Hogsheads (see Casks).		
Hogsheads, empty	do	25

* Thus modified by the law of July 20, 1859.

Hinges:		
Of brass	per dozen	$0 25
Of iron	do	12
Horses (stallions). Free of duty.		
Horses (geldings or cut). Free of duty.		
Hair (tufts of)	do	50
Hogs, live. Free of duty.		
Hunting-horns (instruments)	each	2 00
Hinges:		
Of iron, square, from 2 to 6 inches	per 12 pairs	40
Of iron, square, from 7 to 12 inches	do	75
Of iron, square, from 13 inches and over	do	1 00
Of brass, square	do	50
Hunting-knives	each	2 00
Horse-hair	per pound	1
Hooks:		
Of brass, under 6 inches	per dozen	25
Of brass, of 6 to 12 inches	do	75
Of iron, under 6 inches	do	10
Of iron, from 6 to 12 inches	do	40
Of brass, of 13 inches and above	do	1 50
Of iron, of 13 inches and above	do	50
For boots	per pair	3
Hides, tanned	per dozen	2 00
Hand-vises:		
Large	per hundred-weight	50
Small, for jewelers	per dozen	1 00
Horsehair stuffs for sofas	per ell	25
Horseshoes	the 4 shoes	8
Hoop-iron	per hundred-weight	75
Hoop-wood	per thousand	1 50
Hooks:		
Of copper for wardrobes	per dozen	80
Of iron for wardrobes	do	40
Hay	per bale	30
Holsters:		
Fine, with covers of bear or tiger skin, gold or silver lace, with plated or cast ferrules	per pair	3 50
Fine, without covers, with plated ferrules	do	1 50
Common, ordinary, without ferrules, with leather coverings	do	1 25
Horsewhips:		
Fine	dozen	2 50
Common	do	1 50
Hatchets, for roof coverers	do	73
Hammocks:		
Of silk	each	3 00
Of cotton, damasked and knitted	do	1 00
Plain	do	50
Herrings:		
Salted or in pickle	per barrel	50
Smoked in one-fourth, one-eighth, or in boxes	each	6
Harness for carriages and carts, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Harps	each	10 00
Herses (instruments of husbandry). Free of duty.		
Hour-glasses	per dozen	75
Hoes	do	25
Housing:		
With gold lace	each	5 00
With silver lace	do	3 00
Of silk and thread, embroidered or not, colored	do	1 50
Of cotton, plain and not embroidered, colored	do	30
Hams	per pound	2
Halters of leather, for horses	each	25
Hammers, assorted	per dozen	40
Honey	per bottle	4
Howitzers (artillery). Free of duty.		
Hinges and bands of copper	per pound	8

Hinges and bands of iron, assorted	per 12 pairs	$100
Hydrometers	per dozen	30
Hoops for saddles:		
Of gilt, copper, or silver-plated	per foot	2
Of pure copper	do	1
Handles of copper, glass, or crystal, for tables	per dozen pairs	75
Hunting powder	per pound	12
Hydraulic presses. Free of duty.		
Hat-racks, ad valorem.		
Harmonicas (instruments of music)	each	25
Handles for awls	per gross	50
Hones	each	3
Hat-linings	per dozen	25
Hog-skins	do	3 00
Horse-hides, glazed	each	30
*Handkerchiefs:		
Of cotton	per dozen	30
Of real Madras	per piece of 8 handkerchiefs	1 00
Of Paliacate and Masulipatam cambric, real	do	1 00
*Madras, Paliacate, Masulipatam style	per dozen	30
Of thread, various patterns, col'd or striped, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide and under	do	75
Same as above, under $\frac{3}{4}$	do	50
Of thread, fine, white, or $\frac{1}{4}$ and above	do	1 00
Of thread, common, white, of $\frac{1}{4}$ and above	do	50
*Blue, called imitation Romal, thick	do	15
*Of printed calico, narrow, common	do	20
*Of organdy, white and colored	do	37
*Of cotton, fine, for pocket	do	50
*Of muslin, ordinary cotton, narrow, white or colored	do	20
*Of fine muslin, white and colored	do	50
*Of ordinary muslin, white and colored	do	50
*Of common muslin, white and colored	do	30
Of cambric muslin, embroidered	do	1 50
Of cambric, embroidered, of $\frac{3}{4}$ and above	do	5 00
Of cambric, embroidered, under $\frac{3}{4}$	do	4 00
Of cambric, printed or festooned	do	3 00
Of cambric, printed, without being festooned, for head-wear	do	2 00
Of cambric, printed, for pocket	do	1 50
Of cambric, plain, in pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$ and above	do	2 00
Of cambric, plain, in pieces under $\frac{3}{4}$	do	1 50
Of silk, black, over $\frac{1}{4}$	do	2 00
Of silk, black, under $\frac{1}{4}$	do	1 00
Of silk, colored, for pocket	do	2 00
Health-pills in boxes	per box	8
Heads of stills without boilers	per hundred-weight	3 00
Hand-saws assorted	per dozen	2 00
Household twist, white and unbleached, of 30 inches and under	per ell	3
Iron safes	each	8 00
Isinglass	per pound	5
Inkstands:		
Of metal or porcelain	each	6
Common	per dozen	40
Incense	pound	2
Ink:		
In powder or in small jugs	per dozen	20
In bottles or in large jugs	do	75
In half bottles or in half jugs	do	37
Red, in small flasks	do	12
For marking clothes	per case	12
Iron:		
In bars	per hundred-weight	60
In blocks or plates	do	50
Ironing-irons	per dozen pairs	1 00
Imitation gold and silver lace:		
Over 18 lines	per ell	1 00
From 12 to 18 lines	do	50
Under 12 lines	do	30

Iron railings for gates or balconies	per hundred-weight	$2 00
* Indigo	per pound	10
Images:		
Assorted, other than those prohibited	per hundred	50
Framed, small, same as above	do	1 00
Under glass and cover, same as above	do	50
Instruments:		
Of surgery, 20 per cent. ad valorem		
For military music	the set	20 00
Ivory:		
Objects of ivory not provided for, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Rough or elephant's tusks	per pound	06
Impermeable paper	per ream	40
Ironmongery not foreseen, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Inkstands empty, of every size	per hundred	40
Jewelry:		
Imitation, not foreseen, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Fine, not foreseen, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Jugs	per dozen	1 00
Jointing-planes	do	25
Juniper-grain	per pound	3
Jaconet, of 30 inches and under	per ell	6
Jars, assorted	each	50
Jewsharps, of iron	per gross	60
Jointing-planes:		
With irons	per dozen	1 50
Without irons	do	1 00
Kids, live. Free of duty.		
Kitchen utensils:		
Of brass	per hundred-weight	12 00
Of sheet-iron or of wrought-iron	do	1 00
Kettles:		
Of brass	each	20
Of pinchbeck or tin	do	8
Of iron or cast-iron	per hundred-weight	75
Of tin or sheet-iron	do	1 12
Kerseymere,		
Of pure wool, twilled, over 4 quarters	per ell	25
Of pure wool, twilled, under 4 quarters	do	15
Of wool and cotton, twilled, above 4 quarters	do	20
Of wool and cotton, twilled, under 4 quarters	do	12
Key-bugles	each	50
Knives:		
Ordinary, for table, without forks	per dozen	50
Ordinary, for table, with forks	do	1 00
For cutting indigo	do	50
Fine, for table, with forks	do	1 25
Fine, for table, without forks	do	75
Common, for table, without forks	do	20
Of ivory, or bone, or paper	do	25
Large, for belt, styled Flemish (prohibited).		
Large, for coopers	per dozen	75
For furriers	do	1 00
Kirsch-wasser:		
In bottles	do	1 00
In liters	do	1 50
Lining for hats of shot silk	do	50
Lead-pencils:		
For offices, per packs of 12 pencils	per 12 packs	40
Same as above, per packs of 6 pencils	do	20
For drawing purposes	per gross	25
Leather straps for spurs	per dozen	15
Lace:		
Of thread or silk in pieces for dresses	per ell	25
Of cotton other than that in pieces	do	16

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Lace—Continued.		
Entre-deux, and in ribbons of silk thread, over 4 inches wide	per ell	$0 08
Same, over 3 up to 4 inches wide	do	5
Same, of 1 to 3 inches	do	3
Same, under 1 inch	do	2
Entre-deux, in ribbons of cotton, from 3 to 4 inches wide	do	3
Same, over 4 inches	do	5
Same, from 1 to 3 inches	do	2
Same, under 1 inch	do	1
Of fine gold or silver, assorted	do	40
Of imitation gold or silver, assorted	do	8
Lavender water, in half bottles	each	4
Labels, divers	per hundred	10
Lanterns:		
Large, of varnished copper or silver-plated	each	25
Small, of varnished copper or silver-plated	do	12
Of tin, large	do	18
Of tin, small	do	8
Leaves of wood, for the making of hat boxes	per dozen packages	2 00
Looking-glasses, gilt or not, framed or not, of every dimension (other than mirrors)	per square inch	1
Long cloth:		
Blue, of 30 inches and under	per ell	3
Red, of 30 inches and under	do	5
Laces:		
Of silk	per dozen	8
Of thread or cotton	do	6
Lawn:		
Fine, plain, or embroidered, of 30 inches and under	per ell	15
Ordinary, plain, or embroidered, of 30 inches and under	do	10
Common, plain, or embroidered, of 30 inches and under	do	6
Of cotton or gauze, of 30 inches and under	do	6
Liquors:		
Of absinthe	per case of 12 bottles	1 00
Of absinthe	per case of 12 liters	1 50
Sweet, of every quality	per 12 bottles	1 25
Sweet, of every quality	per 12 liters	1 50
Sweet, of every quality, in baskets of 2 compartments	per basket	40
Latches:		
Of iron, with brass handles	per dozen	75
Of iron, with iron handles	do	25
Loto (game of)	each	25
Lenses of glass for the eyes	do	25
Lard, in leaf (bacon)	per pound	2
*Lard	per hundredweight	1 00
Lamp-black	per cornucopia	1
Lozenges, divers	per pound	6
Lead:		
In bars	do	2
In pigs	each	1
Liquor stands and cruets:		
Plated, fine, with crystal decanters	each	2 25
With decanters and glasses	do	1 00
Leeches. Free of duty.		
Locks:		
Of brass, over 6 inches in width	each	15
Of brass, over 6 inches, assorted	per dozen	1 50
Of iron, assorted for doors	do	1 00
Of iron, for trunks and drawers	do	25
Of iron, mounted on wood	do	75
Leather aprons	each	75
Linen:		
Fine, ordinary, of thread, or union, for shirts of every make, of 30 inches and under	per ell	8
Very common, same as above, of 30 inches and under	do	5

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Linen—Continued.		
Above the dimensions hereabove (see article 24, third paragraph), gray, or brown Holland, fine, ordinary of every make, of 30 inches and under	per ell	$0 05
Gray, very common, of every make, of 30 inches and under	do	4
Gray, above the sizes hereabove (see article 24, third paragraph).		
For sheets of ¾ to ⅞	per ell	7
For sheets above ⅞ up to ⅝	do	12
For sheets of ⅝	do	20
For sheets above ⅝ (see article 24, third paragraph).		
Damask, white or colored, ⅝ in width	do	12
Damask, above ⅝ (see article 24, third paragraph).		
Damask, under ⅝	do	8
Duck, of 30 inches and under	do	4
Duck, above 30 inches (see article 24, third paragraph).		
Bagging, of ¾ width and under	do	2
Bagging, above ¾ (see article 24, third paragraph).		
For napkins, of cotton, or of thread and cotton of 30 inches and under, per ell		5
For napkins, same, over 30 inches (see article 24, third paragraph).		
For table-cloths of cotton, or of thread and cotton, of 30 inches and under	per ell	7
For table-cloths, same as above, over 30 inches (see article 24, third paragraph).		
*Matches, per gross, or 144 boxes		20
Money:		
Coined. Free of duty.		
Burned, or in ingots. Free of duty.		
False, in leaf	the 100 leaves	50
Memorandum books (see Books).		
Mushrooms, dried	per pound	12
Masonic decorations, complete, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Molds:		
For hats	per dozen	2 00
For shoes, assorted	per dozen pairs	3 00
For sugar	each	4
Muskets, with or without bayonets. Free of duty.		
Measures:		
Gallons of copper	each	40
Gallons of tin	do	16
Mountings for coffins	do	6 00
Mares. Free of duty.		
Mattocks of iron	per dozen	40
Machines:		
For preparing, pealing, and winnowing cotton, and others for saving hand-labor, or for ameliorating the products of the ground. Free of duty.		
For cutting corks, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Of glass, for making fire, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Madras:		
Real, in pieces, for dresses, of 30 inches and under	per ell	8
Imitation, in pieces, for dresses, of 30 inches and under	do	4
Maize, shelled	per barrel	1 00
Mandolines	each	1 00
Machetes:		
With bone or wooden handles	per dozen	30
Long, with or without hilts, with leather scabbards	do	1 00
Mantles:		
Of cloth, with gold or silver lace	each	5 00
Of cloth, fine, plain	do	2 50
Ordinary and common	do	2 00
Mantillas:		
Of silk, for ladies	do	2 00
Of silk, for young girls	do	1 25
Of lace and muslin	do	75
*Mackerel	per barrel	50

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Marble:		
For chests of drawers, pier-tables, bureaus, or tables	each	$1 00
For tombs, from 6 to 7 feet long, engraved	do	3 00
For tombs, from 6 to 7 feet long, plain	do	2 00
For tombs of children, from 3 to 4 feet long, engraved	do	1 00
For tombs of children, from 3 to 4 feet long, plain	do	50
Masks:		
Of wire gauze, for fencing	per pair	20
For carnival, of pasteboard	per dozen	1 00
For carnival, of oil-cloth and wire gauze	do	2 00
Mauls, of iron	do	1 50
Mattresses, of horse-hair:		
Large	each	1 50
Small	do	75
Masts:		
Small, called spars	each	40
Large, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Medals, of brass, for rosaries	per hundred	25
Merino:		
Small width	per ell	8
Large width	do	15
Mirrors:		
Of 2 by 3 inches, mounted in pasteboard or wooden leaves	per dozen	4
Of 3 to 4 by 5 to 7 inches, mounted in pasteboard or wooden leaves	do	8
Of 4 to 7 by 7 to 12 inches, mounted in pasteboard, with or without drawers	per dozen	50
Of same dimensions, mounted in divers woods, with or without gilt, for dressing tables	per dozen	70
On pivot, or without drawers, mounted on wood of 6 inches and over in diameter, by 10 to 15 inches in height	per dozen	2 50
Same over 6 inches in width or diameter by 6 to 10 inches in height each		25
Of 7 to 10 inches by 12 to 15 in height, frame or not, with or without gilt, for dressing tables	per dozen	1 50
Above dimensions hereabove given (see Looking-glasses.)		
Mortars:		
(Artillery.) Free of duty.		
Of marble, with or without pestles	per dozen	2 00
Of brass, with or without pestles	do	10
Of iron, with or without pestles	do	4
Molds:		
For bullets, of copper	per dozen	1 50
For bullets, of iron	do	75
For pastry, of copper	do	50
Of tin	do	30
Mills:		
Of iron; water or animal power. Free of duty.		
For maize, cotton, or coffee. Free of duty.		
For grinding pepper or coffee	each	6
Tobacco	do	1 00
Musquetons, for cavalry. Free of duty.		
Muslin:		
White or colored, plain or embroidered, of $\frac{4}{4}$, under muslinet, and muslin dimity	per ell	5
White or colored, plain or embroidered, muslinet and muslin dimity, above $\frac{3}{4}$ up to $\frac{4}{4}$	per ell	6
Divers, of wool	do	8
Macamby	per barrel	50
Malaguettes	per pound	4
Mogues, of tin	per dozen	25
Mouse-traps	do	25
Marsh-mallow (flowers of)	per pound	5
Morocco-skins:		
Real	per dozen	1 00
Imitation	do	50
Molds, forms for sugar	each	4
irobon, stuff mixed of silk and cotton, of 30 inches and under	per ell	8

Mosquito-nets of every sort	each	$2 00
Mustard:		
In pots	per dozen	1 00
In flasks	do	50
Mustard-pots:		
Of glass	do	16
Of crystal	do	60
Of metal	do	50
Mutton, salted	per barrel	2 00
Mules, live. Free of duty.		
Mats, for dishes	per dozen	50
Nuts	per barrel	75
Needles:		
Fine, for sewing	per M	10
For sailmakers	do	25
*Nails:		
Iron, assorted	per hundredweight	75
Brass, assorted	do	4 00
Gilt or silver-plated	per M	20
Necklaces:		
Of coral		25
Of glass, divers		15
Of rockwork, baked earth, to embroider purses	per pound	15
Neckties:		
Of silk, under ¾	per dozen	1 50
Of silk, of ¾ and under	do	1 00
Of cotton and muslin, embroidered	do	80
Of cambric or cambric muslin, embroidered, in half neckerchiefs	do	2 00
Same, embroidered at two ends, in whole neckerchiefs	do	4 00
Neckerchiefs, frills, lace tippets, &c	do	4 00
Nutmegs	per pound	8
Nankeen:		
Real and imitation, wide, white, yellow, and blue, in pieces or patterns of from 4 to 6 ells	per ten pieces or patterns	2 00
Real and imitation, narrow, in pieces or patterns of 4 to 7 ells	do	1 50
Napkins:		
With table-cloths, white, damask striped	per dozen	2 50
Same, without table-cloths	do	1 50
With table-cloths, plain, striped of color	do	1 00
Same, without table-cloths	do	75
With table-cloths, unbleached thread, striped of color	do	75
Same, without table-cloths	do	50
Of cotton, wide, damask, with table-cloths	do	1 00
Of cotton, damask, without table-cloths	do	75
*Of cotton, with colored stripes	do	40
*Of cotton, narrow, small, common	do	20
Night lights:		
Of glass	each	10
Of porcelain	do	15
Of metal	do	8
*Nankinettes:		
Of all colors, with stripes or plain, for spring florentine, of 22 inches and under	per ell	1½
Of 22 to 26 inches	do	2
Of 26 to 30 inches	do	2½
Of 30 to 36 inches	do	3
From 36 to 42 inches	do	3½
Nansoute:		
Under ¾ wide	do	5
Of ¾ wide and above, up to ⅞	do	6
Oars	each	6
Oats:		
In barrels	per barrel	30
In demijohns	per demijohn	12

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Oxen, live. Free of duty.		
Ox-hearts, in small barrels	per barrel	$0 40
Oznaburg:		
White, half white, and brabant, up to 30 inches	per ell	53
White, half white, and brabant, above 30 inches. (See article 24, third paragraph.)		
Gray, of 30 inches and under	per ell	2
Gray, above 30 inches. (See article 24, third paragraph.)		
Olive oil:		
In casks	per gallon	20
In cans of 3 to 4 gallons	per can	75
In half cans	per half can	37
In baskets of 12 bottles	per basket	50
In liters	per liter	75
In cases of 30 vials	per case	60
In cases of 12 bottles	do	20
Oils:		
For lighting purposes	per gallon	5
Linseed and turpentine	do	12
Linseed and turpentine, in cans of 3 to 4 gallons	per can	40
Of almond	per bottle	12
Of almond	per pound	10
Oysters, pickled, in small barrels or pots	per barrel or pot	18
Opera glasses or eye-glasses, richly mounted	each	1 00
Opera-glasses, gilded or silver plated, brass, iron, tortoise-shell	do	40
Of wood or pasteboard	do	15
Ochre, yellow or red	per barrel	75
Onions:		
In bunches	per bunch	5
In bulk	per hundred-weight	1 00
Olives:		
In flasks	per 12 flasks	20
In small barrels	per small barrel	30
In small pots	per small pot	8
Organs, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (See article 24, first paragraph.)		
Organs, for churches. Free of duty.		
Ornaments:		
For bridles, of pewter	per gross	66
For bridles, of gilt, brass, or silver plated	do	1 50
For churches (20 per cent. ad valorem).		
For priests (20 per cent. ad valorem).		
Overcoats:		
Of cloth or kerseymere	each	2 50
Of other stuffs	do	1 50
Oil cloth:		
Of 30 inches and under	per ell	8
Above 30 inches. (See article 24, third paragraph.)		
Pressing-irons, for hatters or tailors	per dozen pairs	1 25
Piano-fortes:		
Grand	each	10 00
Square	do	8 00
Pig-iron	per hundred-weight	50
Printed calicoes:		
(Chintz) red, blue, and others, wide, from 26 inches in width up to 30, per ell		4
(Chintz) narrow, of 26 inches and under	per ell	3
(Chintz) above 30 inches. (See article 24, third paragraph of the law.)		
Petticoats:		
Ready-made, plain	each	1 00
Ready-made, embroidered	do	2 00
Pickled-tongues	per barrel	75
Pillows and bolsters of feathers. Prohibited.		
Palettes:		
For painters, of ivory	per dozen	20
For painters, of divers woods	do	12
Parchment	per 12 leaves	75

Perfumery:		
Assorted, per trunk 2 feet long and 1 wide. Assorted, per trunk above these dimensions, (See article 24, third paragraph.)		
Pastes:		
Vermicelli, macaroni, &c.	per pound	$0 03
Almonds, cocoa	do	10
Paints of every quality	do	0½
Pekin, of all colors, 30 inches and under	per ell	8
Pearl ashes	per hundred-weight	75
Partridges, preserved	per pot	28
Pearls:		
Imitation	per stock	50
Fine. (See Fine jewelry.)		
Paint-brushes, assorted	per dozen	50
Pipes, empty, of 100 to 120 gallons	each	25
Pistols:		
With hair-triggers or percussion, with their boxes and accessories, per pair		9 00
Ordinary, with or without percussion, without boxes	per pair	2 00
For cavalry. Free of duty.		
Plates:		
For shakos of troops, of brass	per dozen	24
For shakos of troops, gilded and silver-plated	do	50
For coffins, divers	do	3 00
Platillas:		
White, of every quality over ⅞ wide, same tax as upon linen for shirts. (See Linens.)		
White, fine, of thread or union, ⅞ wide and under	per ell	6
Ordinary and common, of thread or union ⅞ wide and under	do	5
Gray, of every quality, 30 inches and under	do	2
Plaster	per barrel	25
Pack-saddles	each	25
Pine lumber	per thousand	1 75
Paving stones (of Barsac), of every dimension	apiece	5
Plumes:		
Of fine feathers	each	40
Of rooster's feathers	do	25
Powder flasks:		
Of brass, assorted	per dozen	4 00
Of bone, assorted	do	2 50
Pears, dried	per basket	30
Peas, of every sort	per barrel	25
Peas of Iris (issue peas)		3
Pepper, of all species	per pound	2
Polygraphs	each	75
Pomatum:		
In small pots and ordinary sticks	per dozen	25
In large stone or tin pots	per pound	2
In glass hollow pots	per dozen	50
In pots, sticks, and in glasses, other than of the dimensions hereabove given. (See article 24, third paragraph.)		
Pommels	per dozen pommels	12
Potatoes	per barrel	40
Potatoes, in small baskets	each	5
Pumps:		
Wooden, for vessels	do	2 00
For fires. Free of duty.		
With winches, for wells	each	1 00
Hand, of copper, for distilleries	do	50
Hand, of tin, for distilleries	do	37
Hand, of wood, for distilleries	do	12
Porcelain, fine and common	per piece	3
Pencil holders:		
Fine, of gold	each	25
Fine, of silver	do	16
Ordinary, of silver	do	10
Of silver-plated brass	do	4
Of pure brass	per dozen	30

Portfolios:		
Large, styled ministerial	each	$0 75
Pocket, large, of 6 inches, or more than 6 inches, with clasps	per dozen	40
Same as above, under 6 inches, with clasps	do	20
Same as above, without clasps, assorted	do	12
Penholders	do	25
Powder:		
Face	per 12 pounds	12
Litharge, gold, or silver	per pound	4
Of St. Ange and Aillaux	per box	12
Of Seidlitz and soda water	per dozen boxes	66
Of ginger	do	50
Pulleys:		
Single, of wood, assorted	per inch	1
Double, of wood, assorted	do	2
Of brass	per pound	10
Presses:		
For binding	each	1 50
For stamping	do	1 50
For compressing cloth, ad valorem. (See article 24, first paragraph.)		
Printing-presses	each	4 00
Projectiles of artillery, or every sort, not denominated. Free of duty.		
Prunes and plumes	per pound	2
Planes:		
With irons	per dozen	75
Without irons	do	50
Pruning-knives		40
Pictures:		
In oil, with or without frames. Free of duty.		
Engraved, colored or not, and sacred ones, of 3 to 4 by 3 to 6 inches, with gilt frames	each	14
Engraved, colored or not, and sacred ones, with gilt frames, from 6 to 8 by 6 to 12 inches	each	28
Same, and sacred ones, with gilt frames, from 9 to 11 by 13 to 15 inches, each		50
Same, 12 to 12 by 16 to 24 inches	each	75
Same, from 31 to 36 by 35 to 40 inches	do	2 50
Same, from 21 to 30 by 25 to 34 inches	do	1 20
Same, of greater dimensions, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (See article 24, first paragraph.)		
NOTE.—Pictures, colored or not, and sacred ones, with frames not gilt, within above dimensions, shall pay half of the duty fixed on those with gilt frames.		
Painters' tablets:		
Of ivory	per dozen	25
Of wood	do	16
Piano-stools	each	50
Pincers	do	5
Packing-cloth:		
Of ¾ in width and under	per ell	2
Above ¾. (See article 24, third paragraph.)		
Plaits:		
Of fine gold or silver, for vests	per ell	6
Of imitation gold or silver, for vests	do	5
Of silk	per 12 ells	6
Of wool, thread, and cotton	do	3
Pipes, of iron or cast iron, for water purposes	per hundred-weight	1 00
Pork:		
In casks	per cask	2 50
In barrels	per barrel	1 50
Pigs feet and ears, in barrels	do	1 50
Pickaxes and mattocks	per dozen	1 00
Plates, for making cassava	each	20
Polonaise, of 30 inches and under	per ell	5
Paper:		
For drawing, plans, charts, called "Great Eagle"	per 100 sheets	1 00
Petition, cut, fine and gilt edged	per ream	1 00

Paper—Continued.		
Petition, not gilt edged	per ream	$0 75
Fine, above 15 inches	do	60
Ordinary, 15 inches and above	do	70
Common, for schools, under 15 inches	do	15
Letter, gilt edged	do	60
Letter, not gilt edged	do	48
For envelopes, cartridges, and stuffing, gray, blue, yellow	do	12
Ruled for music	per quire	12
For tapestry, with rich designs or subjects, velveted or satined	per roll	25
For tapestry, with varied designs or flowers, velveted or satined, without gilt	per roll	18
For tapestry with plain designs, velveted or satined	do	6
For tapestry, ordinary, with plain designs, varied or with flowers, without gilt, not satined, glazed or not glazed	per roll	3
Plush cockades:		
For inferior officers	pair	30
For superior officers	do	60
Pouches:		
For shot, plain	dozen	60
For shot, double	do	1 20
Percussion caps	per thousand	20
Plates:		
Of tin and pewter	per dozen	50
Of wicker	do	50
Composition	do	75
Pails or buckets, the nest assorted	do	1 00
Pails or caskets	do	75
Pans, large, of copper	per pound	6
Purses:		
Of beads, or of steel	per dozen	1 00
Silk, with clasp of gold or silver	each	12
Without clasps, with compartments or with rings	per dozen	1 00
With clasps of gilded brass or silver-plated	do	2 50
Of ordinary materials	do	50
Padlocks:		
Of brass	do	1 00
Of iron	do	30
Penknives:		
Fine	per dozen	50
Ordinary	do	50
Playing cards	the six packs	25
Pasteboard, in sheets, assorted	per dozen	16
Plaices, for hatters	do	50
Plows. Free of duty.		
Preserve-dishes, of glass or porcelain	per pair	50
Preserves, dried or liquid	per pound	20
Preserved:		
Meats, vegetables, &c	per box	10
Same as above, in half or quarter boxes	each	4
Pier tables:		
Gilt	each	4 00
Of mahogany	do	3 00
Pickles:		
In ancres	per ancre	40
In jars	the 12 jars	30
Paint-boxes:		
For drawing	per single box	50
For drawing	per double box	1 00
Pins:		
Divers, for toilet	per package of 12 sheets	12
Divers, for toilet, in bulk	per pound	16
Platillas:		
Wide, of $\frac{3}{4}$, of thread, or thread-cotton	per ell	6
Narrow, under $\frac{3}{4}$, of thread, or thread-cotton	do	4
Of pure cotton, of $\frac{3}{4}$ width	do	3
Of pure cotton, narrow, under $\frac{3}{4}$	do	2
Rouen, flowered, of 40 inches and under	do	6

Rings:		
Of brass, for curtains	per gross	$0 50
Of metal, for bureau and closet keys	do	1 00
Of iron, for tents	do	25
Rifles:		
Fine, single or double barrel	each	4 00
Ordinary, single or double barrel	do	3 00
Razor-strops	per dozen	50
Rockets and crackers	per gross	30
Revolvers	each	6 00
Ruffles, for women, of divers stuffs or silks	per dozen	1 00
Rush-mats	each	15
Revolvers	per pair	9 00
Raisins, dried	per pound	2
Razors:		
Fine, in their boxes or cases	per pair	30
In packages or on cards	do	20
Common, in packages or on cards	do	6
Ratafia and cherry-brandy	per 12 bottles	1 00
Ratafia and cherry-brandy	per 12 half bottles	50
Rakes, of iron	each	12
Rulers	per dozen	25
Rat-traps, of iron	do	50
Regenerators, in bottles	per bottle	25
Registers:		
Over 24 inches	each	1 50
From 18 to 24 inches	do	1 00
Under 18 inches	do	30
Rules, for the game of billiards, on tables	per table	40
Rulers, for officers, assorted, of wood	per dozen	30
Reticules:		
Of silk, for ladies	each	16
Of stuff	do	8
Rivets	per hundred pounds	1 50
Rice	per hundred-weight	75
Ribbons:		
Of satin, assorted	per piece of 12 ells	12
Of silk, assorted	do	9
Of black silk, for hemming and trimming shoes	per piece of 12 ells	9
Wide, of every quality	per ell	5
Of silk velvet	do	2
Of silk, thread, or cotton	per 12 ells	6
*Of wool, for mattresses	per piece of 12 ells	1
*Of silk and cotton in pieces	do	2
Rugs:		
Over 3 feet in length by 1 foot in width	each	1 00
Under 3 feet in length by 1 foot in width	do	50
Russian leather:		
Real, wide $\frac{3}{4}$	per ell	6
Real, above $\frac{3}{4}$. (See article 24, third paragraph.)		
Real, narrow, below $\frac{3}{4}$	per ell	5
Imitation, wide, of $\frac{3}{4}$	do	4
Imitation, above $\frac{3}{4}$. (See article 24, third paragraph.)		
Imitation, narrow, under $\frac{3}{4}$	per ell	3
Steel:		
In bars	per hundred-weight	2 00
In plates	do	2 50
Stills:		
Of brass, with neck and cover	each gallon	12
Of brass, without neck and cover	do	6
Of tin, for liquors and other purposes, from 10 to 12 gallons	each	1 00
Slates:		
For scholars	per dozen	6
For houses. Free of duty.		
Silver plate, fine, other than those tariffed	per pound	2 00

Scales:		
Composed of waiters, beams, and iron chains, capable of weighing 10 hundred-weight and over	each	$2 00
As above, from 5 and under 10 hundred-weight	do	1 00
Of one and under five hundred-weight	do	50
Expensive, of gilded brass or silver-plated, with waiters, or mounted upon columns	each	3 00
Ordinary, for stores, with plated waiters	do	50
Ordinary, for stores, of tin	per dozen	2 50
Roman style	each	1 00
Stockings:		
Silk, for men and women	per dozen pair	60
Silk, for children	do	40
Of lisle thread, for women	do	50
Of thread, for men	do	50
*Of cotton, for men	do	40
Woolen, for men	do	50
*For children, cotton and woolen	do	20
Sheepskins	per dozen	50
Spits, with iron chains	each	1 00
Sideboards:		
Of mahogany, or choice woods	each	7 00
Of ordinary woods	do	3 00
Seals, of brass, for offices	per dozen	30
Sofas:		
Of different woods, covered with hair stuffs, morocco or silk	each	5 00
Of painted or varnished woods, with straw or cane bottoms, fine, gilt or not gilt	each	4 00
Of wood or straw, ordinary, with bottoms gilded or not	do	2 00
Staffs, for drum-majors, with silver or silver-gilt handles	do	4 00
Of brass	per pound	12
Iron-plated, or of pinchback	each	12
Saucepans:		
Sashes, of gauze or muslin	per dozen	$1 00
Sword-belts:		
For superior officers, with gold or silver lace, or embroidered on velvet	each	4 00
Of buff (for swords)	per dozen	75
Plated, with gold or silver thread	each	3 00
Of morocco, embroidered	per dozen	4 00
Of stamped leather	do	2 50
Of varnished leather	do	1 50
Of morocco or velvet, embroidered with gold	each	25
Sword knots:		
Of gold or silver, for superior officers	each	50
Of gold or silver, imitation, for superior officers	do	40
Of fine gold or silver, for inferior officers	do	40
Of imitation gold or silver, for inferior officers	do	20
Of silk	per dozen	80
Of wool, thread, or cotton	do	18
Swords:		
Mounted with fine silver, with copper scabbards	each	2 00
Mounted with fine silver, with leather scabbards and silver-plated ferrules	each	1 50
Mounted with gilt copper, or silver-plated, with copper-gilt scabbards, each		75
Mounted with gilt copper, or silver-plated, with leather scabbards and copper-gilt, or silver-plated ferrules	each	75
Fine, for officers, with scabbards and hilts of gilt copper, or silver-plated, and with moldings and ornaments	each	1 00
Same, without moldings or ornaments	each	1 00
Ordinary, with scabbards and hilts of burnished brass, and plain	do	50
Ordinary, with leather scabbards and ferrules of iron or leather	do	40
Socks, or half hose:		
Of silk	per dozen	50
Of woolen	do	50

*Thus modified by the law of July 20, 1850.

Socks, or half hose—Continued.		
* Of thread or cotton	per dozen..	$20
* Of thread or cotton, for children	do....	10
Shabracks:		
Trimmed with gold	each..	5 00
Trimmed with silver	do....	3 00
Of fine cloth and other rich material	do....	1 50
Of common cloth and other material	do....	1 00
Shirts:		
For men, of cambric, lined or not	each..	50
For men, with stomacher of wool	do....	25
For men, with stomacher of cotton	do....	12
For men, of ordinary linen	per dozen..	4 00
For men, of common linen	do....	2 59
For soldiers and sailors, of wool, common linen, or ticking	do....	1 00
Shirts: Of cambric, muslin or fine calico, for men	per dozen..	3 00
Of cambric muslin or ordinary calico, common, for men's wear	do....	2 00
For men, of calico or cambric muslin, having linen fronts	do....	3 00
For children, of cambric or fine linen, embroidered or not	do....	3 00
For children, of ordinary linen	do....	2 00
For children, of ordinary calico and common	do....	1 00
Silk-twist: For shakos, with fine gold or silver	each..	2 00
For shakos, with imitation gold or silver	do....	1 00
For dresses	per 100 yards..	25
For shakos	per dozen..	1 75
Silk-velvet-twist for dresses	per ell..	1
Silk-fringe	do....	2
Silk-plush for hats	do....	12
Silk-velvet	do....	25
Silks: Silk cloth and other embroidered stuffs	per ell..	25
Gros of Naples, embroidered, plain or striped; satin, plain or with flowers, taffety and other stuffs of worked silk, for dresses	per ell..	20
Levantine, Florence, and light silks, and striped	do....	15
All of 30 inches and under; for silks above 30 inches (see article 24, third paragraph).		
Silk watchguards	per dozen..	$0 25
Silk lace: Wide	per ell..	10
Narrow	do....	6
Silver lace: Fine, over 18 lines	do....	75
Fine, from 12 to 18 lines	do....	40
Fine, under 12 lines	do....	18
Sour-crout	per barrel..	50
Sealing-wax, all colors	per pound..	20
Scissors: For masons, joiners, &c	per dozen..	20
For tailors, above 6 inches in size	do....	20
For seamstress, of all sizes, fine	do....	50
For seamstress, of all sizes, common	do....	20
For cutting pasteboard	each..	75
For cutting sheet-iron, tin, &c	do....	1 00
Strings: For harp, assorted	per assortment..	30
For violin, violoncello, or guitar, assorted, per roll or otherwise	the 12 strings..	5
Shoe-horns: Of bone	per dozen..	30
Of brass	do....	1 00
Slate-pencils	per thousand..	50
Screw-jacks	each..	75
Skins: Whipped, for hatters	per dozen..	50
For hatters	do....	50
Spoons:		
Of silver, with forks (see Fine silverware).		
Plated, with forks	per dozen..	2 00
Plated, without forks	do....	1 00
For soup (ladle)	each..	30
Of culin, common, with forks	per dozen..	1 00
Of culin, common, without forks	do....	50
Of culin, for soup (ladle)	each..	20
* Of metal, of composition, not silver plated, with forks	per dozen..	20
* Of metal, of composition, without forks	do....	10

* Thus modified by the law of July 20, 1859.

Spoons—Continued.		
* Of metal, of composition, for soup (ladle)	each..	$0 06
* For coffee, of pewter	per dozen..	3
* Of wrought-iron or pewter, with forks	do....	10
* Of wrought-iron or pewter, without forks	do....	5
* Of wrought-iron or pewter, for soup (ladle)	each..	3
And skimmers, of copper, for sugar-mills	per pound..	4
For coffee, plated	per dozen..	50
For coffee, of culin	do....	30
Stoves, of iron, for vessels	per hundred-weight..	75
Shirt-bosoms:		
Of fine linen and cambric, made up and embroidered	per dozen..	1 50
Of ordinary linen and calico	do....	75
Sugar-plums, of every sort	per pound..	8
Seltzer water, and other mineral waters, in jars or in bottles	per dozen..	30
Scarfs:		
For aides-de-camp, with large tassels	each..	1 00
For aides-de-camp, with small tassels	do....	75
Of silk and lace, for ladies	do....	50
Spurs:		
Of gilt, copper, or silver-plated	per dozen pairs..	2 00
Of iron, or blown copper, or plated	do....	50
Of iron, or polished copper	do....	50
Of iron, or rough copper	do....	50
Sponges:		
Fine	per pound..	35
Common, for horses	do....	6
Squares:		
Of iron	each..	6
Of wood	do....	6
Spirits:		
Of wine	per gallon..	50
Of turpentine	do....	12
Of ether	flasks..	6
Of semen-contra, in vials	per dozen..	75
Stirrups:		
Fine	per pair..	$0 30
Ordinary	do....	20
Common	per dozen pairs..	75
Stirrup-leathers	per dozen..	1 00
Snaffles	each..	10
Screw-augers, assorted	do....	20
Stoves, of iron and brass	do....	1 00
Steels, for sharpening knives	per dozen..	40
Sleeves (shoulder of mutton) detached from dress	do....	1 50
Squittles (game of)	each set..	1 00
Stuffs for petticoats:		
Plain	each piece..	50
Embroidered	do....	1 00
Stuffed tongues	per dozen..	50
Spectacles:		
Mounted in gold	each..	1 00
Mounted in silver	do....	60
Of tortoise shell, mounted in gold	do....	50
Mounted in gilt, brass, or silver-plated	per dozen..	1 50
Mounted in iron	do....	50
Snuffers:		
With trays of sheet-iron	do....	30
Without trays of sheet-iron	do....	16
Steam-mills, free of duty.		
Sheep (live), free of duty.		
Straw mats:		
Four-quarters wide and over, in pieces	per ell..	20
Under four-quarters wide, in pieces	do....	12
Shells (projectiles), free of duty.		
Spangles:		
Of fine gold or silver	per mark..	50
Of imitation gold or silver	do....	50

* Thus modified by the law of July 20, 1859.

Slippers:		
Of wool, common	per dozen..	$0 75
Of wool, fine, ordinary	do....	1 00
Of skin	do....	1 50
Sand-paper	per quire..	8
Shovels:		
Of iron	per dozen..	75
Of wood	do....	40
Salt-shovels	do....	40
Sugar-tongs	do....	50
Smoking-pipes:		
Of porcelain, mounted	each..	10
Of pottery	per gross..	24
Of clay	do....	10
Squared timber, pitch-pine	per thousand..	2 00
Shot	per pound..	4
Steel pens	per gross..	30
Stag hair	per hundred weight..	2 00
Scrapers for ships	per dozen..	50
Springs:		
For carriage wheels, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
For watches, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Saltcellars:		
Of glass	per dozen..	25
Of metal of every sort	per pair..	25
Sanderach in small phials	per dozen..	50
Sardines:		
In barrels	per barrel..	50
In pots	pot..	20
In oil, in tin boxes	per box..	10
In oil, half in tin, boxes	per half box..	6
In oil, in quarter tin boxes	per quarter box..	4
Sauce, or "King sauce"	per dozen flasks..	3
Sausages:		
Preserved in lard	per pound..	4
Not preserved in lard	do....	4
Salmon:		
In barrels	per barrel..	1 50
In half barrels	per half barrels..	75
In quarter barrels	per quarter barrels..	37
*Soap, of every quality	per hundred pounds..	1 00
Shakos:		
For officers, of beaver, velvet, or morocco, without hat-bands	each..	1 50
For troops, with plate, without hat-bands	per dozen..	3 00
Shawls:		
Of tulle, or fine thread lace, or cotton lace, and thread and silk, of 4-4 and over	each..	1 50
Of silks, of all sizes	do....	1 00
*Of white and colored cotton, of all sizes	per dozen..	1 00
*Of muslin, of every size	do....	1 50
*Of merino, of wool, and cotton	do....	3 00
Saws:		
Large and medium size, not mounted, assorted	per dozen..	2 00
Small, not mounted	do....	1 50
Large, mounted, assorted	do....	2 25
Small, mounted, assorted	do....	1 75
†Salt:		
In barrels	per barrel..	1 00
In small loaves, or in baskets	each..	5
Serge, of 30 inches and under	per ell..	10
Siamese cotton, of ¾ to ⅞, striped	do....	4
Saddles:		
Fine, for men, for superior officers, provided with holsters and laced saddle-cloth	each..	12 00
Ordinary, with or without saddle-cloth	do....	8 00
Without holsters or mountings	do....	6 00
For troops, with mountings and trappings	do....	3 00

*Thus modified by the law of July 20, 1859.
†Thus modified by the law of December 5, 1860.

Saddles—Continued.		
Fine and ordinary, for ladies, mounted	each..	$8 00
Ordinary, for ladies, mounted	do....	5 00
For men and ladies, of every quality, not mounted	do....	3 00
Sirups:		
Of orgeat, or other sort, in bottles	per dozen....	1 50
Of orgeat, or other sort, in vials	do....	75
Silk:		
For sewing and embroidering	per pound....	25
For shoemakers	do....	10
Shoes:		
Of knitted wool, called socks, for children	per dozen..	25
Fine, for men, glazed or of patent leather	do....	2 50
Ordinary, for men, glazed, or of patent leather	do....	2 00
For boys	do....	2 00
For women, of silk, of fine colored leather or morocco	do....	2 00
For women, of prunella, or other stuffs, or of ordinary leather	do....	1 50
For babies, of every quality	do....	1 00
For little girls, of every quality	do....	1 50
Of India rubber	do....	2 00
Statues:		
Of plaster, 2 feet in height, and over	each..	75
Of plaster, of 12 to 23 inches in height	each..	37
Of plaster, under 12 inches	per dozen..	60
Of marble or bronze, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Statuettes, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Stereoscopes, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Sugar-candy, apple or barley	per pound..	8
Sugar, refined	do....	3
Sugar-basins, of glass or porcelain	per pair..	25
Snuff:		
‡Per pound		8
‡In bottles or flasks	per pound..	8
Snuff-boxes:		
Of gold, plain, or with music	per ounce..	1 00
Of tortoise-shell, ornamented with gold, fine	each..	80
Snuff-boxes:		
Of silver, fine	per marc..	1 00
Of tortoise-shell, ornamented with fine silver	each..	60
Of wood or other material, with gilded bottoms	do....	40
Of pasteboard, fine	per dozen..	1 00
Of pasteboard, leather, or various woods, with horn bottoms, common, per dozen		30
Of pewter, lead, horn, common	per dozen..	20
With music, or tortoise-shell, wood, &c	each..	1 50
Sieves:		
For flour, mounted	per dozen..	1 00
For cane-juice, not mounted	do....	50
Sheet-iron	per hundred-weight..	75
Shoe-knives	per dozen..	15
Screws:		
Under 2 inches (small, of iron)	per gross..	06
Of iron, for beds	do....	75
Small, of copper	do....	50
Small, of iron	do....	40
Shades (for eyes), of leather	per dozen..	20
Sails, for ships, 20 per cent ad valorem.		
Shuttles:		
Of pure silver	per marc..	50
Of gilt copper	per pair..	50
Spy-glasses:		
Two feet long when entirely extended	per dozen..	2 00
Under 2 feet long when entirely extended	do....	1 25
Sheep-skins, white or chamoised, dressed	do....	50
Sheathing:		
Of cedar, cypress, or pitch-pine	per thousand..	75
Of pine lumber	do....	40

‡Thus modified by law October 6, 1881, to take effect January 1, 1882.

Sirsacas, of 30 inches and under	per ell	$0 07
Scented waters:		
In bottles	each	20
In phials or flasks	per dozen	50
Saint George, of 30 inches and under	per ell	3
Sance, of 30 inches and under	do	3
Sacks, for inhabitants, of three to four threads	per dozen	75
Timber:		
Squared, of pitch pine	per thousand	2 00
Squared, of pine	do	1 75
Tinder-boxes:		
Phosphoric	each	3
Of steel, for striking fire	per dozen	10
Of infantry, for troops, free of duty.		
Tacks	per pound	3
Tiles:		
Paving, of different styles and colors	per thousand	1 00
Paving, of marble	do	10 00
Paving, common, of 6 inches	do	50
Paving (called Alotte stone)	do	50
Thimbles, of bone, pure copper, or iron	per gross	15
Turkeys (alive), free of duty.		
Tow	per hundred-weight	1 00
Tin plate:		
Double	per 100 plates	2 00
Single	do	1 00
Twine	per pound	3
Ticking:		
Of 30 inches and under	per ell	2
*Of every quality and imitation, cambray, under 24 inches	do	1½
*Of every quality and imitation, cambray, from 24 to 30 inches	do	2
*Of every quality and imitation, cambray, from 30 to 36 inches	do	2½
*Of every quality and imitation, cambray, from 36 to 42 inches	do	3
*Of every quality and imitation, cambray, from 42 inches and over	do	3½
Time-pieces:		
With music, large	each	8 00
Ordinary and common, of wood	do	2 00
Of brass or bronze	do	6 00
Thread:		
White and colored, of Rennes, assorted	per pound	$0 12
Cotton, colored and assorted	do	10
Cotton, white, for embroidering, in spools or balls	per 12 spools or balls	2
Cotton, white and colored, in spools or balls	per pound	6
In balls	do	5
For sails; for making nets; for shoemakers	do	3
Trimmings:		
Of fine gold or silver lace	per pair	8
For dresses of tulle or lace, with bouquets or pearls, flowers, &c.	each	3 00
For muslin or gauze dresses, embroidered	per ell	8
For same as above, called "entre-deux"	do	5
Representing lightning, grenades, hunting horns of gold or silver, fine	per trimming	40
Same as above, of imitation gold or silver	do	40
For bridles	each	50
For ladies' chemises, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Of silk, with frogs, for beds	do	4 00
Of stuffs, of every quality for beds	do	2 00
Tassels:		
Of gold or silver, for boots or hats, in fringe	per pair	30
Same as above, for superior officers	do	60
Tar	per barrel	75
Toys, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Trunks:		
Empty, large and small, in nests	each	75
Containing imported goods	do	25
Trousers:		
Of fine cloth, knitted kerseymere, silk	do	1 50
Of fine linen, dimity, nankeen, nankinette, and other light stuffs	do	50
Of deerskin or chamois	do	1 00
Laced with gold	do	2 50

*Thus modified by the law of July 30, 1850.

Laced with silver	each..	$2 00
Of osnaburg, or coarse cloth	per dozen..	1 50
Tweezers, for jewelers and shoemakers	do....	40
Trunk-handles:		
Of copper	per dozen pairs..	30
Of iron	do....	12
Tacks:		
Of copper	per pound..	9
Of iron assorted(French)	per pair..	6
Tufts:		
Of gold or silver for officers	per dozen..	2 50
Of silk or silver and silk	do....	75
Of wool	do....	25
Traveling bags, of every quality	each..	25
Tooth-powder	per 12 boxes..	40
Tell-tales, of copper, ivory, or bone, when separate from mathematical boxes or cases	per dozen..	60
Tapes or measures	do....	12
Traveling writing-desks, of mahogany, of cedar, of boxwood, &c., fine and rich	each..	3 00
Transportable writing-desks, plain and common	do....	1 50
Tasters, of tin, for wine	per dozen..	50
Tallow	per pound..	1
Tobacco:		
*Twist	do....	8
*Leaf	do....	8
*Chewing of every sort	do....	8
Tables:		
Folding, of mahogany	each....	6 00
Folding, of other woods	do....	4 00
Ordinary, of walnut, cherry, or other woods	do....	2 00
Of pine	do....	1 00
Toilet tables, of mahogany or other rare woods	do....	3 00
Taffeta, imitation, of silk and cotton, of 30 inches and under	per ell..	10
Table covers:		
Fine	each..	1 25
Ordinary and common	do....	75
Telescopes:		
Portable	each..	2 00
Large, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Thermometers:		
Over 12 inches in size	do....	20
Under 12 inches in size	per dozen..	60
Tiercons, empty, from 10 to 30 gallons	each..	16
Tombs, *or marble monuments*, of every dimension	do....	6 00
Trumpets	do....	75
Trowels, for masons	per dozen..	50
Tiling	per thousand..	1 00
Tiger-skins	each..	1 00
Tulips:		
Of gold, for hats	do....	25
Of silver, for shakos	do....	20
For hats, of gilt, brass, or silver-plated	per dozen..	1 50
Of burnished leather	do....	30
Table-cloths:		
Fine, damask, wide, striped, for 24 plates and over	each..	75
Ordinary, plain, with bars, brown	do....	20
Of cotton, fine and wide	do....	30
Common and narrow	do....	10
Thimbles:		
For sailmakers and tailors	per dozen..	06
Tallow-candles	per pound..	02
Trimmings for locks:		
Of brass, for wardrobes	per pair..	04
Of iron, for wardrobes	do....	02
Of bone or mother-of-pearl, for wardrobes	do....	06
Trible-milled cotton or woolen, of 30 inches and wider	per ell..	07

* Thus modified by law of October 6, 1881, to take effect January 1, 1882.

Umbrellas:		
*Sunshades, parasols of every size and shape	each..	$0 60
*Sunshades, parasols for children	do....	20
*Of woolen stuffs	do....	30
*Of cotton	do....	18
Vamps:		
For shoes	per dozen pairs..	1 00
Vermouth:		
In cases or baskets of 12 bottles	each..	50
In liters	per 12 liters..	75
Vials:		
Empty, large	per hundred..	50
Empty, small	do....	40
Empty, covered with leather	per dozen..	50
Varnish:		
In bottles	per bottle..	12
Verdigris	per pound..	06
Vests:		
Made of cloth, of every quality	each..	3 00
Made of light stuffs of every quality	do....	1 00
Vinegar:		
In various casks	per gallon..	02
In demijohns	each..	12
In bottles	per dozen..	08
Violins or violincellos:		
Fine, with cases	each..	50
Common and ordinary, without cases	do....	50
Vitriol	per pound..	06
Veils:		
Of lace, tulle or silk	each..	2 00
Of gauze or muslin	do....	50
Of cotton lace	do....	1 50
Watering-pots:		
Of tin	each..	25
Of brass	do....	50
Of sheet iron	do....	25
White lead and whiting	per barrel..	35
White enamel for ladies	per pot..	20
Wheelbarrows	each..	75
Wagons:		
Four-wheel, large	each..	3 00
Medium size	do....	2 00
Walking-sticks:		
Of malacca, ornamented with gold	do....	2 50
Of malacca, ornamented with silver	do....	1 00
Of malacca, ornamented with tortoise-shell	per dozen..	3 00
Of malacca, cocoa-nut, imitation, or bone	do....	1 50
Of common wood, varnished	do....	1 00
Of iron	do....	1 00
Wire ribbon:		
Of gold, or of silver, fine	per ounce..	20
Of gold, or of silver, false	do....	10
Wax tapers	pound..	05
Wax works, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Watch-keys:		
Of brass	per dozen..	12
With false stones, mounted on brass	do....	1 00
Wreaths, embroidered in gold, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Whips:		
Of whalebone	do....	2 00
Of wood	do....	1 00
Window-fastenings of iron, small	do....	37
Woven stuffs:		
Woolen, for trousers, thread or cotton 4-4	per ell..	12
Woolen, same as above, under 4-4	do....	08
Woolen thread or cotton, or pure cotton, plain or striped, of 4-4	do....	06
Woolen for trousers, same as above, under 4-4	do....	05
Woolen, for trousers, of 26 inches and under	do....	04

* Thus modified by the law of July 20, 1859.

Wire, brass or iron	per pound..	$0 08
Woolen lace:		
Wide	per ell..	05
Narrow	do....	03
Waistcoats:		
Of fine cloth, with sleeves	each..	2 00
Of light stuffs	per dozen..	3 00
Of kerseymere, silk cloth, or other stitched stuffs	do....	6 00
Of light stuffs	do....	3 00
With gold or silver lace	each..	2 00
Wool, raw	per pound..	04
Wooden laths	per thousand..	75
Watches:		
Gold, of every quality	each..	1 50
Silver, of every quality	do....	75
Brass, of every quality	do....	50
Wafers	per pound..	12
Wigs	each..	1 00
Water-casks:		
With wooden hoops	per each gallon..	01
With iron hoops	do....	02
Waiters:		
For tea service, painted, gilded or not, of 1 foot and above in diameter, each		75
Same, under 1 foot	per dozen..	2 00
Of metal, for decanters	each..	1 50
Of straw	do....	50
Silver-plated, and those of silver, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Wicks, for lamps	per gross..	12
Whity brown or cut pasteboard	per dozen..	12
Weights:		
For scales, of copper	per hundred-weight..	9 00
For scales, of iron	do....	1 00
Watch-pockets:		
Of silk, embroidered	per dozen..	1 00
Plain	do....	50
Of stuff	do....	25
Wash-balls	do....	16
Wines:		
Red and white, in hogsheads	per hogshead of 60 gallons..	3 00
Red and white, in cases of 12 bottles	per case..	50
Of Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, Bruntez, Muscat, the Cape of Good Hope, in hogsheads	per gallon..	12
Of Champagne, Port, Rhine, in cases of 12 bottles	per case..	50
Of Muscat, Malmsey, and other dessert wines, in cases of 12 bottles, per case		50
White or colored of Marseilles, commonly known as Madeira style, in casks, per gallon		12
Window-glass, 20 per cent. ad valorem.		
Whisky:		
In casks of not less than 60 gallons	per gallon..	50
In casks of 12 flasks	per case..	1 00
In jugs of a pint and a half	per 12 jugs..	1 00
Wimbles:		
With augers, assorted	per dozen..	1 00
Without augers	do....	50
Zinc: In sheets and nails	per pound..	02

TARIFF NO. 2.—DUTIES ON EXPORTS.

Mahogany	per M feet..	3 00
Fustic or yellow wood	do....	1 00
Guaiac	per 1,000 pounds..	10
*Logwood	do....	1 50
Dye-woods of every sort (except logwood)	do....	1 00
Cocoa	per 100 pounds..	1 50
Coffee	do....	2 50
†Cotton	do....	10

* Thus modified by law of December 15, 1880.
† Thus modified by law of October 6, 1881, to take effect January 1, 1882.

Hides	per pound	$0 02
Wax	per 10 pounds	50
Tortoise-shell	per pound	02
Pith, in fiber	per 1,000 pounds	3 00
Honey	per gallon	04

TARIFF No. 3.—WHARFAGE DUES.

Steel	per hundred-weight	06
Garlic:		
In bulk	do	04
In bunches	per 100 bunches	50
Stills, with their accessories	each	2 00
Anchors of ships or for throwing overboard	per hundred-weight	06
Slates, in cases	per case	25
Wardrobes	each	1 00
Oars	per dozen	06
Chests	per nest	12
Baths:		
Of brass or tin	each	50
Or half-baths of brass or tin	do	25
Of wood, or large pails	do	04
Scales:		
Large	do	50
With columns	do	06
For shops	per dozen	12
Bales:		
In chests	per nest	12
Of dry goods, of 2 feet and over	each	25
Of dry goods, under 2 feet	do	12
Barrels:		
Of the size of a flour-barrel	do	12
Half of above size	do	06
Casks:		
Full, of 55 to 60 gallons	do	25
Full, and over 60 gallons	do	50
Empty, of 55 to 60 gallons	do	04
Empty, over 60 gallons	do	08
Butter, in firkins	per hundred	12
Beer, in tierces	each	18
Billiards	do	2 00
Biscuits:		
In barrels	do	12
In half-barrels	do	06
In sacks	per hundred-weight	06
In small barrels or firkins	each	04
Smoked beef	per hundred-weight	12
Mahogany	per 1,000 feet, reduced, national money	2 00
Yellow wood or fustic	per 1,000 pounds	50
Guacum wood, Brazil wood	do	50
Squared timber, pitch-pine, pine	do	50
Hogsheads (one in another)	each	06
Hogsheads, full. (See articles therein contained.)		
Bricks	per thousand	50
Wheelbarrows	each	06
Sideboards	do	1 00
Bureaus, writing-desks, &c	do	1 00
Cabs. (See Carriages.)		
Wagons, large and medium size	each	50
Cocoa	per thousand, national money	50
Cases of provisions, selling per pound, per hundred, or per hundred-weight		12
Boxes of smoked herrings	each	04
Boxes of dry-goods, of 2 feet and over	do	25
Boxes of dry-goods, under 2 feet	do	12
Logwood	per thousand, national money	50
Sofas, divers	each	25
Marble tiles	per thousand	2 00
Barsac tiles	per armful	25
Alotte tiles, and large stones for building purposes	per dozen	25
Tiles, ordinary	per thousand	50

Coaches. (See Carriages.)		
Caskets	per nest..	$0 12
Chairs, divers	per dozen..	1 00
Hats	per hogshead or case..	50
Heads for stills, detached	each..	30
Candles, in cases	per hundred-weight..	12
Coal	per hogshead..	50
Carryalls. (See Carriages.)		
Boilers, for sugar	each..	25
Boilers, of casting	per hundred-weight..	12
Bells, of iron, casting, or copper	do....	12
Nails, of every quality	do....	12
Smoked pork	do....	12
Chest of drawers	each..	1 00
Ropes, divers	per hundred-weight..	12
Cotton	per thousand, national money..	50
Couleuvres for alambics, detached	each..	30
Cowhides, salted	per 100 hides, national money..	50
Copper	per hundred-weight..	06
Demijohns, of all sizes, full or empty	each..	02
Half-barrels, in general, the size of half-barrel of flour	do....	06
Digdales, full or empty	do....	02
Sugar-plums, in cases of 12 bottles, or 12 flasks, or 30 vials	per case..	06
Sugar-plums, in double cases	do....	12
Brandy (same duty as on gin and on whisky).		
Sifters. (See Sieves.)		
Eschalote:		
In bulk	per hundred-weight..	04
In bunches	per 100 bunches..	50
Anvils	each..	25
Spars	do....	06
Pewter	per hundred-weight..	06
Vices	each....	12
Sheathing, divers	per thousand..	50
Crockery:		
In hogsheads	per hogshead..	50
In baskets	per basket..	36
Crockery:		
In crates	each..	36
In large cases	do....	36
In hampers or half baskets	do....	18
Flour, wheat or rye	per barrel..	12
Do	per half barrel..	06
Iron in bars, pig or sheet	per hundred-weight..	06
Old iron	per hogshead..	50
Iron tools	per tierce..	18
Iron tools, not boxed	per hundred-weight..	06
Hoop-iron	do....	06
Hoop-wood	per thousand..	50
Fountains	each..	12
Sugar-molds	per dozen..	12
Firkins. (See articles therein contained.)		
Cheese	per hundred-weight..	12
Brandied fruits:		
Per case of 12 bottles, 12 flasks, or 30 vials	each..	06
In double cases	per case..	12
Gin:		
In casks of 60 gallons	each cask..	25
In casks of more than 60 gallons	do....	50
In jugs or in cases, the case or 12 jugs		06
Graplings	per hundred-weight..	06
Harps	each..	1 00
Clocks:		
Large	each..	1 00
For kitchens and ante-rooms	do....	25
Oil:		
In cases of 12 bottles, 12 flasks, or 30 vials	do....	06
In double cases	do....	12
In jugs	do....	02
In cases of 12 flasks	do....	04
In firkins	do....	04

Hams, not boxed	per hundred-weight	$0 12
Jugs, assorted	each	12
Beef tongues, cured, not boxed	do	12
Bacon, not boxed	per hundred-weight	12
Laths	each	50
Liquors:		
Of all qualities, in cases of 12 bottles, 12 flasks, or 30 vials	do	60
Same, in double cases	do	12
In demijohns, in ancres of 8 gallons	do	06
In demijohns, in ancres of 4 gallons and less	do	03
Beds, divers	do	1 00
Madeira, in barrels of 55 to 60 gallons	do	25
Corn:		
In grain or in meal	per barrel	12
In grain or in meal	per half barrel	06
Trunks of dry goods:		
Of 2 feet and over	each	25
Under 2 feet	do	12
Lard in firkins	per hundred-weight	12
Merchandise in general, selling by the pound, the hundred, and the thousand, per hundred		12
Mattresses, by the cargo	each	12
Clapboards	per thousand	50
Grindstones, assorted	per dozen	1 00
Mortars:		
Of iron or brass, for apothecaries	each	12
Of marble, assorted	per dozen	25
Codfish and dry salt cod:		
In hogsheads	per hogshead	50
In tierces	per tierce	18
Steam-mills for sugar refineries	each	1 00
Mills:		
For winnowing and cleaning coffee	do	1 00
For seeding and combing cotton	do	1 00
For tobacco	do	25
For corn, not encased	do	04
Wicker mats	per dozen	$0 12
Onions:		
In bulk	per hundred-weight	04
In bunches	per 100 bunches	50
Organs	each	25
Osier	per 100 handfuls	12
Baskets of osier, empty, assorted	per dozen	12
Skins:		
Various, loose, large	do	12
Various, loose, small, kid, goat, sheep, and hog	do	06
Paints, in pots	per hundred-weight	12
Spades	per dozen	06
Pianos	each	1 00
Puncheons for water and rum:		
Of 55 to 60 gallons	do	25
Above 60 gallons	do	50
Stones. (See Tiles.)		
Crowbars and pick-axes	per hundred-weight	06
Pith	per thousand pounds	50
Lead, in pig or in leaf	per hundred-weight	06
Stoves and small stoves, not boxed	per dozen	06
Weights, in iron or copper, for balances	per hundred-weight	06
Beans of all sorts	per barrel	12
Do	per half barrel	06
Fire-engines	each	1 00
Pumps:		
For ships	do	25
For wells and hand-pumps	do	12
Presses:		
Hydraulic	do	1 00
For printing	do	1 00
For copying, not boxed	do	25
For binding, not boxed	do	25
For stamping, not boxed	do	12

Provisions in cases. (See Cases.)		
Pulleys, assorted, not boxed	per dozen..	$0 06
Quitterines. (See Carriages.)		
Rice, in hogsheads, tierces, half-tierces, and in bags	per hundred-weight..	12
Wheels:		
Of wagons, detached	per pair..	40
Of carriages	do....	25
Rolls. (See Linen drapery.)		
Sacks, empty, not packed	per hundred..	25
Salt provisions	per tierce..	18
Do	per barrel..	12
Do	do....	06
Provisions, in firkins or cases of 12 flasks		04
Soap, in cases	per hundred-weight..	12
Writing-desks, portable, of mahogany or other wood	each..	04
Bird-organs	do....	04
Forge-bellows, not packed	do....	25
Butchers' bellows, not packed	per hundred-weight..	12
Tobacco, in twist, not packed	do....	12
Tables of every kind	each..	12
Sifters, of wool or pewter	per dozen..	25
Earthenware:		
In hogsheads	each..	50
In baskets or crates	do....	36
In bulk	per 100 pieces..	1 00
Tierces. (See articles therein contained.)		
Linen drapery	per hogshead..	50
Do	per tierce..	18
Drapery, such as colette, wrapper, and other, not packed	per roll..	04
Sheet iron	per hundred-weight..	06
Rubbish-carts	each..	1 00
Backgammon-boards	do....	25
Files	per thousand..	50
Vermicelli, macaroni, and other pastes, in cases or baskets	per hund.-weight..	12
Wine:		
In barrels of 55 to 60 gallons	each..	$0 25
In barrels of more than 60 gallons	do....	50
In tierces	do....	18
In cases of 12 bottles, 12 flasks, or 30 vials	do....	6
In double cases	do....	12
Vinegar:		
In barrels of 55 to 60 gallons	per barrel..	25
In demijohns of 4 gallons	each..	6
In demijohns of less than 4 gallons	do....	3
In jars	per jar..	4
In cases of 12 flasks	per case..	4
Carriages:		
Coaches, calèeches, cabs, quitterines, carryalls, and tillburys	each..	2 00
For children, on springs	do....	25
Whisky:		
In casks of 60 gallons	each..	25
In cases of more than 60 gallons	do....	50
In cases or jugs	the case or 12 jugs..	6
Zinc in sheets, and nails	per hundred-weight..	6

TARIFF No. 4.—DUTIES OF WEIGHING.

The duties of weighing, for imports, shall be collected upon all merchandise which is sold by the pound, the hundred-weight, or the ton, whatever may be the designation of said merchandise, at the rate of fifty cents per each thousand, to wit, $0.50.

TARIFF No. 5.—FOUNTAIN DUTIES.

Fountain dues, where there is a fountain for the accommodation of vessels of commerce:

For each vessel of 15 to 50 tons	$2 00
For each vessel of 51 to 100 tons	3 00
For each vessel of 101 to 150 tons	4 50
For each vessel of 151 to 250 tons	6 00
For each vessel of 251 to 300 tons	7 50
For each vessel above 300 tons	10 00

MODIFICATIONS OF TARIFF.

NOTES.

Where merchandise is of finer quality and larger size than that designated in the tariff, duty shall be charged in such manner as to accord with its quality or size, proportioned to the duty fixed by the tariff. (Article 24, third paragraph of the law of July 1, 1871.)

A surtax of fifty per cent. upon the established duties upon imports; of weighing; and of wharfage; of imports, and upon the established duty of tonnage is collected and credited to the Caisse of Amortissement. (Law of November 17, 1876.)

A surtax of twenty per cent. upon exports is collected and credited to the Caisse of Amortissement. (Law of November 17, 1876.

HAYTIAN TARIFF CHANGES.

REPORT BY CONSUL GOUTIER, OF CAPE HAYTIEN.

The Haytian legislature at their extraordinary session enacted a law diminishing the export duties on coffee 33⅓ per cent. As the coffee crop is 600,000,000 pounds, and the duties $3 per 100 pounds, this makes $1,800,000, one-third of which is $600,000, revenue which the Government relinquishes; but to equilibrate this, 33⅓ per cent. has been added to all importations.

Inclosure No. 1 will show the mode of calculating the duties, with the 33⅓ per cent. additional.

No. 2 shows the heavy port charges.

I have selected, *pro forma*, a vessel of 400 tons. Omitting the charges for throwing away the ballast, at 25 cents per ton of ballast, the port charges amount to $1,141, and should, as some of our merchants suppose, the 33⅓ per cent. be added to the tonnage dues of vessels it will augment this sum $133.34, making a total of $1,274.34.

I called this morning on the minister of war, and told him that although I know that it regards the minister of finances, still I desired to speak to him, informally, concerning the 33⅓ per cent. on vessels, which, I thought, would be a heavy additional tax should the new law on importations be so construed as to include them.

He replied that he did not think that the new law affects vessels; still I should bear in mind that he only expressed a personal opinion.

STANISLAS GOUTIER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cape Haytien, March 28, 1883.

No. 1.—*Mode of computing the import duties in Hayti on and after April* 1, 1883, *when the new tariff which adds* 33⅓ *per cent. on all importations will become effective* (*viz*, 33 *per cent. on first duty*).

One barrel of pork:	
First duty on 1 barrel pork	$1 50
Wharfage per barrel	12
Total first duty	1 62
50 per cent. additional	81
33⅓ per cent. additional on $1.62	54
Duties on 1 barrel pork	2 97

One hundred pounds of lard:	
First duty on 100 pounds lard	$1 00
Wharfage on 1 box lard	12
Weighing 100 pounds	5
Total first duty	1 17
50 per cent. additional	59
33⅓ per cent. additional on $1.17	39
Duties on 100 pounds lard, 2.15 cents per pound	2 15
One bale of denims, 500 yards=400 ells:	
First duty on 400 ells denims, at 2½ cents	10 00
Wharfage on 1 bale denims, at 2½ cents	25
Total first duty	10 25
50 per cent. additional	5 13
33⅓ per cent. additional on $10.25	3 42
Duties on 400 ells denims, 4.70 cents per ell	18 80

No. 2.—Port charges on a vessel of 400 tons at Cape Haytien.

First duty, viz, $1 per ton		$400 00
50 per cent. additional		200 00
		600 00
Inward pilotage (pilot's share)	$8 00	
Look-out man (man's share)	1 00	
Inward pilotage (Government's share)	$8 00	
Look-out man (Government's share)	1 00	
	9 00	
20 per cent. additional	1 80	
	10 80	
Outward pilotage (pilot's share)	5 00	
Outward pilotage (Government's share)	5 00	
20 per cent. additional	1 00	
	6 00	
		30 80
Interpreter		2 00
Stamp paper		10 50
Health officer (doctor's share)	8 00	
Health officer (Government's share)	8 00	
50 per cent. additional	4 00	
	12 00	
		20 00
Custom-house clerk to seal hatches		5 00
Fountain (when there is water running)		10 00
Clearance at the custom-house	5 00	
Clearance at the Administration of Finances	5 00	
Clearance at the Bureau du Port and at Bureau de la Place	2 70	
		12 70
		691 00
N. B.—The vessel pays 25 cents per ton to the captain of the port for discharging her ballast.		
The vessel paying her own port charges pays for lighters to convey the log-wood at the rate of 50 cents per 1,000 pounds French weight; consequently a vessel of 400 tons loading 900,000 pounds pays for lighters		450 00
		1,141 00
The new tariff which adds 33⅓ per cent. on all importations on and after April 1 proximo will be added to the first duty of $1 per ton, viz, 33⅓ per cent. on $400		133 34
Total port charges according to the new tariff		1,274 34

CUBA.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

REPORT BY CONSUL ROOSEVELT, OF MATANZAS.

(Besides the duties marked in this review, an addition of 25 per cent. is paid on all imported articles as war contribution. *All duties* are payable in Spanish gold.)

Apples: 2½ cents per kilogram under the Spanish flag, and 3½ cents per kilogram under foreign flag; quoted at $5 and $6 per barrel, gold.

Beans: duty, $2.15 per 100 kilograms; quoted at 22 and 22½ reales per arrobe, paper.

Brooms: duty, $8 per 100 kilograms; quoted at $4½ to $8½ per dozen in paper, according to quality.

Butter: duty, $11.50 per 100 kilograms; quoted at $63 to $68 per cwt., paper, according to class and packages.

Candles: duty, $13 per kilogram, composition and sperm; quoted at $28 and $29 per cwt., in paper.

Cheese: duty, $11,80 per 100 kilograms on Dutch, and on American $8.26 per 100 kilograms; flat and round, quoted at $56 and $58 per cwt. in paper.

Chewing tobacco: duty, $14 per 100 kilograms; quoted at $51 and $55 per cwt., according to quality.

Clear pork: duty, $8.25 per 100 kilograms; quoted at $30 to $30½ per cwt. for ribs, and $31 for shoulders.

Coal oil: duty, $1.40 per 100 kilograms; quoted at 10 reales per arrobe, paper.

Crackers: duty, 4½ cents per kilogram; common classes quoted from 14 to 20 reales for small tins.

Salt fish: duty, $3.80 per 100 kilograms; quoted for cod, $14 per cwt. and $12 to $13 per cwt. for hake and haddock, paper.

Corn: duty, $1.40 per 100 kilograms; quoted at 10 reales per arrobe.

Flour: duty, from Spain in Spanish vessels, $2.25; for Spanish in foreign vessels, $4.50; from foreign countries in Spanish vessels, $4.62½; from foreign countries in foreign vessels, $5.51 per 100 kilograms, including the weight of the barrel; quoted at $27½ to $28 per barrel and at $26½ in bags; American, from $30½ to 31 per barrel, and from $28½ to $29½ in bags, according to brands, paper.

Hams: duty, $8.35 per 100 kilograms for American,* and $19.30 for Westphalia, per 100 kilograms; quoted at $30 and $40 for middling and good classes.

Hay: duty, $1 per 100 kilograms; quoted from $9.50 to $10 per American bale, paper.

Smoked herrings: duty, $2.45 per 100 kilograms; quoted at 7½ and 8 reales per box, paper.

Lard: duty, $9.75 per 100 kilograms; quoted at $34½ to 34¾ per cwt. in tierces; whole tins at $38 and $38½ per cwt.; halves and quarters at $39½ and $40 per cwt., paper.

Oats and bran: duty, per Spanish flag, 11 to 20 cents per 100 kilograms, and per foreign, $1.40 per 100 kilograms; oats quoted at $6½ per bag; bran, at $5½ per bag, paper.

*Although the consul has given the duty on American hams at $8.35 per 100 kilograms, it evidently should be $18.35 per 100 kilograms.

Onions: duty, $1.40 per 100 kilograms; quoted at $6½ per cwt. paper.

Oysters: duty, $24 per 100 kilograms; quoted at $11½ and $12 per box, paper.

Paper: duty, $3.80 per 100 kilograms; quoted, American straw yellow paper at 8¾ to 8⅞ reales per ream; Belgian, from 8 to 8¼ reales per ream; Manila, 10 to 10¼ reales per ream, paper.

Pickles: 16 1/10 cents per kilogram; quoted from $5 to $13 per box, according to quality and size of bottles, paper.

Potatoes: duty, $1.40 per 100 kilograms; quoted from $9 to $9.50 per barrel, paper.

Salt: duty, $2.37 per 100 kilograms for fine, and $1.18 for coarse; quoted from $7.50 to $7.75 per 200 pounds.

Coals: duty, 60 cents per 1,000 kilograms; quoted from $6½ to $7 per ton gold.

Lumber: duty, $6.40 per 1,000 superficial feet; quoted at $30 per M, gold, for white pine boards, and $30 to $30½ per M, gold, for pitch pine lumber.

GEORGE W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Matanzas, January 31, 1881.

PORTO RICO.

TARIFF AND TARIFF REGUTATIONS OF PORTO RICO.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT HUBBARD, OF MAYAGUEZ.

The entire tariff of import and export duties of this island has been remodeled, the system itself being completely changed, and now duties are paid principally upon weight and measurement instead of *ad valorem* as formerly.

I therefore add to the usual tables one of comparative duties, which I inclose herewith, marked E, which states—

The duties under former tariff.

The duties under present tariff.

The difference between the former and present tariff.

The present duties under Spanish flag.

By this table it will be seen that for a number of articles of ordinary consumption imported from the United States, the present tariff is favorable to importers and consumers, but for butter, cheese, grindstones, codfish, herrings, shingles, and leaf tobacco a considerable increase has been imposed, while for pork and crackers, or biscuits, the new duties are enormous, and for manufactured tobacco it is so high that it amounts to a prohibition.

This tariff is much opposed to the interests of this colony. Some articles which could easily have supported their former duties were reduced without reason, while others that are of first importance were almost unaccountably increased. As an instance of this latter, I will name empty coffee bags, which are of absolute necessity for the export of the crops of coffee. These bags are largely imported from England and Germany, where they cost, according to quality, say about 12 cents each. The former duties amounted to not quite 3 cents each, while under the present tariff they have to pay about 15 cents.

In fact, there are so many incongruities in the new tariff that a committee has been formed, and is now sitting at St. John's, to investigate and note all complaints and advocate the settlement of this much-vexed question, so that the interests of the Government and the commerce may agree as nearly as possible.

This committee will remain in permanence until the 1st of April next, when their report will be made and sent to the home Government for its decision; meanwhile our local government seems anxious to aid commercial interests in the matter, and all mail matter addressed to committee from any part of the colony is allowed to be sent free of postage.

Various changes have been made in the system of stamps and stamped paper, to go into effect on the 1st of January next; but this will affect legal matters principally, except in regard to books kept by merchants, on which heavy stamp duties will be enforced on all books commenced after that date. When the system goes into effect, the stamp tax will amount to $100 to $300 yearly on mercantile houses here, according to their importance.

FINES.

It is much to be regretted that the extremely vexatious and costly fines to masters of vessels for faults and errors in their manifests cannot be done away with, but as long as the present system exists, by which the revenue clerk or official who discovers the error or default participates directly in the amount of the fine, they will be continued, and the only way to avoid them is by the exactitude and correctness of the manifests.

Under the new tariff, the duties being calculated principally by weight, the gross weight in kilograms of all goods shipped should be correctly stated, and the merchant or banker having in charge the making up of the manifests should be impressed with the importance of his duty and take particular pains to give an exact statement of the gross weight of every article in Spanish kilograms. I further recommend that any articles on which there is any doubt should be weighed before going into the ship and the exact weights inserted in the manifests.

Two cases of fines have lately come to my knowledge officially, which will serve to illustrate this subject: The American schooner Ruth Darling arrived here from Jacksonville on the 31st of October last, with about 160,000 feet of pitch-pine lumber; the calculation should have been 2 kilograms per foot of lumber, making 320,000 kilograms; instead, however, of following this rule, which is well known, or ought to be, in every port from which pitch-pine lumber is shipped for Port Rico, the party who made the manifest of the cargo in Jacksonville calculated half a kilogram per foot, making 80,000 kilograms instead of 320,000.

In this case it was probably not the intention of the party in question to defraud the Government, but it appeared so. The vessel was fined $400 Spanish gold, besides having to pay tonnage duty on 320,000 kilograms, and not on 80,000.

The American brig Florence J. Henderson arrived in Aguadilla in November from New York with 5,125 sugar shooks and heads, part for that port and part for this, the manifest for which was made for some 90,000 kilograms less than the actual weight.

The vessel was fined in conformity with the new tariff about $550 in Aguadilla, and would have been subjected to the same fine here, making a total of $1,100 which the master would have had to pay.

In both cases I took the proper steps to intercede with the Govern-

ment for the remission of these fines, guaranteeing the honesty and non-intent of fraud of the parties interested, and that the mistakes occurred solely from negligence or ignorance on the part of those who made up the manifests for the masters.

The data were placed in the hands of Consul Conroy at St. John's, and it is owing solely to his zeal and tact that the Government consented to release those vessels from the penalty, the fine on the Ruth Darling having been waived altogether, and that of the Henderson reduced to $50.

GORHAM E. HUBBARD,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayaguez, December 31, 1881.

NEW PROVIDENCE.

TARIFF LAWS OF THE COLONY OF NEW PROVIDENCE.

REPORT BY CONSUL M'LAIN, OF NASSAU.

I have the honor to say that, in compliance with the request contained in your circular dispatch of December 1, 1881, received by the last mail, I have this day forwarded you a printed pamphlet containing, among other matters, the specific information you desired touching the tariff laws and rates of duty as they now exist within this colony.

These items will be found on pages 41 to 49 inclusive, and this is the only shape (aside from the bulky volume of Bahama's Statutes) in which the tariff laws and rates of import and export duties of this colony appear in print, and I trust it may prove satisfactory to the Department.

THOMAS J. McLAIN, JR.,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nassau, January 2, 1882.

THE TARIFF.

Table of import duties.

Per act 39 Vic., cap. 1. (Continued for three years by 43 Vic., cap. 2.)

		£	s.	d.
Alcohol	per gallon..	0	4	0
Ale and porter, in wood	do.....	0	0	6
Ale and porter (in bottles), quarts	per dozen..	0	1	0
Apples	per barrel..	0	2	6
Beans and pease	per bushel..	0	0	3
Biscuit and bread, fancy	per 100 pounds..	0	4	0
Biscuit and bread, common	per barrel..	0	2	0
Brandy	per gallon..	0	9	2
Butter	per pound..	0	0	0
Cabbages	per 100..	0	4	2
Calves	each..	0	6	0
Candles, sperm, wax, and adamantine, or any composition of tallow and other substances	per 100 pounds..	0	11	0
Candles, tallow	do.....	0	6	0

		£.	s.	d.
Cattle, cows, bulls, and oxen	each	0	10	0
Cheese	per 100 pounds	0	10	0
Cider, in wood Cider, in bottles (quarts) Cider, champagne	20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Cigars, 15 per cent. ad valorem, and per thousand		0	8	0
Cocoa	per 100 pounds	0	3	0
Coffee	do	0	8	0
Colts and foals	each	1	0	0
Copper and yellow metals in sheets, copper and composition bolts and nails	per 100 pounds	0	7	6
Cordials, 20 per cent. ad valorem.				
Corn	per bushel	0	0	3
Corn meal and hominy	per barrel	0	2	0
Currants, figs, and raisins	per 100 pounds	0	8	0
Dogs	each	0	10	0
Fish, dried or salted	per 100 pounds	0	2	6
Fish, pickled salmon, mackerel, and shad	per barrel	0	4	6
Fish, herrings, alewives, and other kinds not enumerated	do	0	4	6
Flour (wheat)	do	0	5	0
Flour (rye)	do	0	2	0
Gin, whisky, and other spirits not enumerated	per gallon	0	3	9
Goats	each	0	2	0
Gunpowder	per pound	0	0	6
Hay	per 100 pounds	0	1	0
Honey and sirup	per gallon	0	0	2
Horses, mares, and geldings	each	1	0	0
Hulks, and materials of vessels, 20 per cent. ad valorem.				
Lard	per pound	0	0	1
Lumber	per M feet	0	10	0
Meat, poultry, and game, fresh on ice	per 100 pounds	0	6	0
Meat salted or cured	do	0	6	0
Molasses	per gallon	0	0	2½
Mules and asses	each	0	10	0
Nails of iron	per 100 pounds	0	3	0
Oats and bran	per bushel	0	0	3
Oils, kerosene, linseed, and other kinds unenumerated, except essential oils	per gallon	0	0	7½
Oils, olive, sperm, lard, naphtha, and all other fluids used for burning	do	0	1	0
Pitch, rosin, and tar	per barrel	0	1	3
Potatoes, onions, and other vegetables	do	0	1	0
Prunes	per 100 pounds	0	10	0
Rice	do	0	2	0
Rum, stronger than 18 per bubble	per gallon	0	4	6
Rum, 18 and not weaker than 24 per bubble	do	0	3	9
Rum, weaker than 24 per bubble	do	0	3	0
Sheep	each	0	2	0
Shingles, cypress	per M	0	2	6
Shingles, not cypress	do	0	2	0
Soap, common washing	per 100 pounds	0	5	0
Sugar, unrefined	do	0	5	6
Sugar, white clayed	do	0	10	0
Sugar, refined	do	0	12	6
Swine	do	0	2	6
Tallow	do	0	3	0
Tea of all sorts	per pound	0	1	0
Tobacco, manufactured	per 100 pounds	1	10	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured	do	0	11	3
Turpentine	per barrel	0	1	3
Turpentine, spirits of	do	0	0	3
Wines of all kinds	20 per cent. ad valorem, and per gallon	0	2	0

Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised in the table of exemptions, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Provided, always, That articles herein made subject on regular importation to the above ad valorem duty, when not originally shipped with the intention of being brought into this colony, however subsequently they may be imported, and when the requisite information for perfect entry of the same as to the cost or value in the country of production or place at which they were originally shipped cannot be ascertained or obtained, shall, in lieu of such duty, be charged a duty of 25 per centum

on the value at the port of entry, or on the price which they shall realize at auction when sold and delivered for consumption therein, at the option of the importer, agent, or consignee.

II. That all articles specified in the following table of exemptions be imported without the payment of any duties whatsoever:

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Articles imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the imperial or colonial service.

Articles of every description imported or supplied from a bonded warehouse for the use of the governor or officer administering the government.

Bulbs and roots, seeds of all kinds, shrubs, and trees imported for planting, birds, bullion, cocoa-nuts, coin, copper and composition, old, fit only to be remanufactured; cotton, wool, dye-woods and stuffs, and divi-divi; flax, hemp, ice, iron, old, fit only to be remanufactured; lignum-vitæ, mahogany; manure of all kinds; maps, mettaline ores, oakum, ova of fish, passengers' baggage, philosophical instruments and apparatus, printed books and pamphlets; provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied from a bonded warehouse for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces; raw hides, specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany, steam machines or engines, or any parts thereof, of every description and for whatever use intended; iron rails and sleepers, used in the construction of railways and tramways; boilers, mills, and parts of mills intended to be used in the making of sugar or grinding of salt; stills and boilers for the distillation of turpentine or other spirits; staves, heads, and hoops used in the construction of barrels or other packages for the exportation of spirits of turpentine or other spirits; iron screw piles used in the construction of wharves; cotton gins, tortoise shell, tow, turtle, and fresh fish, not preserved in any way; wax, woods, cedar and yellow; coal, sponge, patent steering machines, spars, windlasses and capstans.

Provided always, That if metalline ores, raw hides, dye-woods and stuffs, divi-divi, mahogany, lignum-vitæ, cedar and yellow wood; wax, hemp, flax, iron, cottonwood or tortoise shell, proposed to be exempt from import duties, shall be brought otherwise than by regular importation into any port or place of this colony and sold at public auction, whether such sale shall take place by order of a court of law or otherwise, there shall be imposed and paid upon the gross amount of such sales, in addition to any other auction duty chargeable on such sale, an auction duty or tax of £5 per centum; and the vendue master or marshal, selling any such goods, shall retain such duty of £5 per centum out of the gross sales of the goods so sold by him, and shall forthwith pay the same over to the receiver-general or other proper receiver; and if such vendue master or officer shall neglect to retain such duty, or having retained the said duty shall neglect to pay the same over as aforesaid, every such vendue master or officer shall be personally liable therefor; and the same may be recovered against him by action of debt in any court having jurisdiction to the amount.

III. That the words "provisions and stores," in the second section of this act mentioned as being exempted from the payment of duty, when imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, shall not extend or apply to cattle or other live stock imported by any contractor for the supply of fresh meat to Her Majesty's said forces, all which cattle and other live-stock shall be liable to the payment of the duties by this act imposed. *And provided also, and be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the receiver-general and treasurer, or collectors of revenue, as the case may be, to allow any provisions, spirits, or other stores imported or supplied, as aforesaid, for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces to be landed or taken out of a bonded warehouse as free of duty, except in the name of the senior officer of the commissariat department, or the quartermaster or other proper garrison or regimental officer, or the purser or proper naval officer, as the case may be.

IV. That if any provision, spirits, or other stores as aforesaid, imported or taken out of bond as for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, shall be afterwards applied to any other use than the one mentioned in the entry, order of delivery, or other document, under the authority of which the same were landed or taken out of bond as free of duty, the officer in whose name the same were so landed or taken out of bond, or in case of his death or removal, the officer succeeding him in the same department, shall be liable for all duties due on the same, or on such part thereof as shall be so otherwise applied as aforesaid, and the said duties shall be recovered and applied in the same and the like manner as other duties imposed by this act are directed to be recovered and applied.

V. That if any provisions, spirits, or other stores so landed, or taken out of bond as aforesaid, shall be clandestinely sold, or otherwise disposed of, other than to the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, every person concerned in such clandestine sale or disposal, shall forfeit and pay treble the value of the articles so clandestinely sold or

disposed of, and all such articles shall be liable to seizure and condemnation, one moiety of which said forfeiture shall be paid into the public treasury towards the support of this government, and the other to the person suing for the same, and shall be sued for and recovered in the general court of these islands.

VI. That there shall be imposed and paid upon the gross amount of sales of all property disposed of at public auction by order of the court of vice-admiralty an auction duty, or tax of £2 per centum; and the marshal or other duly authorized person, selling any such property at public auction as aforesaid, shall retain such duty of £2 per centum out of the gross sales thereof and shall forthwith pay the same over to the receiver-general or other proper receiver, and if such marshal or other duly authorized person as aforesaid, shall neglect to retain such duty, or having retained the said duty, shall neglect to pay the same over as aforesaid, every such marshal or other duly authorized officer shall be personally liable therefor, and the same may be recovered against him by action of debt in any court having jurisdiction to the amount.

VII. The acts, 17 Victoria, chapter 2; 37 Victoria, chapter 7; 37 Victoria, chapter 8; and 38 Victoria, chapter 22, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

VIII. That this act shall continue in force for and during the period of three years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of assembly.

By the act to encourage the establishment of manufactures for preserving and packing fruit and other articles of colonial production (39 Vic., c. 18), the various articles specified in the schedule thereto may be imported without payment of duty.

Export Duty.

(Per 40 Vic., cap. 7.)

I. There shall be levied and paid to the use of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, towards the support of the government of these islands, an export duty at and after the rate of 2*s.* per ton, on all guano, cave or other earths which may be hereafter exported from these islands.

II. Where the actual quantity of guano, cave or other earths shipped on board of any vessel for exportation from the colony can be ascertained and shown to the satisfaction of the proper revenue officer of the port at which such vessel shall be cleared, the duty imposed by this act shall be levied and collected on such ascertained quantity; but where the quantity so shipped cannot be ascertained and shown to the satisfaction of the said revenue officer, then, and in such case only, the registered tonnage of any vessel in which such guano or other earths as aforesaid shall be exported, shall be taken to be the number of tons of guano or earths exported in such vessels, whether the quantity actually taken on board be in excess or less than such registered tonnage.

III. There shall be levied and paid upon the exportation to any port or place within the limits of the government, of all articles (except as hereinafter mentioned), which have been brought or imported into any port within the colony from beyond the limits thereof, and upon which no duties other than warehouse duty, auction tax, or auction duty, shall have been levied and paid upon the original entry, or importation thereof, an export duty of 1½ per centum on the value thereof.

IV. That such duty as last aforesaid shall be paid by the original consignee or agent of such articles, before the vessel in which they are shipped for exportation shall leave the port, and if not so paid may be recovered from such consignee or agent in an action of debt, at the suit of the officer to whom the same is by this act made payable in any court having jurisdiction to the amount, and it shall also be lawful for such officer to detain and refuse to clear out the vessel in which such articles are intended to be exported until such duty is paid.

V. That export duty shall not be levied under this act on any cargo of any vessel which may arrive at or put into any port of the colony in distress.

VI. The articles specified in the following table of exemptions shall be exported without the payment of any export duty.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Articles which have been imported for the colonial service and imperial light-house service and exported by the government; articles which have been imported for the use and accommodation of any officer of Her Majesty's army and navy on full pay and doing duty within these islands, and exported by such officer; articles of every description which may be exported by the governor or officer administering the government; passengers' baggage, turtle, woods—such as brazilletto, cedar, fustic, lignum-vitæ, satin, logwood, mahogany, and ebony—old iron, old copper and brass, specie, old rags, old junk.

VII. The duties by this act imposed shall be collected and received by the proper officers of the revenue department, and the payment thereof enforced under the provisions of the revenue consolidated act, 1873.

VIII. This act may be cited as "The export duty act, 1877."

The following acts and parts of acts shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: First, thirteenth, and fifteenth sections 22 Victoria, chapter 25; 38 Victoria, chapter 35; and 39 Victoria, chapter 2.

TONNAGE DUTY.

(Per 43 Victoria, cap. 3.)

I. From and after the commencement of this act, and during its continuance, the following rates of tonnage shall be imposed, levied, and paid on vessels, except such as are hereinafter excepted, arriving at any port within these islands from any port or place without the limits of this government, and on goods imported in such vessel; that is to say:

On every vessel arriving with cargo intended to be discharged within the colony, and exceeding in measurement or weight one-half of the tonnage of the vessel, 1*s.* for each and every ton of the proper measurement of such vessel.

On every vessel arriving wholly or only partially laden, and from which any portion of the cargo, not exceeding in measurement or weight one-half of the tonnage of the vessel, is intended to be discharged within the colony, 1*d.* for each and every ton of the ascertained tonnage of such vessel, and 1*s.* per ton measurement or weight of the goods landed from such vessel.

On every vessel arriving in ballast or with cargo not intended to be discharged within the colony, 1*d.* for each and every ton of the proper measurement of the vessel.

Provided, That the following vessels shall be excepted and exempted from the payment of the tonnage dues by this section imposed, that is to say:

EXEMPTIONS.

All vessels of war, transports, and other vessels employed solely on government service.

All vessels employed under contract with the Bahama Government in the conveyance of mails.

Vessels exclusively engaged in turtling, sponging, or fishing.

Vessels employed in pleasuring only.

II. From and after the commencement of the act, and during its continuance, the following rates of tonnage shall be imposed, levied, and paid on vessels, except such as are hereinafter excepted, clearing from any port of the colony for any port or place without the limits of the government, and on goods exported in such vessels; that is to say:

On every vessel clearing with outward cargo laden within the colony, other than salt or fruit, exceeding one-half of the ascertained tonnage of the vessel, 1*s.* for each and every ton of the proper measurement of such vessel.

On every vessel clearing with outward cargo laden within the colony, other than salt or fruit, not exceeding in measurement or weight one-half of the ascertained tonnage of the vessel, and whether any portion of the inward cargo is still laden on board or not, 1*d.* for each and every ton of the proper tonnage of such vessel, and 1*s.* per ton measurement or weight of the goods so shipped or exported.

On every vessel clearing in ballast, or with salt or fruit, or salt and fruit, and with or without any portion of her inward cargo still being laden on board, 1*d.* for each and every ton of the proper measurement of such vessel.

EXEMPTIONS.

All vessels of war, transports, and other vessels employed solely in government service.

All vessels employed under contract with the Bahama Government in the conveyance of mails.

Vessels exclusively engaged in turtling, sponging, or fishing.

Vessels employed in pleasuring only.

All vessels arriving in the colony with cargo and departing thence with the same inward cargo, without taking on board any other cargo, the inward tonnage duty on such vessels having been paid.

III. In the measurement of goods eight flour barrels shall be computed as equal to one ton or 40 cubic feet, and other articles or packages shall be computed in like

proportion, or by the ton weight in the case of metals or other heavy articles for which freight by weight is usually charged.

IV. The word "fruit" as used herein, shall not be construed to include or comprise preserved fruits of any description.

V. The duties by this act imposed shall be collected and received by the proper officers of the revenue department of the colony, and the collection thereof shall be enforced under the powers of the law for the time being in force for regulating the trade of the Bahama Islands; and such duties, when received, shall be applied towards the support of Her Majesty's government in the colony as may be provided for by any act or acts of the general assembly of these islands now or hereafter to be in force.

VI. This act may for all purposes be cited as the "Tonnage act, 1880."

VII. This act shall continue in force for five years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of assembly, during which period the act of assembly of the thirty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 22, shall be suspended.

All vessels engaged in taking away an entire cargo consisting of preserved fruits, &c., packed at manufactories established under the authority of act 39 Vic., c. 18, and all vessels arriving with an entire cargo consisting of materials for building sheds or factories, and articles to be used in such manufactories.

Under the act 41 Vic., c. 2, vessels bringing entire cargoes of coal for the use of any steam-packet company, and merchandise for transhipment on board their vessels, or entire cargoes of coal or merchandise as aforesaid, are exempted from tonnage dues.

Under the act 43 Vic., cap. 5, steamers are exempted from the payment of tonnage duties.

Light Dues.

By the act 38 Vic., c. 23, a light duty of 3*d.* per ton is imposed on all vessels, save and except those hereinafter excepted, arriving at the port of Nassau from any port or place without the limits of the colony.

EXEMPTIONS.

Ships of war.

Vessels employed in the service of the board of trade.

Vessels employed, under contract with the Bahama Government, in the conveyance of mails.

Vessels belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Vessels exclusively engaged in turtling, sponging, or fishing.

Vessels engaged in pleasuring only.

Vessels arriving with an entire cargo, consisting of materials for building sheds or factories, and articles to be used in manufactories established under the authority of act 39 Vic., c. 18.

Registry Fee.

By 43 Vic., cap. 4, a fee is charged on all vessels, except those built in the Bahamas or previously registered at the port of Nassau, obtaining a register of 1*s.* per ton.

Warehouse Charges.

By 43 Vic., cap. 4, a tax of 10*s.* for every hundred pounds is charged on the value of all goods imported and warehoused in a bonded warehouse.

Auction Duty.

By 17 Vic., cap. 2, a tax of £5 per centum is charged on the proceeds of sale at public auction of certain articles brought into the colony otherwise than by regular importation and not liable to import duty.

Pierage, Storage, and Scaleage Rates.

RATES OF PIERAGE PER DAY.

By 37 Vic., cap. 14, the following fees are charged on all vessels discharging and lading cargoes at any public abutment, wharf, or extended slip in Nassau, or at any other port within the colony:

	£.	s.	d.
For every vessel of the burden of 20 tons and under .....per day..	0	4	0
For every vessel over 20 tons and not exceeding 30 tons.....do....	0	5	0
For every vessel over 30 tons and not exceeding 40 tons.....do....	0	6	0

	£.	s.	d.
For every vessel over 40 tons and not exceeding 50 tons ..... per day..	0	7	0
For every vessel over 50 tons and not exceeding 60 tons ..... do....	0	8	0
For every vessel over 60 tons and not exceeding 70 tons ..... do....	0	10	0
For every vessel over 70 tons and not exceeding 80 tons ..... do....	0	12	0
For every vessel over 80 tons and not exceeding 90 tons ..... do....	0	14	0
For every vessel over 90 tons and not exceeding 100 tons ..... do....	0	16	0
For every vessel over 100 tons and not exceeding 150 tons ..... do....	0	18	0
For every vessel over 150 tons and not exceeding 200 tons ..... do....	1	0	0
For every vessel over 200 tons and not exceeding 250 tons ..... do....	1	2	6
For every vessel over 250 tons and not exceeding 300 tons ..... do....	1	5	0
On every additional ton, 1*d.* per ton.			

RATES OF STORAGE PER WEEK.

All packages measuring less than 2 cubic feet	0	0	0½
All packages measuring 2 cubic feet and less than 5 cubic feet	0	0	0½
All packages measuring 5 cubic feet and less than 10 cubic feet	0	0	1
All packages measuring 10 cubic feet and less than 15 cubic feet	0	0	1½
All packages measuring 15 cubic feet and less than 20 cubic feet	0	0	2
All packages measuring 20 cubic feet and less than 30 cubic feet	0	0	3
All packages measuring 30 cubic feet	0	0	4
And 1*d.* for every additional 10 feet.			
Barrels containing wines, spirits, oils, and other liquids in bulk, pickled meats or fish, honey and unrefined sugar, and other packages containing articles liable to leak or drain, measuring 5 and not more than 10 cubic feet	0	0	1½
Half-barrels, same	0	0	0¾
Barrels containing flour, meal, bread, &c	0	0	1
Half-barrels containing flour, meal, bread, &c	0	0	0½
Hogsheads containing sugar	0	0	9
Hogsheads containing molasses, for the ground tier 1*s.*, with the option to the party storing of storing a second tier, 6*d.*, and third tier	0	0	3
Puncheons and pipes, containing liquid in bulk, exceeding 30 cubic feet ..	0	0	10
Crates containing crockery and earthenware	0	0	6
Coals ..... per hogshead..	0	0	6
Coals, loose ..... per ton..	0	0	9
Coffee, corn, oats, wheat, rice ..... per bag..	0	0	0½
Pimento and cocoa ..... do....	0	0	0¾
Rice ..... per tierce..	0	0	3
Iron, copper ore, and other metals or ores ..... per ton..	0	0	4½
Lumber in yards ..... per M feet..	0	0	6
Mahogany, and other square wood ..... do....	0	0	8
Staves ..... per M..	0	1	3
Dye woods ..... per ton..	0	0	4
Sugar ..... per box..	0	0	2
Hides ..... per hundred..	0	1	0
Cotton:			
Under shed or store ..... per bale..	0	0	6
Not under shed or store ..... do....	0	0	4
Granite stone or marble ..... per ton..	0	0	6
All articles wrecked, not in original packages, but loose in lots, also materials of vessels, one-half per cent. on sale at auction.			
All property wrecked, consisting of assorted bales, boxes, crates of merchandise, appraised and reshipped bulk, to be estimated in barrels, at ..	0	0	1½

RATES OF WHARFAGE PER WEEK.

Equal to one week's storage on similar packages.

RATES OF SCALEAGE.

	£.	s.	d.
On every package weighing less than 1 cwt	0	0	0½
On every package weighing over 1 and not exceeding 5 cwt	0	0	0½
On every 5 and not exceeding 10 cwt	0	0	1
On every 10 and not exceeding 15 cwt	0	0	1½
On every 15 and not exceeding 20 cwt	0	0	2
On every ton of wood	0	0	2
On every ton of metal	0	0	2

BRITISH INDIA.

THE BRITISH INDIAN TARIFF.

The Department of State has received a report from Consul-General Mattson, of Calcutta, dated March 13, 1882, relative to a very important proposed change in the laws bearing on customs duties on goods imported into British India. The financial budget for 1882–'83, introduced March 8 in the legislative council by the minister of finances, proposes, among other things, "the total abolition of cotton and general import duties," leaving only special duties in force, to wit, those on wine, beer, spirits, liquors, arms, ammunition, salt, and opium.

The motion to effect this great change has been formally made, and is at present being debated in the council. Its passage by an almost unanimous vote is only a question of a few days, so that, practically, it may be said that British India is open for free trade with only the few exceptions mentioned.

EXPORT DUTIES OF INDIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL MATTSON.

In reply to circular dated February 15, 1883, asking for information relating to export duties, I have the honor to report that the only export duty levied in India on its domestic productions is the following:

Rice, whether husked or unhusked, per Indian maund of 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois weight, 3 annas ($7\frac{5}{16}$ cents).

H. MATTSON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Calcutta, April 6, 1883.

CHINA.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF CHINA.

PRINTED COPY FORWARDED TO THE DEPARTMENT BY CONSUL-GENERAL DENNY, OF SHANGHAI.

[Agreed upon at Shanghai in November, 1858, between the British plenipotentiary and Chinese commissioners, and accepted at the same time by the plenipotentiaries of France and the United States.]

I.—TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

NOTE.—The Haikwan tael in which the customs revenue is stated was equivalent, in 1882, to $1.38.

No.	Articles.	Duty.
		t. m. c. c.
1	Agar-agar ..... per 100 catties..	0 1 5 0
2	Asafetida ..... do....	0 6 5 0
3	Beeswax, yellow ..... do....	1 0 0 0
4	Betel-nut ..... do....	0 1 5 0
5	Betel-nut husk ..... do....	0 0 7 5
	Beche-de-mer:	
6	Black ..... do....	1 5 0 0
7	White ..... do ...	0 3 5 0

I.—*Tariff on imports*—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Duty.			
		l.	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*
	Birdnests:				
8	First quality ..... per catty..	0	5	5	0
9	Second quality ..... do....	0	4	5	0
10	Third quality, or uncleaned ..... do....	0	1	5	0
11	Buttons, brass ..... per gross..	0	0	5	5
	Camphor:				
12	Baroos, clean ..... per catty..	1	3	0	0
13	Baroos, refuse ..... do....	0	7	2	0
14	Canvas and cotton duck, not exceeding 50 yards long ..... per piece..	0	4	0	0
	Cardamoms:				
15	Superior ..... per 100 catties..	1	0	0	0
16	Inferior, or grains of paradise ..... do....	0	5	0	0
17	Cinnamon ..... do....	1	5	0	0
18	Clocks ..... ad valorem..	5 per cent.			
19	Cloves ..... per 100 catties..	0	5	0	0
20	Cloves, mother ..... do....	0	1	8	0
21	Coal, foreign ..... per ton..	0	0	5	0
22	Cochineal ..... per 100 catties..	5	0	0	0
23	Coral ..... per catty..	0	1	0	0
24	Cordage, manila ..... per 100 catties..	0	3	5	0
25	Cornelians ..... per 100 stones..	0	3	0	0
26	Cornelians, beads ..... per 100 catties..	7	0	0	0
27	Cotton, raw ..... do....	0	3	5	0
	Cotton piece goods:				
28	Gray, white, plain, and twilled, exceeding 34 inches wide, and not exceeding 40 yards long ..... per piece..	0	0	8	0
	Cotton piece goods:				
29	Same, exceeding 34 inches wide and exceeding 40 yards long .... every 10 yards..	0	0	2	0
30	Drills and jeans, not exceeding 30 inches wide and not exceeding 40 yards long ..... per piece..	0	1	0	0
31	Same, not exceeding 30 inches wide and not exceeding 30 yards long ..... do....	0	0	7	5
32	T-cloths, not exceeding 34 inches wide and not exceeding 48 yards long .... do....	0	0	8	0
33	Same, not exceeding 34 inches wide and not exceeding 24 yards long ..... do....	0	0	4	0
34	Dyed, figured, and plain, not exceeding 36 inches wide and not exceeding 40 yards long ..... per piece..	0	1	5	0
35	Fancy white brocades and white spotted shirtings, not exceeding 36 inches wide and not exceeding 40 yards long ..... per piece..	0	1	0	0
36	Printed chintzes and furnitures, not exceeding 31 inches wide and not exceeding 30 yards long ..... per piece..	0	0	7	0
37	Cambrics, not exceeding 46 inches wide and not exceeding 24 yards long .. do	0	0	7	0
38	Cambrics, not exceeding 46 inches wide and not exceeding 12 yards long .. do....	0	0	3	5
39	Muslins, not exceeding 46 inches wide and not exceeding 24 yards long .... do....	0	0	7	5
40	Muslins, not exceeding 46 inches wide and not exceeding 12 yards long .... do ..	0	0	3	5
41	Damasks, not exceeding 36 inches wide and not exceeding 40 yards long. .do....	0	2	0	0
42	Dimities or quiltings, not exceeding 40 inches wide and not exceeding 12 yards long ..... per piece..	0	0	6	5
43	Ginghams, not exceeding 28 inches wide and not exceeding 30 yards long .. do....	0	0	3	5
44	Cotton handkerchiefs, not exceeding 1 yard square ..... per dozen..	0	0	2	5
45	Cotton fustians, not exceeding 35 yards long ..... per piece..	0	2	0	0
46	Cotton velvetеens, not exceeding 34 yards long ..... do....	0	1	5	0
47	Cotton threads ..... per 100 catties	0	7	2	0
48	Cotton yarn ..... do....	0	7	0	0
49	Cow bezoar, Indian ..... per catty..	1	5	0	0
50	Cutch ..... per 100 catties..	0	1	8	0
	Elephants' teeth:				
51	Whole ..... do....	4	0	0	0
52	Broken ..... do....	3	0	0	0
53	Feathers, kingfishers', peacocks' ..... per hundred..	0	4	0	0
54	Fishmaws ..... per 100 catties..	1	0	0	0
55	Fish-skins ..... do....	0	2	0	0
56	Flints ..... do....	0	0	3	0
57	Gambier ..... do....	0	1	5	0
58	Gamboge ..... do....	1	0	0	0
	Ginseng, American:				
59	Crude ..... do....	6	0	0	0
60	Clarified ..... do....	8	0	0	0
61	Glass, window ..... box of 100 square feet..	0	1	5	0
62	Glue ..... per 100 catties..	0	1	5	0
	Gold thread:				
63	Real ..... per catty..	1	6	0	0
64	Imitation ..... do....	0	0	3	0
	Gum:				
65	Benjamin ..... per 100 catties..	0	6	0	0
66	Benjamin, oil of ..... do....	0	6	0	0
67	Dragon's blood ..... do....	0	4	5	0
68	Myrrh ..... do....	0	4	5	0
69	Olibanum ..... do....	0	4	5	0
	Hides:				
70	Buffalo and cow ..... do....	0	5	0	0
71	Rhinoceros ..... do....	0	4	2	0
	Horns:				
72	Buffalo ..... do....	0	2	5	0
73	Deer ..... do....	0	2	5	0
74	Rhinoceros ..... do....	2	0	0	0

I.—*Tariff on imports*—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Duty.			
		£.	m.	c.	c.
75	Indigo, liquid ..... per 100 catties..	0	1	8	0
76	Isinglass ..... do....	0	6	5	0
77	Lacquered ware ..... do....	1	0	0	0
78	Leather ..... do....	0	4	2	0
	Linen:				
79	Fine, as Irish or Scotch, not exceeding 50 yards long ..... per piece..	0	5	0	0
80	Coarse, as linen and cotton or silk and linen mixtures, not exceeding 50 yards long ..... per piece..	0	2	0	0
81	Lucraban seed ..... per 100 catties..	0	0	3	5
82	Mace ..... do....	1	0	0	0
83	Mangrove bark ..... do....	0	0	3	0
	Metals:				
84	Copper, manufactured, as in sheets, rods, nails ..... do....	1	5	0	0
85	Copper, manufactured, as in slabs ..... do....	1	0	0	0
86	Copper, yellow metal, sheathing, and nails ..... do....	0	9	0	0
87	Copper, Japan ..... do....	0	2	0	5
88	Iron, manufactured, as in sheets, rods, bars, hoops ..... do....	0	1	2	5
89	Iron, unmanufactured, as in pigs ..... do....	0	0	7	5
90	Iron, kentledge ..... do....	0	0	1	0
91	Iron wire ..... do....	0	2	5	0
92	Lead, in pigs ..... do....	0	2	5	0
93	Lead, in sheets ..... do....	0	5	5	0
94	Quicksilver ..... do....	2	0	0	0
95	Spelter (salable only under regulation appended) ..... do....	0	2	5	0
96	Steel ..... do....	0	2	5	0
97	Tin ..... do....	1	2	5	0
98	Tin plates ..... do....	0	4	0	0
99	Mother-o'-pearl shell ..... do....	0	2	0	0
100	Musical boxes ..... ad valorem..	5 per cent.			
101	Mussels, dried ..... per 100 catties..	0	2	0	0
102	Nutmegs ..... do....	2	5	0	0
103	Olives, unpickled, salted or pickled ..... do....	0	1	8	0
104	Opium ..... do....	30	0	0	0
	Pepper:				
105	Black ..... do....	0	3	6	0
106	White ..... do....	0	5	0	0
107	Prawns, dried ..... do....	0	3	0	0
108	Putchuck ..... do....	0	6	0	0
109	Rattans ..... do....	0	1	5	0
110	Rose maloes ..... do ..	1	0	0	0
111	Salt fish ..... do....	0	1	8	0
112	Saltpeter (salable only under regulation appended) ..... do....	0	5	0	0
113	Sandalwood ..... do....	0	4	0	0
114	Sapanwood ..... do....	0	1	0	0
115	Seahorse teeth ..... do....	2	0	0	0
	Sharks' fins:				
116	Black ..... do...	0	5	0	0
117	White ..... do ..	1	5	0	0
118	Sharks' skins ..... per hundred..	2	0	0	0
	Silver thread:				
119	Real ..... per catty..	1	3	0	0
120	Imitation ..... do....	0	0	3	0
121	Sinews, buffalo and deer ..... per 100 catties..	0	5	5	0
	Skins:				
122	Fox, large ..... each..	0	1	5	0
123	Fox, small ..... do....	0	0	7	5
124	Marten ..... do....	0	1	5	0
125	Sea otter ..... do....	1	5	0	0
126	Tiger and leopard ..... do....	0	1	5	0
127	Beaver ..... per hundred..	5	0	0	0
128	Doe, hare, and rabbit ..... do....	0	5	0	0
129	Squirrel ..... do....	0	5	0	0
130	Land otter ..... do....	2	0	0	0
131	Raccoon ..... do....	2	0	0	0
132	Smalts ..... per 100 catties..	1	5	0	0
133	Snuff, foreign ..... do....	7	2	0	0
134	Sticklac ..... do....	0	3	0	0
135	Stockfish ..... do....	0	5	0	0
136	Sulphur and brimstone (salable only under regulation appended) ..... do....	0	2	0	0
137	Telescopes, spy and opera glasses, looking-glasses and mirrors ..... ad valorem..	5 per cent.			
138	Tigers' bones ..... per 100 catties..	1	5	5	0
	Timber:				
139	Masts and spars, hard-wood, not exceeding 40 feet ..... each..	4	0	0	0
140	Same, not exceeding 60 feet ..... do....	6	0	0	0
141	Same, exceeding 60 feet ..... do....	10	0	0	0
142	Masts and spars, soft-wood, not exceeding 40 feet ..... do....	2	0	0	0
143	Same, not exceeding 60 feet ..... do....	4	5	0	0
144	Same, exceeding 60 feet ..... do....	6	5	0	0
145	Beams, hard-wood, not exceeding 26 feet long, and under 12 inches square.. do....	0	1	5	0

I.—*Tariff on imports*—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Duty. t.	m.	c.	c.
	Timber—Continued.				
146	Planks, hard-wood, not exceeding 24 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 8 inches thick ..... per hundred	3	5	0	0
147	Same, not exceeding 10 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 3 inches thick ..... do	2	0	0	0
148	Planks, soft-wood ..... per 1,000 square feet	0	7	0	0
149	Planks, teak ..... per cubic foot	0	0	3	5
150	Tinder ..... per 100 catties	0	3	5	0
151	Tortoise shell ..... per catty	0	2	5	0
152	Tortoise shell, broken ..... do	0	0	7	2
153	Umbrellas ..... each	0	0	3	5
154	Velvets, not exceeding 34 yards long ..... per piece	0	1	8	0
155	Watches ..... per pair	1	0	0	0
156	Watches, émaillées à perles ..... do	4	5	0	0
157	Wax, Japan ..... per 100 catties	0	6	5	0
	Woods:				
158	Camagon ..... do	0	0	3	0
159	Ebony ..... do	0	1	5	0
160	Garroo ..... do	2	0	0	0
161	Fragrant ..... do	0	4	5	0
162	Kranjee, 35 feet long, 1 foot 8 inches wide, and 1 foot thick ..... each	0	8	0	0
163	Laka ..... per 100 catties	0	1	4	5
164	Red ..... do	0	1	1	5
	Woolen manufactures:				
165	Blankets ..... per pair	0	2	0	0
166	Broadcloth and Spanish stripes, habit and medium cloth, 51 to 64 inches wide ..... per chang	0	1	2	0
167	Long ells, 31 inches wide ..... do	0	0	4	5
168	Camlets, English, 31 inches wide ..... do	0	0	5	0
169	Camlets, Dutch, 33 inches wide ..... do	0	1	0	0
170	Camlets, imitation and bombazettes ..... do	0	0	3	5
171	Cassimeres, flannel and narrow cloth ..... do	0	0	4	0
172	Lastings, 31 inches wide ..... do	0	0	5	0
173	Lastings, imitation and Orleans, 24 inches wide ..... do	0	0	3	5
174	Bunting, not exceeding 24 inches wide, 40 yaads long ..... per piece	0	2	0	0
175	Woolen and cotton mixtures: Lusters, plain and brocaded, not exceeding 31 yards long ..... per piece	0	2	0	0
176	Woolen inferior Spanish stripes ..... per chang	0	1	0	0
177	Wooled yarn ..... per 100 catties	3	0	0	0

II.—*Tariff on exports.*

1	Alum ..... per 100 catties	0	0	4	5
2	Alum, green, or copperas ..... do	0	1	0	0
	Aniseed:				
3	Star ..... do	0	5	0	0
4	Broken ..... do	0	2	5	0
5	Oil ..... do	5	0	0	0
6	Apricot seeds, or almonds ..... do	0	4	5	0
7	Arsenic ..... do	0	4	5	0
8	Artificial flowers ..... do	1	5	0	0
9	Bamboo ware ..... do	0	7	5	0
10	Bangles, or glass armlets ..... do	0	5	0	0
11	Beans and peas ..... do	0	0	6	0
12	Bean cake ..... do	0	0	3	5
13	Bone and horn ware ..... do	1	5	0	0
	Brass:				
14	Buttons ..... do	3	0	0	0
15	Foil ..... do	1	5	0	0
16	Ware ..... do	1	0	0	0
17	Wire ..... do	1	1	5	0
18	Camphor ..... do	0	7	5	0
19	Canes ..... per thousand	0	5	0	0
20	Cantharides ..... per 100 catties	2	0	0	0
21	Capoor cutchery ..... do	0	3	0	0
22	Carpets and druggets ..... per hundred	3	5	0	0
	Cassia:				
23	Lignea ..... per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
24	Buds ..... do	0	8	0	0
25	Twigs ..... do	0	1	5	0
26	Oil ..... do	9	0	0	0
27	Castor oil ..... do	0	2	0	0
28	Chestnuts ..... do	0	1	0	0
29	China root ..... do	0	1	3	0
	Chinaware:				
30	Fine ..... do	0	9	0	0
31	Coarse ..... do	0	4	5	0
32	Cinnabar ..... do	0	7	5	0

II.—*Tariff on exports*—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Duty.			
		t.	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*
	Clothing:				
33	Cotton ..... do	1	5	0	0
34	Silk ..... do	10	0	0	0
35	Coal ..... do	0	0	4	0
36	Coir ..... do	0	1	0	0
	Copper:				
37	Ore ..... do	0	5	0	0
38	Sheathing, old ..... do	0	5	0	0
39	Pewter ware ..... do	1	1	5	0
40	Corals, false ..... do	0	3	5	0
	Cotton:				
41	Raw ..... do ..	0	3	5	0
42	Rags ..... do	0	0	4	5
43	Cow bezoar ..... per catty ..	0	3	6	0
44	Crackers, fireworks ..... per 100 catties ..	0	5	0	0
45	Cubebs ..... do	1	5	0	0
46	Curiosities, antiques ..... ad valorem ..	5 per cent.			
	Dates:				
47	Black ..... per 100 catties ..	0	1	5	0
48	Red ..... do	0	0	9	0
49	Dye, green ..... per catty ..	0	8	0	0
50	Eggs, preserved ..... per thousand ..	0	3	5	0
	Fans:				
51	Feather ..... per hundred ..	0	7	5	0
	Fans:				
52	Paper ..... per hundred ..	0	0	4	5
53	Palm-leaf, trimmed ..... per thousand ..	0	3	6	0
54	Palm-leaf, untrimmed ..... do	0	2	0	0
55	Felt cuttings ..... per 100 catties ..	0	1	0	0
56	Felt caps ..... per hundred ..	1	2	5	0
57	Fungus, or agaric ..... per 100 catties ..	0	6	0	0
58	Galangal ..... do	0	1	0	0
59	Garlic ..... do	0	0	3	5
	Ginseng:				
60	Native ..... ad valorem ..	5 per cent.			
61	Corean or Japan, first quality ..... per catty ..	0	5	0	0
62	Corean or Japan, second quality ..... do	0	3	5	0
63	Glass beads ..... per 100 catties ..	0	5	0	0
64	Glass or vitrified ware ..... do	0	3	0	5
	Grass cloth:				
65	Fine ..... do	2	5	0	0
66	Coarse ..... do	0	7	5	0
67	Ground-nuts ..... do	0	1	0	0
68	Ground-nuts, cake ..... do	0	0	3	0
69	Gypsum, ground or plaster of Paris ..... do	0	0	3	0
	Hair:				
70	Camels' ..... do	1	0	0	0
71	Goats' ..... do	0	1	8	0
72	Hams ..... do	0	5	5	0
73	Hartall or orpiment ..... do	0	3	5	0
74	Hemp ..... do	0	3	5	0
75	Honey ..... do	0	9	0	0
	Horns, deer's:				
76	Young ..... per pair ..	0	9	0	0
77	Old ..... per 100 catties ..	1	3	5	0
78	India ink ..... do	4	0	0	0
79	Indigo, dry ..... do	1	0	0	0
80	Ivory ware ..... per catty ..	0	1	5	0
81	Joss-sticks ..... per 100 catties ..	0	2	0	0
82	Kittysols, or paper umbrellas ..... per hundred ..	0	5	0	0
83	Lacquered ware ..... per 100 catties ..	1	0	0	0
84	Lamp wicks ..... do	0	6	0	0
	Lead:				
85	Red (minium) ..... do	0	3	5	0
86	White (ceruse) ..... do	0	3	5	0
87	Yellow (massicot) ..... do	0	3	5	0
88	Leather articles, as pouches, purses ..... do	1	5	0	0
89	Pouches, green ..... do	1	8	0	0
90	Lichees ..... do	0	2	0	5
91	Lilly flowers, dried ..... do	0	2	7	0
92	Lily seeds or lotus nuts ..... do	0	5	0	0
93	Licorice ..... do	0	1	3	0
94	Lung-ngan ..... do	0	2	5	0
95	Lung-ngan, without the stone ..... do	0	3	5	0
96	Manure cakes or poudrette ..... do	0	0	9	0
97	Marble slabs ..... do	0	2	0	0
98	Mats of all kinds ..... per hundred ..	0	2	0	0
99	Matting ..... roll of 40 yards ..	0	2	0	0
100	Melon seeds ..... per 100 catties ..	0	1	0	0
101	Mother-o'-pearl ware ..... per catty ..	0	1	0	0
102	Mushrooms ..... per 100 catties ..	1	5	0	0
103	Musk ..... per catty ..	0	9	0	0
104	Nankeen and native cotton cloths ..... per 100 catties ..	1	5	0	0

II.—*Tariff on exports*—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Duty.			
		t.	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*
105	Nutgalls ..... per 100 catties..	0	5	0	0
106	Oil, as bean, tea, wood, cotton and hemp seed ..... do....	0	3	0	0
107	Oiled paper ..... do....	0	4	5	0
108	Olive seed ..... do....	0	3	0	0
109	Oyster shells, sea shells ..... do....	0	0	9	0
110	Paint, green ..... do....	0	4	5	0
111	Palampore, or cotton bedquilts ..... per hundred..	2	7	5	0
	Paper:				
112	First quality ..... per 100 catties..	0	7	0	0
113	Second quality ..... do....	0	4	0	0
114	Pearls, false ..... do....	2	0	0	0
	Peel:				
115	Orange ..... do....	0	3	0	0
116	Pumelo, first quality ..... do....	0	4	5	0
117	Pumelo, second quality ..... do....	0	1	5	0
	Peppermint:				
118	Leaf ..... do....		1	0	0
119	Oil ..... do....	3	5	0	0
120	Pictures and paintings ..... each..	0	1	0	0
121	Pictures on pith or rice paper ..... per hundred..	0	1	0	0
122	Pottery, earthenware ..... per 100 catties..	0	0	5	0
	Peppermint:				
123	Preserves, comfits and sweetmeats ..... per 100 catties..	0	5	0	0
124	Rattans, split ..... do....	0	2	5	0
125	Rattan ware ..... do....	0	3	0	0
126	Rhubarb ..... do....	1	2	5	0
127	Rice or paddy, wheat, millet, and other grains ..... do	0	1	0	0
128	Rugs of hair or skin ..... each..	0	0	9	0
129	Samshoo ..... per 100 catties..	0	1	5	0
130	Sandalwood ware ..... per catty..	0	1	0	0
131	Seaweed ..... per 100 catties..	0	1	5	0
132	Sessamum seed ..... do....	0	1	3	5
133	Shoes and boots, leather or satin ..... per 100 pairs..	3	0	0	0
134	Shoes, straw ..... do....	0	1	8	0
	Silks:				
135	Raw and thrown ..... do....	10	0	0	0
136	Yellow, from Szechuen ..... do....	7	0	0	0
137	Reeled, from dupions ..... do....	5	0	0	0
	Silk:				
138	Wild raw ..... do....	2	5	0	0
139	Refuse ..... do....	1	0	0	0
140	Cocoons ..... do....	3	0	0	0
141	Floss, Canton ..... do ..	4	3	0	0
142	from other provinces ..... do....	10	0	0	0
143	Ribbons and thread ..... do....	10	0	0	0
144	Piece goods, pongees, shawls, scarfs, crape, satin, gauzes, velvet, and embroidered goods ..... per 100 catties..	12	0	0	0
145	Piece goods, Szechuen, Shantung ..... do....	4	0	0	0
146	Tassels ..... do ..	10	0	0	0
147	Caps ..... per hundred..	0	9	0	0
148	Silk and cotton mixtures ..... per 100 catties..	5	5	0	0
149	Silver and gold ware ..... do....	10	0	0	0
150	Snuff ..... do....	0	8	0	0
151	Soy ..... do....	0	4	0	0
152	Straw braid ..... do....	0	7	0	0
	Sugar:				
153	Brown ..... do....	0	1	2	0
154	White ..... do....	0	2	0	0
155	Candy ..... do....	0	2	5	0
	Tallow:				
156	Animal ..... do....	0	2	0	0
157	Vegetable ..... do....	0	3	0	0
158	Tea (see note at the end of tariff) ..... do....	2	5	0	0
159	Tin foil ..... do....	1	2	5	0
	Tobacco:				
160	Prepared ..... do....	0	4	5	0
161	Leaf ..... do....	0	1	5	0
162	Tortoise-shell ware ..... per catty..	0	2	0	0
163	Trunks, leather ..... per 100 catties..	1	5	0	0
164	Turmeric ..... do....	0	1	0	0
	Twine hemp:				
165	Canton ..... do...	0	1	5	0
166	Soochow ..... do....	0	5	0	0
167	Turnips, salted ..... do....	0	1	8	0
168	Varnish, or crude lacquer ..... do....	0	5	0	0
169	Vermicelli ..... do....	0	1	8	0
170	Vermilion ..... do....	2	5	0	0
171	Wax, white or insect ..... do....	1	5	0	0
172	Wood, piles, poles, and joists ..... each..	0	0	3	0
173	Wood ware ..... per 100 catties..	1	1	5	0
174	Wool ..... do....	0	3	5	0

TEAS.—*Coarse unfired Japanese tea imported for local consumption.*—Since February, 1861, it has been the practice of the Shanghai customs to charge duty *ad valorem* on tea of this description.

Tea imported from Japan for the purpose of being refired and re exported to a foreign country.—Since the 1st of April, 1861, Japanese tea imported for re-exportation has been dealt with at Shanghai according to the following rule:

"Tea imported into this port from Japan for the purpose of being refired and re-exported to a foreign country will be allowed a reduction on the actual weight imported of 20 per cent., on the import duty, and when re-exported a drawback certificate for the entire amount of duty paid will be granted on application in the usual manner, provided that the terms of Article XLV of the treaty between Great Britain and China be complied with, and that the weights &c., be correctly declared."

Brick tea.—In the tariff appended to the Russian regulations of 1862, the export duty on Brick tea is fixed at 6 mace per picul.

RULES.

RULE 1. *Unenumerated goods.*—Articles not enumerated in the list of exports, but enumerated in the list of imports, when exported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of imports; and, similarly, articles not enumerated in the list of imports, but enumerated in the list of exports, when imported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of exports.

Articles not enumerated in either list, nor in the list of duty-free goods, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., calculated on their market value.

RULE 2. *Duty-free goods.*—Gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, flour, Indian meal, sago, biscuits, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothing, jewelry, plated-ware, perfumery, soap of all kinds, charcoal, firewood, candles (foreign), tobacco (foreign), cigars (foreign), wine, beer, spirits, household stores, ship's stores, personal baggage, stationery, carpeting, druggeting, cutlery, foreign medicines, glass, and crystal ware.

The above pay no import or export duty, but, if transported into the interior, will, with the exception of personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, pay a transit duty at the rate of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

A freight, or part freight of duty-free commodities (personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins excepted), will render the vessel carrying them, though no other cargo be on board, liable to tonnage dues.

RULE 3. *Contraband goods.*—Import and export trade is alike prohibited in the following articles: Gunpowder, shot, cannon, fowling-pieces, rifles, muskets, pistols, and all other munitions and implements of war, and salt.

RULE 4. *Weights and measures.*—In the calculation of the tariff, the weight of a picul of 100 catties is held to be equal to 133⅓ pounds avoirdupois; and the length of a chang of 10 Chinese feet to be equal to 142 English inches.

One Chinese chih is held to be equal to 14.1 inches English; and 4 yards English, less 3 inches, to equal 1 chang.

RULE 5. *Regarding certain commodities heretofore contraband.*—The restrictions affecting trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, sulphur, brimstone, saltpeter, and spelter are relaxed, under the following conditions:

I. Opium will henceforth pay thirty taels per picul import duty. The importer will sell it only at the port. It will be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property; the foreign trader will not be allowed to accompany it. The provisions of Article IX of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which British subjects are authorized to proceed into the interior with passports to trade, will not extend to it, nor will those of Article XXVIII of the same treaty, by which the transit dues are regulated. The transit dues on it will be arranged as the Chinese Government see fit; nor in future revisions of the tariff is the same rule of revision to be applied to opium as to other goods.

II. *Copper cash.*—The export of cash to any foreign port is prohibited; but it shall be lawful for British subjects to ship it at one of the open ports of China to another, on compliance with the following regulation: "The shipper shall give notice of the amount of cash he desires to ship, and the port of its destination, and shall bind himself, either by a bond, with two sufficient sureties, or by depositing such other security as may be deemed by the customs satisfactory, to return, within six months from the date of clearance to the collector at the port of shipment, the certificate issued by him, with an acknowledgment thereon of the receipt of the cash at the port of destination by the collector at that port, who shall thereto affix his seal; or, failing the production of the certificate, to forfeit a sum equal in value to the cash shipped. Cash will pay no duty inwards or outwards; but a freight or part freight of cash, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel carrying it liable to pay tonnage dues."

III. The export of rice, and all other grain whatsoever, native or foreign, no matter where grown or whence imported, to any foreign port is prohibited; but these commodities may be carried by British merchants from one of the open ports of China to another, under the same conditions in respect of security as cash, on payment at the port of shipment of the duty specified in the tariff.

No import duty will be leviable on rice or grain, but a freight or part freight of rice or grain, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel importing it liable to tonnage dues.

IV. *The export of pulse and bean-cake from Tang-chaw and Newchwang, under the British flag, is prohibited. From any other of the ports they may be shipped, on payment of the tariff duty, either to other ports of China or to foreign countries.

V. Saltpeter, sulphur, brimstone, and spelter, being munitions of war, shall not be imported by British subjects, save at the requisiition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorized to purchase them. No permit to land them will be issued until the customs have proof that the necessary authority has been given to the purchaser. It shall not be lawful for British subjects to carry these commodities up the Yang-tsze-kiang, or into any port other than those open on the seaboard, nor to accompany them into the interior on behalf of Chinese. They must be sold at the ports only, and, except at the ports, they will be regarded as Chinese property.

Infractions of the conditions, as above set forth, under which trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, saltpeter, brimstone, sulphur, and spelter may be henceforward carried on, will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned.

RULE 6. *Liability of vessels entering port.*—To the prevention of misunderstanding, it is agreed that the term of twenty-four hours, within which British vessels must be reported to the consul under Article XXXVII of the treaty of Tientsin, shall be understood to commence from the time a British vessel comes within the limits of the port, as also the term of forty-eight hours allowed her by Article XXX of the same treaty to remain in port without payment of tonnage dues.

The limits of the ports shall be defined by the customs, with all consideration for the convenience of trade compatible with due protection of the revenue; also the limits of the anchorages within which landing and discharging is permitted by the customs; and the same shall be notified to the consul for public information.

RULE 7. *Transit dues.*—It is agreed that Article XXXVIII of the treaty of Tientsin shall be interpreted to declare the amounts of transit dues legally leviable upon merchandise imported or exported by British subjects to be one-half of the tariff duties, except in the case of the duty-free goods liable to a transit duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided in Article II of these rules. Merchandise shall be cleared of its transit dues under the following conditions:

In the case of imports.—Notice being given at the port of entry, from which the imports are to be forwarded inland, of the nature and quantity of the goods, the ship from which they have been landed and the place inland to which they are bound, with all other necessary particulars, the collector of customs will on due inspection made, and on receipt of the transit duty due, issue a transit-duty certificate. This must be produced at every barrier station and *viséd*. No further duty will be leviable upon imports so certificated, no matter how distant the place of their destination.

In the case of exports.—Produce purchased by a British subject in the interior will be inspected and taken account of at the first barrier it passes on its way to the port of shipment. A memorandum showing the amount of the produce and the port at which it is to be shipped will be deposited there by the person in charge of the produce. He will then receive a certificate, which must be exibited and *viséd* at every barrier on his way to the port of shipment. On the arrival of the produce at the barrier nearest the port notice must be given to the customs at the port, and, the transit dues due thereon being paid, it will be passed. On exportation the produce will pay the tariff duty.†

Any attempt to pass goods inwards or outwards, otherwise than in compliance with the rule here laid down, will render them liable to confiscation.

Unauthorized sale, *in transitu*, of goods that have been entered as above for a port will render them liable to confiscation. Any attempt to pass goods in excess of the quantity specified in the certificate will render all the goods of the same denomination named in the certificate liable to confiscation. Permission to export produce

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* *Notification.*

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghai, 24th March, 1862.

Article IV of Rule No. 5 appended to the tariff of 1858 is rescinded.

Pulse and bean-cake may be henceforth exported from Tangchow and Newchwang, and from all other ports in China open by treaty, on the same terms and conditions as are applied to other native produce by the regulation bearing date of the 5th December last; that is to say, they may be shipped on payment of tariff duty at the port of shipment, and discharged at any Chinese port on payment of half duty with power to claim drawback of the half duty if re-exported.

By order: WALTER H. MEDHURST,
Consul.

† See Chefoo Convention, Section III, Article 4.

which cannot be proved to have paid its transit dues will be refused by the customs until the transit dues shall have been paid. The above being the arrangement agreed to regarding the transit dues, which will thus be levied once and for all, the notification required under Article XXVIII of the treaty of Tientsin for the information of British and Chinese subjects is hereby dispensed with.

RUE 8. *Foreign trade under passport.*—It is agreed that Article IX of the treaty of Tientsin shall not be interpreted as authorizing British subjects to enter the capital city of Peking for the purpose of trade.

RULE 9. *Abolition of the meltage fee.*—It is agreed that the percentage of tael two mace, hitherto charged in excess of duty payments to defray the expenses of melting by the Chinese Government, shall be no longer levied on British subjects.

RULE 10. *Collection of duties under one system at all ports.*—It being by treaty, at the option of the Chinese Government, to adopt what means appear to it best suited to protect its revenue accruing on British trade, it is agreed that one uniform system shall be enforced at every port.

The high officer appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend foreign trade will, accordingly, from time to time, either himself visit or will send a deputy to visit the different ports. The said high officer will be at liberty, of his own choice, and independently of the suggestion or nomination of any British authority, to select any British subject he may see fit to aid him in the administration of the customs' revenue, in the prevention of smuggling, in the definition of port boundaries, or in discharging the duties of harbor master; also in the distribution of lights, buoys, beacons, and the like, the maintenance of which shall be provided for out of the tonnage dues.

The Chinese Government will adopt what measures it shall find requisite to prevent smuggling upon the Yang-tsze-kiang when that river shall be opened to trade.

Done at Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, this 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1858, being the third day of the tenth moon of the eighth year of the reign of Hien Fung.

[L. S.] ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

[SEAL OF CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.]

[Signature of five Chinese Plenipotentiaries.]

JAPAN.

THE TARIFF OF JAPAN.

TRANSMITTED BY CONSUL STAHEL, OF OSAKA AND HIOGO.

In compliance with instructions contained in Department of State circular dated December 1, ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith the present import and export tariff of Japan.

J. STAHEL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hiogo, March 13, 1882.

Import and export tariff under the new convention of 1866 *and subsequent arrangements.*

IMPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.—*Specific duties.*

No.	Articles.	Per—	*Boos.	Cents.
1	Alum	100 catties	0	15
2	Betel-nut	do	0	45
3	Brass buttons	Gross	0	22
4	Candles	100 catties	2	25
5	Canvas and cotton duck	10 yards	0	25
6	Cigars	Catty	0	25
7	Cloves and mother cloves	100 catties	1	00
8	Cochineal	do	21	00
9	Cordage	do	1	25
10	Cotton, raw	do	1	25
	Cotton manufactures:			
11	Shirtings (grey, white, and twilled, white, spotted, or figured), drills and jeans, white brocades, T-cloths, cambrics, muslins, lawns, dimities, quilting, cottonets. All the above goods dyed. Printed cottons, chintzes, and furniture:			
	A. Not exceeding 34 inches wide	10 yards	0	7½
	B. Not exceeding 40 inches wide	do	0	8½
	C. Not exceeding 46 inches wide	do	0	10
	D. Exceeding 46 inches wide	do	0	11½
12	Taffachelass:			
	Not exceeding 31 inches	do	0	17½
	Exceeding 31 inches and not exceeding 43 inches	do	0	25
13	Fustians, as cotton velvets, velveteens, satins, satinets, and cotton damask, not exceeding 40 inches.	do	0	20
14	Ginghams:			
	Not exceeding 31 inches	do	0	6
	Not exceeding 43 inches	do	0	9
15	Handkerchiefs	Dozen	0	5
16	Singlets and drawers	do	0	25
17	Table-cloths	Each	0	6
18	Cotton thread, plain or dyed, in reel or ball	100 catties	7	50
19	Cotton yarn, plain or dyed	do	5	00
20	Catechu	do	0	75
21	Feathers, (kingfisher, peacock, &c.)	100 in number	1	50
22	Flints	100 catties	0	12
23	Gambier	do	0	45
24	Gamboge	do	3	75
25	Glass, window	Box of 100 square feet	0	35
26	Glue	100 catties	0	60
	Gum:			
27	Benjamin and oil of gum	do	2	40
28	Dragon's blood, myrrh, olibanum	do	1	80
29	Gypsum	do	0	8
30	Hides, buffalo and cow	do	1	20
31	Horns, buffalo and deer	do	1	5
32	Horns, rhinoceros	do	3	50
33	Hoofs	do	0	30

*See Rule III, page 552.

IMPORT TARIFF—Continued.

CLASS I.—*Specific duties*—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Per—	Dues.	Cents.
	Indigo:			
34	Liquid	100 catties	0	75
35	Dry	do	3	75
36	Ivory, elephants' teeth, all qualities	do	15	00
37	Paint, as red, white, and yellow lead (minium, ceruse, and massicot), and paint oils.	do	1	50
38	Leather	do	2	00
39	Linen, all qualities	10 yards	0	20
40	Mangrove bark	100 catties	0	15
41	Matting, floor	Roll of 40 yards	0	75
	Metals:			
42	Copper and brass in slabs, sheets, rods, nails	100 catties	3	50
43	Yellow metal, muntz metal, sheathing and nails	do	2	5
	Iron, manufactured:			
44	Rods, bars, nails, &c	do	0	30
45	Pigs	do	0	15
46	Kentledge	do	0	6
47	Wire	do	0	80
	Lead:			
48	Pigs	do	0	80
49	Sheet	do	1	00
50	Spelter and zinc	do	0	60
51	Steel	do	0	60
52	Tin	do	3	00
53	Tin-plates	Box of not exceeding 90 catties.	0	70
54	Oil-cloth for flooring	10 yards	0	30
55	Oil-cloth or leather for furniture	do	0	15
56	Pepper, black and white	100 catties	1	00
57	Putchuck	do	2	25
58	Quicksilver	do	6	00
59	Quinine	Catty	1	50
60	Rattans	100 catties	0	45
61	Rhubarb	do	1	00
62	Salt fish	do	0	75
63	Sandal wood	do	1	25
64	Sapan wood	do	0	40
65	Sea-horse teeth	do	7	50
66	Narwhal or "unicorn" teeth	Catty	1	00
67	Sharks' skins	100 pieces	7	50
68	Snuff	Catty	0	30
69	Soap, bar	100 catties	0	50
70	Stick lac	do	1	75
	Sugar:			
71	Brown and black	do	0	40
72	White	do	0	75
73	Candy and loaf	do	1	00
74	Tobacco	do	1	80
75	Vermillion	do	9	00
	Woolen manufactures:			
76	Broad, habit, medium, and narrow cloth—			
	Not exceeding 34 inches	10 yards	0	60
	Not exceeding 55 inches	do	1	00
	Exceeding 55 inches	do	1	25
77	Spanish stripes	do	0	75
78	Cassimeres, flannel, long ells, and serges	do	0	45
79	Bunting	do	0	15
	Camlets:			
80	Dutch	do	0	75
81	English	do	0	40
82	Lastings, crape lastings, and worsted crapes, merinos, and all other woolen goods not classed under No. 76:			
	A. Not exceeding 34 inches	do	0	30
	B. Exceeding 34 inches	do	0	45
83	Woolen and cotton mixtures as imitations, camlet imitation, lastings, Orleans (plain and figured), lustres (plain and figured), alpacas, baratheas, damasks, Italian cloth, taffachelass, russell cords, cassandras, woolen fancies, camlet cords, and all other cotton and woolen mixtures—			
	A. Not exceeding 34 inches	do	0	30
	B. Exceeding 34 inches	do	0	45
84	Blankets and horse cloths	10 catties	0	50
85	Traveling rugs, plaids, and shawls	Each	0	50
86	Figured woolen table cloths	do	0	75
87	Woolen singlets and drawers	Dozen	0	80
88	Woolen and cotton singlets and drawers	do	0	50
89	Woolen yarn, plain and dyed	00 catties	10	00

CLASS II.—*Duty-free goods.*

All animals used for food or draught; anchors and chain cables; coal; clothing not being articles named in this tariff; gold and silver, coined and uncoined: grain, including rice, paddy, wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, beans, millet, Indian corn; flour and meal prepared from above; oil-cake; packing-matting; printed books; salt; salted meats in casks; saltpeter; solder; tar and pitch; tea-firing pans and baskets; tea lead; traveling baggage.

CLASS III.—*Prohibited goods.*

Opium.

CLASS IV.—*Goods subject to an ad valorem duty of five per cent. on original value.*

Arms and munitions of war; articles de Paris; boots and shoes; clocks, watches, and musical boxes; coral; cutlery; drugs and medicines, such as ginseng, &c.; dyes; European porcelain and earthenware; furniture of all kinds, new and second-hand; glass and crystal ware; gold and silver lace and thread; gums and spices not named in tariff; lamps, looking-glasses; jewelry; machinery and manufactures in iron or steel; manufactures of all kinds in silk and cotton or silk and wool, as velvets, damasks, brocades, &c.; paintings and engravings; perfumery, scented soap; plated ware; skins and furs; telescopes and scientific instruments; timber; wines, malt and spirituous liquors; table stores of all kinds, and all other unenumerated goods.

EXPORT DUTIES.

CLASS I.—*Specific duties.*

No.	Articles.	Per—	Boos.	Cents.
1	Awabi	100 catties	3	00
2	Awabi shells	do	0	08
3	Camphor	do	1	80
4	China root (bukrio)	do	0	75
5	Cassia	do	0	30
6	Cassia buds	do	2	25
7	Coal	do	0	04
8	Cotton (raw)	do	2	25
9	Coir	do	0	45
10	Fish, dried or salted, salmon and cod	do	0	75
11	Fish, cuttle	do	1	05
12	Gallnuts	do	0	90
13	Ghinang, or ichio	do	0	45
14	Hemp	do	2	00
15	Honey	do	1	05
16	Horns, deers, old	do	0	90
17	Irico, or beche de mer	do	3	00
18	Iron, Japanese	do	0	60
19	Isinglass	do	2	25
20	Lead	do	0	90
21	Mushrooms, all qualities	do	5	00
	Oil:			
22	Fish	do	0	30
23	Seed	do	1	05
	Paper:			
24	Writing	do	3	00
25	Inferior	do	1	00
26	Pease,-beans, and pulse of all kinds	do	0	30
27	Peony bark, Botanpi	do	3	75
28	Potatoes	do	0	15
29	Rags	do	0	12
30	Saké, or Japanese wines or spirits	do	0	90
	Seaweed:			
31	Uncut	do	0	30
32	Cut	do	0	60
	Seeds:			
33	Rape	do	0	45
34	Sesamum	do	0	90
35	Sharks' fins	do	1	80
36	Shrimps and prawns, dried salt	do	1	80
	Silk:			
37	Raw and thrown	do	75	00
38	Tama or Dupioni	do	20	00
39	Noshi or skin silk	do	7	50
40	Floss silk	do	20	00
	Cocoons:			
41	Pierced	do	7	00
42	Unpierced	do	12	00
43	Waste silk and waste cocoons	do	2	25
44	Silk-worms' eggs	Sheet	0	07½

EXPORT DUTIES—Continued.

CLASS I.—*Specific duties.*

No.	Articles.	Per—	Dues.	Cents.
45	Soy	100 catties	0	45
46	Sulphur	do	0	20
47	Tea	do	3	50
48	Tea, quality known as "Ban cha"	do	0	75
	Tobacco:			
49	Leaf	do	0	75
50	Cut or prepared	do	1	50
51	Vermicelli	do	0	45
	Wax:			
52	Vegetable	do	1	50
53	Bees	do	2	50

CLASS II.—*Duty-free goods.*

Gold, silver, and copper, coined; gold and silver, uncoined, of Japanese production, to be sold only by the Japanese Government at public auction; rice, paddy, wheat, and barley; flour made from the above.

CLASS III.—*Goods subject to an ad valorem duty of five per cent., to be calculated on their market value.*

Bamboo ware; copper; copper utensils of all kinds; charcoal; saltpeter; ginseng and unenumerated drugs; horns, deer, young or soft; mats and matting; silk dresses, manufactures or embroideries; timber, except that of Hakodadi; and all other unenumerated goods.

RULES.

RULE I.

Unenumerated imports, if mentioned in the export list, shall not pay duty under that list, but shall be passed ad valorem; and the same rule shall apply to any unenumerated export that may be named in the import list.

RULE II.

Foreigners resident in Japan and the crews or passengers of foreign ships shall be allowed to purchase such supplies of the grain or flour named in the list of exports as they may require for their own consumption, but the usual shipping permit must be obtained from the custom-house before any of the aforesaid grain or flour can be shipped to a foreign vessel.

RULE III.

The catty mentioned in this tariff is equal to the 1⅓ pounds English avoirdupois weight. The yard is the English measure of 3 feet, the English foot being one-eighth of an inch larger than the Japanese kaneshaku. The boo is a silver coin, weighing not less than 134 grains troy weight, and containing not less than nine parts of pure silver and not more than one of alloy. The cent is one hundredth part of the boo.

HAWAIIAN TARIFF.

REPORT BY CONSUL M'KINLEY, OF HONOLULU.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department circular of December 1, 1881, and in compliance with the request contained therein I inclose a copy of the "Hawaiian Tariff and Digest," corrected to date by the collector general of customs; also a copy of the tariff act of 1878.

D. A. McKINLEY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Honolulu, February 17, 1882.

TARIFF, OR RATES OF DUTIES ON ALL GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

FREE IMPORTS.

Animals, birds, bees, intended for improving the breeds. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
Bags and containers (old) returned, when accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian consul. (Regulations of April 17, 1867.)
Books printed in Hawaiian. (Act of July 6, 1866.)
Catechu. (*See* Tanning.)
Coals. (Act of Dec. 30, 1864.)
Copper sheathing and all description of sheathing metal. (Act of June 22, 1868.)
Diplomatic representatives. All goods imported for their private use and consumption. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
Foreign navies. All supplies when imported and used as such. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
Foreign whalers. Merchandise imported by them in accordance with the provisions of secs. 569 to 573 of the civil code. Gold and silver coins. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
His Majesty. All goods or other articles imported for his use. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
Hawaiian Government. All goods or articles imported for the use of the several departments of the Government. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
Hawaiian whalers. Oil, bone, fish, or other products of the sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
Household effects, old and in use, of persons arriving from abroad; also the effects, not merchandise, of Hawaiian subjects dying abroad. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
Iron. All pig iron, and plate iron of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness and upwards. (Act of June 17, 1862.)
Models of inventions, if not fitted for use. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
Oak bark. (*See* Tanning.)
Oil bone, &c. (*See* Hawaiian Whalers.)
Plants and seeds, when not intended for sale. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
Philosophical, chemical, and other apparatus for the use of schools and colleges. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
Returned cargo, being merchandise exported to a foreign country and brought back in the same condition as when exported, accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian consul. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code, and regulation of April 17, 1867.)
Specie. (*See* Gold and silver coins.)
Specimens of botany, mineralogy, geology, and other natural sciences, for the use of schools and colleges. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
Tanning. Certain material used in. Oak bark, catechu, and other substances containing "tannin." (Act of June 22, 1868.)
Tools of trade, professional books, and implements in actual use of persons from abroad. (Sec. 517, art. 6, civil code.)
Yellow metal. (*See* Copper.)

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

Alcohol, and other spirits of the strength of alcohol, $10 per gallon.
Alcohol, provided that security be given that the same is intended for medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes, upon application in due form, 50 per cent. ad valorem.
Ale, porter, beer, cider, and other fermented beverages, below eighteen per cent. of alcoholic strength, 40 cents per dozen quarts; 20 cents per dozen pints; 15 cents per gallon, in bulk.
Bitters. (*See* Brandy and Wine.)
*Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, liqueurs, cordials, bitters, brandied fruits, perfumery, and other articles of merchandise, sweetened or mixed, containing alcohol or spirits, of the strength of thirty per cent. or upwards and not exceeding fifty-five per cent. of alcohol, $3 per gallon.
Brandied fruits. (*See* Brandy.)
Cigars. (*See* Tobacco.)
Coffee, the product of any country with which this Government has no existing treaty, 3 cents per pound.
Coffee, all other, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
Cordials. (*See* Brandy and Wine.)
Gin. (*See* Brandy.)
Liqueurs. (*See* Brandy.)
Molasses and sirups of sugar, the product of any country with which this Government has no existing treaty, 10 cents per gallon.
Molasses, all other, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
†Opium and all manufactures thereof, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
Peppermint. (*See* Brandy.)
Perfumery. (*See* Brandy.)
Porter. (*See* Ale.)
Rice, cleaned, 2½ cents per pound; in the husk, 1½ cents per pound.
Rum. (*See* Brandy.)
Sugar, 2½ cents per pound.
Tobacco and all manufactures thereof, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
Whisky. (*See* Brandy.)
Wines. Madeira, sherry, port, and all other wines, cordials and bitters and all other articles of merchandise contained or preserved in alcohol or spirits, above eighteen per cent. and below thirty per cent. of alcoholic strength, $2 per gallon.
Wines. Champagne, claret, ginger wine, California wines, Rhine wines, quinine wine, and all other wines, bitters, and cordials of a higher quality than wines of "Cargaison," when below eighteen per cent. of alcoholic strength, 40 cents per dozen quarts; 20 cents per dozen pints; 15 cents per gallon in bulk.

Upon all other goods, wares, and merchandise of whatever description imported into this kingdom, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, including all charges as per original invoice, except the following:

Cigarettes and paper cigars, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Pipe and pipe fixtures, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Candies, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Peanut oil, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Fire-works and fire-crackers, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Kid, leather gloves, and gauntlets, per dozen pair, $3.
Camphor trunks, each, 50 cents.
China matting, per roll, $1.

All invoices of merchandise presented at any of the custom-houses of this kingdom, for entry, must be accompanied by the certificate of the Hawaiian consul at the port of shipment, otherwise 25 per cent. will be added to the original value and the usual duties levied on the increased value thereof.

NOTE.—There are no transit or export duties or charges other than the cost of entry forms, as required by law.

ARRIVAL AND ENTRY OF VESSELS.

MERCHANTMEN.

The commanding officer of any merchant vessel, immediately after her arrival at either of the legalized ports of entry, shall make known to the collector of customs the business upon which said vessel has come to this port, and deliver him, under

*The instruments used for ascertaining the alcoholic strength of spirits, wines, perfumery, &c., are the "Alcoomètre Centésimal" of M. Gay-Lussac, and the "Thermomètre Alcoométrique" of Lerebours & Secretan.

† Contraband. Opium can only be imported by such persons as may be duly licensed by the minister of the interior, to import and sell.

oath, a full, true, and perfect manifest of the cargo with which said vessel is laden before allowing any parcels to be landed, except the *mail bags*, delivered to the order of the postmaster; which manifest shall contain an account of the packages with their marks, numbers, contents, and quantities; also the names of the importers, or consignees, and shippers.

And furnish him with a list of all her passengers before allowing any baggage to be landed.

And deliver him, under oath, a list of all stores on board his vessel, under penalty of forfeiting all stores not mentioned in such list and a fine of one hundred dollars.

When any such officer shall fail to perform any or all of the acts above mentioned, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, he shall be subjected to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

All letters under the care of the captain, or within his power, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the vessel, must be delivered to the postmaster of the port before entry can be made or report received.

All goods imported in any vessel and which are not included in her inward manifest shall be liable to seizure and confiscation, and the vessel and master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

When all the goods included in the inward manifest are not produced or accounted for to the collector, the vessel and master shall be liable for the appraised value of such deficiency and the duties thereon, together with a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

No goods or articles of any description shall be landed at any of the ports of this kingdom on any Sunday or national holiday, nor on other days, except between sunrise and sunset, nor until the same shall have been duly entered at the custom-house and landing permit issued, under penalty of seizure and confiscation.

WHALEMEN.

Masters of whaling vessels shall enter their vessels at the custom-house within forty-eight hours after their arrival at either of the ports of entry, and previous to discharging or shipping any seamen, or taking off any supplies or stores, under penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

They shall also, within the time above stated, furnish under oath a list of all wines and spirits on board as stores, and a manifest of all cargo and freight except the produce of their fishery and the outfit, provisions and furniture of their vessel, under penalty of forfeiting all such stores, cargo, and freight as are not on the list of stores or manifest, and a fine of one hundred dollars.

Every master of a whaling vessel, who shall have duly entered his vessel at the custom-house, shall be entitled to a permit from the collector to trade or barter goods for refreshment and supplies to the amount of twelve hundred dollars, original invoice value, two hundred dollars of which shall be free of duties.

This privilege to trade or barter may be used at one or more ports of the kingdom, but shall not be construed so as to permit any such vessel to trade or barter goods to a greater amount in all than twelve hundred dollars during one visit to the kingdom.

Whalers' permits do not include the trade, sale, landing, or disposal of spirituous liquors, and all such traffic on the part of whaling vessels shall subject them to all the charges of merchant vessels and to all other legal liabilities.

The same duties shall be exacted of whaling vessels as are exacted of merchant vessels for any goods landed or disposed of by them, exceeding the value of two hundred dollars; and, in case such excess amounts to more than one thousand dollars, they shall be deemed in law to have become merchantmen, and be subjected to all the charges of merchant vessels.

All articles to be landed on whalers' permit must be entered upon it with ink, and the value carried out, before leaving the vessel.

Every master of a whaling vessel who shall fail to produce his permit, when called for by any officer of customs, shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, to be imposed by the collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE GUARDS.

The collector shall provide an officer to be present on board any vessel during her discharge, or at any other time when he may deem it necessary, to superintend the landing of her cargo, and see that no other or greater amount of goods are landed than is set forth upon the permit to discharge.

It shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any vessel when boarded by an officer of the customs to furnish him promptly with any and all information which he may require in regard to the vessel, her cargo, stores, passengers, &c., and exhibit for his inspection her manifest, register, or other papers relating to the same.

Every vessel of not more than five hundred tons shall be allowed six days, and every vessel of five hundred tons and upwards shall be allowed twelve days after entry in which to discharge; but for all days in excess, the compensation of the officer superintending the landing of the cargo shall be a charge against the vessel. Sundays and holidays shall not be counted in the number of days allowed for discharge at the expense of the Government.

PASSENGERS.

If the master of any vessel, arriving at any port of entry of this kingdom from a foreign port, shall suffer the baggage of any passenger on board of his vessel to be removed on shore from such vessel, unless a permit therefor has been obtained from the collector of the port, such master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, in the discretion of the collector of customs.

If any passenger, arriving at a port of entry of this kingdom, on board of a vessel coming from a foreign port, shall remove his baggage on shore from such vessel, without first obtaining a permit therefor from the collector of the port, such passenger shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Any passenger arriving from a foreign port, at any of the ports of this kingdom, shall be subject to a tax of two dollars for the support of hospitals for the benefit of sick and disabled Hawaiian seamen, which shall be paid to the several collectors of customs before any permit is issued to such passenger to land his baggage.

If the master of any vessel shall allow any passenger to land his baggage or other effects, at any port of this kingdom, without payment of the aforesaid tax, he shall be liable therefor, and also to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, to be imposed by the collector in his discretion; such baggage or other effects shall also be subject to seizure and sale.

MARINE HOSPITAL TAX.

The master or owner of every ship or vessel under the Hawaiian flag, arriving from any foreign port or from sea, at any port of the Hawaiian kingdom, shall, before such ship is admitted to entry, render to the collector of such port a true account of the number of seamen who have been employed on board since the last entry at any Hawaiian port, and pay to said collector at the rate of twenty-five cents per month for each and every seaman so employed, for the benefit of the marine hospital fund; which amount such master or owner is authorized to retain out of the wages of said seamen.

The master of every coasting vessel, employed in the carrying trade between the different ports, roadsteads or harbors of the Hawaiian kingdom, shall render quarterly, to the collector general of customs, or to any collector under his directions, a true list of all seamen employed by him during the preceding three months, and pay to said collector general or collector, at the rate of twenty-five cents per month, for each and every seaman so employed, for the benefit of the marine hospital fund; which sum said master is authorized to retain out of the wages of such seaman.

The returns required as above shall be made under oath, in such manner and form as the collector general may prescribe. If any owner or master shall make a false return, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. He shall also be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, for the benefit of the said marine hospital fund, and his vessel shall be liable to seizure, condemnation and sale, to secure the payment of such penalty.

PASSPORTS.

Every adult who may have resided on these islands for more than thirty days, wishing to leave the kingdom, shall make application to the collector of the port from which he intends to sail, for a passport.

It shall be lawful for the collectors of customs to grant passports to all applicants for the same, except in the following cases:

First. In case of the indebtedness or obligation to pay money, of the applicant, to the Government or to any private individual, of which the collector has received written notice, accompanied by a request not to grant a passport.

Second. In case the applicant is a party defendant in a suit, civil or criminal, pending before any court in this kingdom, of which the collector shall have received written notice.

Third. In case of a writ of *ne exeat regno*, or any other process to arrest or stay the departure of the applicant, shall have been issued by any court of the kingdom, of which the collector shall have received notice in writing.

Fourth. In case of a written complaint being made to the collector that the applicant is about to depart the kingdom, leaving his wife or family unprovided for.

Every collector of customs may, after granting a passport, cancel the same, upon being satisfied that it was obtained by any deceit or misrepresentation; or that the permission to leave the kingdom will work great wrong or injustice to the Government, or to any individual.

Every master or commanding officer of a vessel who shall convey out of this kingdom any person not having a passport, shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars and be liable for all debts which such person may have left unpaid in this kingdom. And if he shall fail to pay such fine and debts, such vessel shall be subject to seizure, condemnation and sale for the payment thereof; provided always that these provisions shall not be construed as applicable to any seaman legally shipped on board of any vessel.

Charge for passport, protest (price of stamp), $3.

Charge for passport (price of stamp), $1.

A sworn statement of account must be filed in the collector's office within 10 days after protest has been made.

Custom-House.—Storage Regulations.

The expense of putting in, stowing, and taking out of stores will be borne by the importers or owners. Any loss by leakage, breakage, or fire shall be at the responsibility of the party or parties who place the goods in store.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

The importer is permitted to take out as a sample of each kind and quality one bottle for every one hundred gallons, and one bottle for every fifty cases, free of duty; but for every succeeding sample there will be a charge of one dollar for each bottle.

Before taking a package out of the stores the importer will present an order to the collector, giving the marks, numbers, and contents thereof, and stating whether it is intended for exportation or consumption.

If the liquor to be withdrawn is intended for consumption the duties must then be paid; but if it is intended for exportation an outward entry must be made in the usual form, stating by whom it is to be exported, date of inward entry, vessel's and master's name by which imported and by which it is to be exported.

All liquors in casks will be gauged as they are taken out of the stores for consumption, and duties charged only upon the quantity delivered.

Liquors taken out of the stores for exportation or consumption must not be in less quantities than a single and original package. (Exceptions are made where the package is a hogshead or pipe.)

OTHER GOODS.

Goods taken from the stores must be in original packages. If for consumption, not less than one hundred dollars in value will be delivered, or the remainder of an importation. Nothing less than a whole package will be delivered, except as samples, and then in the least quantity that will make a fair sample. In ordering goods out of the bonded stores for exportation or consumption the same form must be observed as with spirits.

RATES OF STORAGE.

For liquors in casks and kegs, 1 cent per gallon per month.
For liquors in cases, ¼ cent per gallon per month.
For bags of flour (200 pounds), 4 cents each per month; other sizes in proportion.
For barrels of flour, meal, and bread, 4 cents each per month.
For barrels of bottled ale, beer, and porter (4 dozen each) 4 cents each per month.
For cases of bottled ale, beer, and porter (4 dozen each), 4 cents each per month.
For barrels of beef, pork, and fish, 5 cents each per month.
For barrels of pitch and tar, 7 cents each per month.
For bundles, shooks, and casks' heads and hoops, 1 cent per barrel per month.
For whaleboats, $1 each per month.
Goods (except the above named), 40 cents per ton per month.

QUANTITY OF GOODS TO COMPOSE A TON.

Forty feet (cubic measure); 2,000 pounds pig and bar iron, sugar, rice, nails, and similar articles; 200 gallons (wine measure), reckoning the full contents of the cask, of oil, vinegar, lime-juice, ale, beer, and porter, not bottled.

Not less than one month's storage to be charged, and (after the first month) if less than twelve days, nothing; over twelve days, a full month.

From the date of each transfer the storage commences anew.

Storage bills on liquors will be rendered every quarter; on other goods, every six months, or as required.

COASTERS.

The collector general of customs, under the direction of the minister of the interior shall grant a coasting license for one year to any Hawaiian registered vessel, the owner of which shall have applied to him in writing, setting forth the vessel's name, with the date and number of her register, which license shall be in such form as may be approved by the minister of the interior.

Upon granting such license, the collector general of customs shall exact of the owner a bond, with at least one approved surety, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, in such form and upon such condition as may be approved by the minister of the interior.

Any vessel which shall engage in the coasting trade of this kingdom without a license, shall be liable to seizure, condemnation, and sale.

The minister of the interior shall have power to establish rules for the guidance and government of all vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and in case any such vessel shall violate any of the said rules, he shall have the power to annul its license. He may also at any time impress any licensed coaster into the public service, upon just compensation, to be afterwards assessed by the court of admiralty of this kingdom.

All vessels engaged in the coasting trade shall carry the inter-island mails, free of charge, under such regulations as may from time to time be provided by law, or prescribed by the minister of the interior, upon pain of forfeiting their licenses.

It shall not be lawful for any vessel to carry passengers between the different islands of this kingdom, except such vessels as shall be especially licensed for that purpose, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each passenger so carried, to be recovered before any police or district justice.

Before obtaining the said license, it shall be necessary that the vessel shall be thoroughly inspected by the harbor master of Honolulu, one of the pilots of said port, and some shipwright, to be appointed for that purpose by the collector general of customs; and if the said inspectors shall certify the vessel to be staunch and well equipped, and of sufficient capacity and accommodations to carry passengers, the owner of such vessel shall be entitled to receive a license from the collector general to carry passengers between the islands for one year, subject to all the passport regulations for carrying of females, as provided by law.

No vessel shall carry more than one passenger for every two tons, registered burthen, excepting steam vessels, the same being allowed to carry two passengers for every three tons' burthen; and in case of any violation thereof, the master of such vessel shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for each passenger so carried, the same to be recovered before any police or district justice.

Each vessel licensed to carry passengers between the islands, shall carry on all her passages, secured on deck, one spare extra cask of the capacity of at least two barrels, filled with water; and under her deck, easily accessible, as many barrels of good sound bread or rice and salt provisions and water as may, from time to time, be required by the harbor master of Honolulu; and for disobedience of the orders of the harbor master, by not carrying the amount of water and provisions required by him, the vessel shall be liable to have her license revoked by the collector general, and the master shall be further liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered before any police or district justice.

COASTING CHARGES.

Coasting license.

To 25 tons	$1 00 per ton.
Each additional ton	50 per ton.
License blank	1 00 stamp.
License bond	1 00 stamp.

Passenger license.

Less than 80 tons	50 per ton.
From 80 to 100 tons	40 00
Over 100 tons	50 00
Inspector's fee	9 00
License blank	1 00 stamp.

Marine-hospital tax.

For each man	25 per month.
Crew-list each quarter	1 00 stamp.

Light dues.

Each year	10 per ton.

LIGHT DUES.

There shall be levied upon all vessels arriving from abroad at any port of this kingdom where a light-house may be established the sum of three dollars, which shall be paid before departure to the collector-general of customs.

All vessels engaged in the coasting trade shall pay 10 cents per ton as light money, in consideration of which they shall be entitled to visit all ports where light-houses may be established, for the term of one year, without further charge.

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

Any vessel having, through her master or agent, fully complied with the laws and regulations affecting foreign trade, and with all the laws regulating the shipment and discharge of Hawaiian seamen, shall be entitled to depart after receiving from the collector of the port a clearance in the form provided by law.

In case any vessel does not sail within forty-eight hours after receiving a clearance, it shall be the duty of the master to report the same to the collector of the port, under a penalty of not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be imposed by said collector.

No vessel shall be entitled to a clearance unless all proper charges at the harbor-master's office shall have been settled; and the collector may require the master or agent of the vessel to produce the harbor-master's certificate to that effect.

To entitle any vessel to a clearance, it shall be incumbent on her commanding officer first to furnish the collector of the port with a manifest of the cargo laden on board of such vessel, which manifest shall be given under oath; contain a full statement of all the goods on board, expressing contents, quantities, and value, and distinguishing between domestic, foreign, and transshipped goods, and shall also contain a list of all stores taken from bond.

He shall also furnish, in proper form, a list of all passengers intending to depart in said vessel.

When goods are exported from bond it is necessary that the person exporting the same shall make an outward entry at the custom-house, in the form required by law; which said entry must be made before the clearance of the vessel in which the same are to be exported.

If any vessel shall sail from any port in this kingdom without first obtaining a clearance, the commanding officer thereof shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court; for the payment of which fine the vessel shall be liable to seizure, condemnation, and sale.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

No goods of foreign growth or production shall be landed or unladen from a foreign vessel, or Hawaiian vessel from a foreign port, at any other port of the Hawaiian Islands than a port of entry for foreign vessels, as created by law, under a penalty of seizure and forfeiture of the vessel in which such goods shall be brought, and of the goods imported therein, and so landed or unladen. And in passing from port to port no foreign vessel shall engage in the coasting trade of this kingdom.

The following are the legal ports of entry:

Honolulu, island of Oahu; Lahaina, island of Maui; Hilo, island of Hawaii; Kawaihae, island of Hawaii; Kealakekua, island of Hawaii; Koloa, island of Kauai; Kahului, island of Maui.

In addition to the above, foreign vessels engaged in the whale fishery shall have access to the following port for the purpose of recruiting and refreshment: Hanalei, island of Kauai.

It shall be lawful for any vessel from abroad, with the written permit of the collector-general of customs, to proceed to any other port or place in the kingdom, not a port of entry, for the purpose of debarking cargo, the duties upon which have been paid, or of embarking cargo, or of obtaining refreshment.

Collectors of customs at other ports in the kingdom than Honolulu may grant such permits for their respective collection districts.

REGULATION CONCERNING STAMPS AND BLANKS ON INWARD ENTRIES.

On and after March 11, 1864, the charges for stamps and blanks on invoices valued at ten dollars and under, will be one dollar; on invoices valued over ten dollars and not exceeding twenty dollars, one dollar and a half; on invoices valued over twenty dollars, the usual charge of two dollars and a half.

W. F. ALLEN,
Collector-General of Customs.

REGULATION CONCERNING RETURN GOODS, EMPTY BAGS, CONTAINERS, &C.

From and after the 1st of June, 1867, it will be required that all invoices of "return goods, empty bags," &c., intended to be entered free, must be accompanied by the Hawaiian consul's, of port shipment, certificate that they are the same goods and in original packages as shipped from this port.

W. F. ALLEN,
Collector-General of Customs.

Approved.

STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,
Minister of Finance, ad interim.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHARGES.

For visit of health officer when required		$5 00
When necessarily detained on board	per day	10 00
For bill of health on departure		1 00
Pilot's and boarding officer's fees. (*See* Pilotage.)		
Buoys		2 00
Lights, vessels from abroad		3 00
Lights, coasters, each year	per ton	10
Inward or outward manifests		2 00
Mail oath		1 00
Inward entry, goods paying duties		2 50
Inward entry, goods bonded		4 50
Outward entry, goods bonded		1 50
Transit entry		2 50
Bond to secure payment of duties		2 00
Passports		1 00
Every stamped certificate or blank furnished by the collector		1 00
Recording bill of sale, mortgage, or hypothecation of a vessel, or copying the same, or certificate of registry, per one hundred words		50

The custom-house charges for all other acts and duties not expressly provided for by law, as also the rates of storage, shall be such as may from time to time be prescribed by the minister of finance.

PORT REGULATIONS.

PILOTAGE.

Upon the arrival of any vessel making the usual marine signal for a pilot, it shall be the duty of the pilot at the port to immediately put off to such vessel, taking with him a white and a yellow flag; to inquire into the sanitary condition of the ship and the health of those on board; and upon being assured to his satisfaction that there is no danger to be apprehended from any contagious disease, he shall board such vessel, but not otherwise.

Upon boarding the vessel the pilot shall present the commanding officer with a health certificate to be signed by him, and in case the same shall b signed, the white flag shall be immediately hoisted at the main, and the pilot shall be at liberty to bring the vessel into port; but in case the commanding officer shall decline to sign the certificate of health the pilot shall deliver him a yellow flag, which the master shall hoist at the main, and the vessel shall be placed in quarantine, outside of the harbor, and anchored where the pilot may direct.

Any pilot who shall conduct a vessel into any port in this kingdom, in violation of the provisions of this law, or any of the regulations of the board of health, or know-

ing that there is just ground to suspect the existence of contagion on board, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Every vessel, the master of which shall have declined to sign a certificate of health as above prescribed, shall, upon entering port, be liable to seizure, confiscation, and sale.

If the pilot, after boarding any vessel, shall discover any existence of a contagious disease, he shall not return on shore, neither shall it be lawful for any of the ship's company or passengers to land or communicate with the shore, or board any other vessel, without permission of the board of health, or the collector, under penalty of a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

The pilots of Honolulu shall bring the vessel which they may take charge of, fully within the harbor (within the inner buoy, unless otherwise directed by the harbor master) and anchor her in a suitable and convenient place, under penalty of forfeiting their commission.

No pilot shall take out any vessel that may be under attachment or arrest by virtue of any process, nor before she has obtained her clearance, under penalty of forfeiting his commission and paying a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

If any foreign vessel, or Hawaiian vessel engaged in foreign trade, shall enter or depart from any of the ports for which pilots may be appointed, without a pilot, such vessel shall be liable to one-half pilotage.

All vessels anchoring outside the reef at Honolulu shall, when so requested by the harbor master or any pilot, change their anchorage and anchor in such place as he may direct, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

At ports where there are no pilots, the regularly appointed boarding officers shall do and perform all the duties prescribed for pilots.

The pilot's fees, boarding officer's fees, and health fees shall form a part of the port charges, which shall be paid by every vessel to the collector of the port before a clearance is granted.

Pilot's fees, from May 30, 1874.

Health fee	$5 00
On all war vessels, mail steamers, and vessels under 200 tons.....per foot..	1 50
On all other vessels over 200 tons .....per ton..	05
But no vessel to be charged more than $50, in or out.	
For anchoring a vessel outside.....	15 00
In case said vessel comes into the harbor	10 00

Towage rates, from June 19, 1874.

Ships and barks under 500 tons	$40 00
Ships and barks over 500 tons.....	45 00
Ships and barks over 1,000 tons	50 00
Whalemen	40 00
Brigs and schooners over 200 tons.....	35 00
Brigs and schooners under 200 tons.....	30 00

HARBOR REGULATIONS.

The harbor masters of Honolulu and Hilo shall have authority over the anchoring, mooring, and making fast of all hulks, coasters, boats, and other craft in their respective harbors, and are charged in general with the enforcement of all harbor regulations

They shall also be wharfingers at the ports for which they are appointed.

They shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their usual fees, all amounts disbursed by them for the use of boats, warps, and labor in mooring and making fast any vessel, and if necessarily detained on board more than two hours at any one time, they shall be paid at the rate of one dollar per hour for such extra detention.

All vessels that may enter any port shall be anchored in the place designated by the harbor master, and moved from one anchorage to another as he may direct; and no vessel, excepting coasting vessels under fifty tons burthen and vessels about to leave the harbor, shall quit her anchorage or moorings until the commanding officer shall have received the written permission of the harbor master, under a penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

The harbor master or any pilot, while removing a vessel from one anchorage or mooring to another, may make fast to any other vessel, or to any warp or wharf; and any person resisting the same, cutting away or casting off the warp or fastening, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if such person belong to any vessel, the master of such vessel shall be responsible for any damage resulting from such resistance, cutting away or casting off, as well as for the fine imposed upon the offender.

In order to facilitate the removing and placing of vessels in their proper berths, all vessels in the harbor shall, when requested by the harbor master or any pilot, slack down their steam cables and other fastenings, and also their bower chains, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

All vessels entering port shall, if so requested by the harbor master or any pilot, rig in her jib, flying jib and spanker booms and spritsail yards, and top their lower and topsail yards, within twenty-four hours after anchoring in such port, and in all cases before attempting to come alongside of or make fast to either of the docks or wharves, and keep them so rigged in and topped until within twenty-four hours before leaving the harbor, and until after removing from any wharf or dock, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

No combustible materials such as pitch, tar, rosin, or oil, shall be heated on board any vessel within the harbor of Honolulu; but all such combustible articles shall be heated either on shore, or in a boat, or on a raft, at a reasonable distance from the vessel, of which distance the harbor master shall be the judge. Every person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

No stones or other rubbish shall be thrown from any vessel into the harbor of Honolulu or Hilo, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and the master of the vessel from which the same are thrown shall be subject to a like fine.

Any person who shall leave or cause to be left, for the space of six hours, upon the shores or reefs of any harbor in this kingdom, any dead animal, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and shall cause the same to be removed without delay.

Every vessel taking on board or discharging any ballast or coals within the harbor of Honolulu shall have a tarpaulin properly stretched and spread so as to prevent any from falling into the water, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

No vessel having gunpowder on board will be permitted to remain at the wharf more than twelve hours, and if the vessel shall be at the wharf over night a policeman or watchman shall be kept on duty on board all night. All gunpowder deposited on the wharf for shipment shall be immediately passed on board the vessel to receive the same.

HARBOR MASTER'S CHARGES.

Wharfage.

Per registered ton (Sundays and Government holidays not counted)	2 cents per day.

Storage.

Bricks, coal, coolers, kettles, stone ballast, sand (space of 32 square feet measurement)	1 cent per day.
Oil, on wharves, for every 10 barrels	1 cent per day.
Lumber, firewood (space of 32 square feet measurement)	1 cent per day.
Anchors, chains, pig ballast, and old iron, per ton of 2,000 pounds	½ cent per day.

Harbor master's fees.

Boarding vessel on arrival	$3 00
Boarding vessel on departure	3 00
Moving vessel, each time	3 00

Shipping and discharging native seamen.

Shipping, each man	$0 50
Discharging, each man	50
Government tax, each man	6 00
Shipping articles	stamp.. 1 00
Application to governor	do.... 1 00
Master's bond	do.... 1 00

(All the above charges must be paid by the ship.)

Discharging foreign seamen.

Seaman's permit, each man	$0 50
Seaman's bond, each man	1 00
Permit for deserter to ship	50

BOAT REGULATIONS, PORT OF HONOLULU.

The owner of any boat duly licensed for the harbor of Honolulu shall be entitled, if hired on time, to charge one dollar for each passenger for the first hour, and fifty

cents for each succeeding hour, if the boat have four or more oars, and only half these fares if the boat have less than four oars.

If hired by distance, twenty-five cents for each passenger to and from any ship or point within the inner buoy; fifty cents to and from any point between the inner and outer buoys; and two dollars to and from any ship or point in the anchorage outside of the buoys, if the boat have four oars, and only half of said fares if the boat have less than four oars; provided, always, that if the boat shall be detained by any passenger alongside of any ship, or at any point, over fifteen minutes, the owner shall be entitled to charge fifty cents additional for every half hour of such detention.

Any person plying a licensed boat who shall refuse to take a passenger at the rates prescribed in the preceding sections, or who shall charge any person more than the said rates, shall be fined five dollars.

Every person hiring any such boat shall be entitled to carry with him, free of charge, one hundred pounds of luggage or goods, and no more; and for all extra luggage or goods he shall pay according to agreement with the person plying the boat.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

HONOLULU.

A light-house has been erected on the inner edge of the Western Reef, bounding the entrance of the channel into Honolulu Harbor. The light is a Fresnel of the fourth order, at an elevation of 26 feet above the sea level, and can be seen from the deck of an ordinary-sized vessel at a distance of 9 nautical miles, in a radius from S. E. by E. to W. from the light-house.

From the light-house the spar or fairway buoy bears (magnetic) S. 11° W., 6¼ cables; the eastern end of the new wharf, N. 35° E., 1¼ cables; Diamond Point, S. 56° E.; Barber's Point, S. 88° W., and the eastern corner of the custom-house, N. 15° E., near to which corner another light-tower has been erected, at an elevation of 28 feet above the sea level, and can be seen about 5 miles out at sea. The light in this tower is green.

To enter the harbor by night, bring these two lights in one, bearing N. 15° E. (magnetic), and keep them in one till within a cable's length of the light-house on the reef, when by hauling a point to the eastward you will avoid the end of the spit on which the light-house is built, extending off from it about 25 feet to the eastward. Steer for the east end of the new wharf, and when half way between the light on the reef and the new wharf, keep away N.W. and along the esplanade to an anchorage inside. All bearings magnetic.

HILO, HAWAII.

A light-house has been erected at Paukaa Point, entrance to Hilo Harbor, Hawaii. The light is at an elevation of fifty feet above the sea level, a plain fixed light, and can be seen easily ten miles out at sea. From the light-house the outer point of the reef bears S. 58° E.; inner point of the reef, S. 39° E.; Governess' flagstaff (about the center of the harbor), S. 22° E.; Leleiwi Point, S. 79° E.; and Makahanaloa Point, N. 2° W. Bearings magnetic.

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

For the anchorage at Kawaihae a white light, about fifty feet above the sea level, has been erected at a point bearing from the northeast corner of the reef N. E. by N. ½ N. The light can be seen at a distance of ten mils out at sea. With this light bearing E. N. E. there is good anchorage in eight fathoms of water about a quarter of a mile from the shore. All bearings magnetic.

LAHAINA, MAUI.

A light-house has been erected at the landing, port of Lahaina. The window on the sea side of the light-room is of 20×24-inch glass, with red glass at the northwest and southeast end. The colored glass stands at equal angles, side and front, and a vessel in ten fathoms of water will have two bright lights for about half a mile each way from directly in front of the light-house. At a greater distance it will show a colored light until the lights almost appear like one, or the red light like a reflection from the other light. The light towards Molokai is the brightest, so that the lights now have the appearance of a large and small light close together. The lights stand about 26 feet above the water, and can be seen across the Lanai Channel.

TARIFF ACT, 1878.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the import duties upon certain goods," approved the 27th day of September, A. D. 1876.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled,* That section 1 of an act to increase the import duties on certain goods, approved the 27th day of September, A. D. 1876, be, and

the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: Section 1. There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the following goods imported into this kingdom duties, *ad valorem*, as follows, to wit:

Silks, satins, and silk velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material, ten per cent.;
Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, made up in whole or in part, ten per cent.;
Carriages of all descriptions. ten per cent.;
Hats and caps of all kinds, ten per cent.;
Linens, and all manufactures of which flax, grass-cloth, or a similar material shall form the principal part, ten per cent.;
Crockery and glassware of every description, ten per cent.;
Drugs and medicines, patent and other, ten per cent.;
Furniture of all kinds, if upholstered or carved, manufactured in whole or in part, ten per cent.;
Millinery goods, beads, braids, bonnets, buttons, corsets, collars, sleeves and cuffs, edgings, flowers (artificial), feathers (fancy), fringes for clothing and for upholstery, ten per cent.;
Gloves and mitts, not otherwise provided for, ten per cent.;
Gimps for clothing, ten per cent.;
Hoop-skirts, ten per cent.;
Hooks and eyes, ten per cent.;
Insertions, laces, and lace goods of all descriptions, ten per cent.;
Ribbons not otherwise provided for, ten per cent.;
Silver plate, plated ware or gilt ware, ten per cent.;
Britannia ware and fancy metal ware, ten per cent.;
Tea, ten per cent.;
Matches of all kinds, ten per cent.;
Cigarettes and all descriptions of paper cigars, twenty-five per cent.;
Jewelry and all descriptions of metal, glass, or stone beads, ten per cent.;
Paintings, pictures, engravings, statuary, bronzes, ornamental work of metal, stone, marble, plaster of Paris or alabaster, and all imitations thereof, ten per cent.;
Perfumery (other than that which pays a spirit duty), powders, hair, tooth, nail and other toilet brushes, ten per cent.;
Soaps, ten per cent.;
Pipes (smoking), pipe-stems, bowls and fixtures, cigar-holders, twenty-five per cent.;
Candles, ten per cent.;
Candies, twenty-five per cent.;
Peanut oil, twenty-five per cent.;
Toys, ten per cent.;
Fire-arms, ten per cent.;
Ammunition, ten per cent.;
Fire-works and fire-crackers, twenty-five per cent.;
Watches and clocks, in whole or in part, ten per cent.;
Playing-cards, ten per cent.

SEC. 2. That section 2 of the said act be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: SEC. 2. There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the following goods imported into this kingdom specific duties as follows, to wit:

On kid and all other leather and skin gloves, three dollars per dozen pairs;
On cigars and cheroots, ten dollars per thousand;
On China tobacco, fifty cents per pound;
On camphor trunks, in nests of four, two dollars per nest; and in nests of two, one dollar per nest;
On China matting, one dollar per roll;
On port, sherry, Madeira, and other wines of like nature above eighteen per cent. of alcoholic strength; also on all cordials, bitters, and other articles of any name or description containing alcohol, or preserved in alcohol or spirits above that rate of strength and below thirty per cent., unless otherwise provided for, two dollars per gallon;
On champagne, sparkling Moselle, and sparkling hock, three dollars per dozen reputed quarts, and one dollar and fifty cents per dozen reputed pints;
On claret, Rhine wine, and other light wines under eighteen per cent. of alcoholic strength, not otherwise provided for, forty cents per dozen reputed quarts, twenty cents per dozen for reputed pints, and fifteen cents per gallon if in bulk;
On ale, porter, cider, and all fermented drinks not otherwise provided for, forty cents per dozen reputed quarts, twenty cents per dozen reputed pints, and fifteen cents per gallon if in bulk.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall extend and apply to all goods in bond at the time it shall come into operation.

Approved this 1st day of August, A. D. 1878.

KALAKAUA R.

AUSTRALASIA.

VICTORIA.

TARIFF OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

[Transmitted to the Department of State by the consul-general of the United States at Melbourne.]

IMPORTED BY LAND OR SEA.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Almonds, shelled	2*d.* per pint or pound, or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.
Arrowroot	
Confectionery, comfits, succades, sweetmeats	
Fruits and vegetables, dried or preserved	
Fruits, boiled	
Honey	
Jams	
Jellies	
Macaroni	
Maize flour or corn flour	
Maizena	
Meats and fish, preserved, not salted or dried or preserved in brine	
Meats, potted	
Spices, ground	
Sugar candy	
Vermicelli	
Almonds	2*d.* per pound.
Bacon	Do.
Biscuits	Do.
Blue	Do.
Butter	Do.
Candles	Do.
Cheese	Do.
Curled hair	Do.
Glue	Do.
Hams	Do.
Mustard	Do.
Nuts (except cocoanuts)*	Do.
Starch	Do.
Stearine	Do.
Soap:	
Perfumed and toilet	4*d.* per pound.
Other	2*d.* per pound.
Acetic acid	3*d.* per pint or pound.
Acid:	
Sulphuric	5*s.* per cwt.
Muriatic	Do.
Nitric	Do.
Ale, porter, spruce and other beer, cider and perry:	
For six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles	9*d.*
In wood or in bottles containing an Imperial quart or pint, respectively.	9*d.* per gallon.
Axles:	
Common dray, with linchpins	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Common nut and others not enumerated, up to 1½ inch diameter, inclusive.	3*s.* per arm.
Above 1½ inch diameter, inclusive	4*s.* 6*d.* per arm.
Mail, patent, up to 1½ inch diameter, inclusive	4*s.* 6*d.* per arm.
Above 1½ inch	7*s.* per arm.
Other patent axles, with brass caps	10*s.* per arm.
Bags and sacks:	
Corn and flour	1*s.* per dozen.
All other (except gunnies and sugar mats)	6*d.* per dozen.
Boots and shoes—Present English sizes to be the standard (except childrens, Nos. 0 to 3), viz:	
Men's, No. 6 and upwards	33*s.* per dozen pairs.
Youths', Nos. 2 to 5	21*s.* per dozen pairs.
Boys', Nos. 7 to 1	17*s.* 6*d.* per dozen pairs.
Women's, No. 3 and upwards	19*s.* 6*d.* per dozen pairs.
Girls', Nos. 11 to 2	16*s.* per dozen pairs.
Girls', Nos. 7 to 10	11*s.* 6*d* per dozen pairs.
Children's, Nos. 4 to 6, and slippers	6*s.* per dozen pairs.
Women's "lasting" and "stuff" boots	13*s.* per dozen pairs.
Goloshes of all kinds	4*s.* per dozen pairs.
Slippers, men's, women's, and children's, from No. 7 and upwards	9*s.* per dozen pairs.
Bottles containing pickles	3*d.* per dozen.
Bricks, fire	20*s.* per 1,000.
Cards, playing	3*s.* per dozen packs.
Carriages (including second-hand) and carts (see exemption list):	
All carts and wagons without springs, and spring carts and spring drays with two wheels.	20 per cent. ad valorem.

Imported by land or sea—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Carriages, &c.—Continued.	
Tilburys, dog carts, gigs, Boston chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces.	£10 each.
Express wagons and wagons for carrying goods, and single or double seated wagons, and four-wheeled buggies without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces.	£15 each.
Hansom safety cabs, single and double seated wagons, wagonettes, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops.	£20 each.
Omnibuses and coaches for carrying mails or passengers	£40 each.
Barouches, Broughams, mail phaetons, drags, and other carriages not otherwise enumerated.	£50 each.
NOTE.—Any separate parts of carriages not specially enumerated as dutiable or free are chargeable with such duty as the commissioner may determine under section 7 of *Duties of Customs, Act* 1879.	
Chinaware and porcelain (except photographic and telegraphic materials)	2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot.
Cigars	5*s.* per pound.
Coffee, chicory, chocolate, cocoa	3*d.* per pound.
Cordage, viz:	
Coir rope	5*s.* per cwt.
Hempen and other cordage (except of galvanized and other iron and steel cordage), including all housing and seizing lines and spun-yarn.	11*s* 3*d.* per cwt.
White lines and other descriptions of cordage not otherwise specified (except coir yarn).	28*s.* per cwt.
Corks, cut	2*d.* per pound.
Doors, wooden	5*s.* each.
Drugs:	
Acid, carbolic	6*d.* per gallon.
Acid, carbolic, pure	6*d.* per pound.
Acid, oxalic	2*d.* per pound.
Acid, picric	3*d.* per pound.
Aloes	12*s.* per cwt.
Ammonia, carbonate of	2*d.* per pound.
Ammonia, liquid	Do.
Cannabis Indica	1*d.* per pound.
Chlorodyne	1*s.* 4*d.* per pound.
Cocculus Indicus	1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
Faba amara	Do.
Gelatine	6*d.* per pound.
Glycerine, pure	3*d.* per pound.
Glycerine, crude	1*d.* per pound.
Grains of Paradise or Guinea grains	2*s.* per cwt.
Morphia	1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce.
Nitrate of silver	6*d.* per ounce.
Nux vomica	1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
Potassium, iodide of	10*d.* per pound.
Potassium, bromide of	3*d.* per pound.
Quassia	40*s.* per ton.
Strychnine	1*s.* per ounce.
Dynamite	4*d.* per pound.
Earthenware (except photographic and telegraphic materials)	1*s.* 4*d.* per cubic foot.
Felt hoods, pullover hoods, and any article of felt prepared for the manufacture of hats.	5*s.* per dozen.
Fruit, green*	9*d.* per bushel.
Fuse	1½*d.* per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity.
Glass or stone bottles containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of spirits (not perfumed), wine, ale, porter, or other beer, and bottles containing aërated or mineral waters.	6*d.* per dozen.
Bottles containing pickles	3*d.* per dozen.
Glassware, except locket, brooch, and watch-glasses, and optical, surgical, and scientific instruments, and photographic and telegraphic materials:	
Glass bottles for aërated waters and medicines	6*d.* per cubic foot.
Chimneys, shades, and globes, and all other glassware not being cut, engraved, etched, or ground.	1*s.* per cubic foot.
Glass shades and globes, and other glassware, cut, engraved, etched, or ground.	2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot.
Grain and pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated	1*s.* per 100 pounds.
Barley	2*s.* per 100 pounds.
Maize	6*d.* per 100 pounds.
Grain and pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured.	2*s.* per 100 pounds.
Gun-cotton or other material used for exploding purposes not otherwise specified.	5*d.* per pound.
Hats (except those warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof before 4th September, 1879, which hats shall be still liable to the duties then chargeable), as under, that is to say:	
Hats (except straw, chip, willow, tape, and braid, untrimmed), not otherwise enumerated (on and after 4th September, 1879).	25 per cent. ad valorem.

Imported by land or sea—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Hats, &c.—Continued.	
Boys', youths', and men's hats, with a calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with felt, plush, silk, merino, velvet, or other material (unless otherwise specified, on and after 4th September, 1879).	30*s.* per dozen.
Hats known as dress hats (on and after 4th September, 1879)	48*s.* per dozen.
Boys' and youths' felt hats in sizes up to and including 6¾ (on and after 4th September, 1879).	8*s.* per dozen.
Men's felt hats and women's untrimmed felt hats of any size, and pith hats (on and after 4th September, 1879).	15*s.* per dozen.
Hops	6*d.* per pound.
Ink, printing, colored	Do.
Jewelry (except cameos and precious stones unset), viz:	
Rings of gold, finished or unfinished, but without cameos or precious stones set therein.	4*s.* per dwt. troy.
All other jewelry of gold, unfinished, mounted, or in parts, but without cameos or precious stones set therein, not otherwise specified.	3*s.* per dwt. troy.
Chains of gold, unfinished (except machine-made chains for fringes)	1*s.* per dwt. troy.
All other jewelry, whether manufactured wholly or in part, not otherwise enumerated.	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Jute piece goods:	
Not exceeding 3 feet in width	¾*d.* per yard.
Exceeding 3 feet in width	¾*d.* per yard.
Lead:	
Sheet and piping	2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
Lithofracteur	4*d.* per pound.
Live stock:	
Cows, oxen, heifers, bulls, steers, calves over six months old (except working bullocks in teams).	5*s.* each.
Horses, mares, geldings, colts and fillies not in saddle or harness	Do.
Sheep, whether rams, ewes, wethers, or lambs	6*d.* each.
Pigs	2*s.* each.
Malt	3*s.* per bushel.
Matches and vestas:	
Wooden matches—	
For every gross of boxes containing in each box 100 matches or under.	6*d.*
For every gross of boxes containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 matches.	1*s.*
And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 matches or part thereof.	6*d.* additional.
Wax vestas—	
For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified, containing in each box 100 vestas or under.	1*s.* 3*d.*
For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified, containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 vestas.	2*s.* 6*d.*
And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 vestas or part thereof.	1*s.* 3*d.* additional.
For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes containing in each box 100 vestas or under.	1*s.*
For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 vestas.	2*s.*
And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 vestas or part thereof.	1*s.* additional.
Nails:	
Iron (except for trunks and grindery)	3*s.* per cwt.
Horseshoe	12*s.* per cwt.
Oatmeal	3*s.* per 100 pounds.
Oils:	
Mineral, refined, of which the point of ignition is above 80° Fahr., Colza and olive, in bulk.	6*d.* per gallon.
Including castor or cod liver when refined or for medicinal purposes, in bottles of a quart or less than a quart.	Quarts, 2*s.* per dozen; pints, 1*s.* per dozen; half-pints, and smaller sizes, 6*d.* per dozen.
Onions	20*s.* per ton.
Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein, respectively.	20*s.* per pound.
Paddy	2*s.* per 100 pounds.
Paints:	
Ground in oil	40*s.* per ton.
Mixed ready for use	80*s.* per ton.
Paper:	
Note, letter, writing, fancy, and blotting, with cut edges	2*d.* per pound.
Uncut—blotting, surface, drawing, and other papers (except printing and writing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill, paper hangings, cardboard and millboard).	4*s.* per cwt.
Bags	10*s.* per cwt.
Pearl and Scotch barley	5*s.* per 100 pounds.
Pickles	Quarts, 2*s.* 9*d.* per dozen; pints, 1*s.* 9*d.* per dozen; half-pints and smaller sizes, 1*s.* per dozen.

Imported by land or sea—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Pipes:	
Cast-iron—flanged, spigot, and faucet, knees and elbows	40*s.* per ton.
Smoking, wooden	12*s.* per gross.
Clay, meerschaum	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Plate of gold	8*s.* per ounce, troy.
Plate of silver	2*s.* per ounce, troy.
Potatoes	10*s.* per ton.
Powder:	
Sporting (except fine powder imported in packages containing in bulk not less than 25 pounds weight each.)	3*d.* per pound.
Blasting	1*d.* per pound.
Provisions—including vegetables—salted, dried, or preserved in brine (except fish not otherwise enumerated.)	5*s.* per cwt.
Rice	6*s.* per 100 pounds.
Saddle-trees:	
Riding	20*s.* per dozen.
Harness	10*s.* per dozen.
Salt (except rock salt)	20*s.* per ton.
Shot	1*d.* per pound.
Snuff	2*s.* per pound.
Soda crystal	40*s.* per ton.
Spirits or strong waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.	10*s.* per gallon, or 40*s.* for each reputed 4-gallon case, or 20*s.* for each reputed 2-gallon case, when the said cases respectively do not contain more than the reputed contents, and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.
Spirits, cordials, liquors, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer (including all alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstrum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavoring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin.)	10*s.* per gallon.
Spirits:	
Perfumed	20*s.* per gallon.
Methylated	1*s.* per liquid gallon.
Sugar and molasses (except unrefined molasses)	3*s.* per cwt.
Tea	3*d.* per pound.
Timber:	
Dressed or planed	1*s.* 6*d.* per 100 su. feet.
Hardwood, undressed (except undressed logs of any length of the size of 9 inches square or larger).	1*s.* per 100 su. feet.
Laths	1*s.* per 1,000.
Shingles	9*d.* per 1,000.
Palings	9*d.* per 100.
Rough spokes and felloes (except hickory) and sawed pickets	6*d.* per 100.
Tobacco (except sheepwash, including tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some officer of customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption).	
Manufactured	2*s.* per pound.
Unmanufactured	1*s.* per pound.
Twine (except sewing or seaming of hemp, cotton, or flax)	1½*d.* per pound.
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades:	
Parasols and sunshades (plain) up to 18½ inches in length of ribs, including covers made up wholly or in part of cotton, woolen, or other material, not otherwise specified.	6*d.* each.
Umbrellas over 18½ inches, fancy parasols or sunshades under 18½ inches in length of ribs, including covers made up wholly or in part of cotton, woolen, or other material, not otherwise specified.	1*s.* each.
Umbrellas over 18½ inches in length of ribs, of silk or silk mixtures, and parasols and sunshades of all sizes of similar materials, including covers made up wholly or in part.	2*s.* 6*d.* each.
Varnish, including lithographic	2*s.* per gallon.
Vinegar, not being acetic acid or crude vinegar, aromatic, or raspberry	6*d.* per gallon.
Window sashes	2*s.* per pair.
Wine:	
Sparkling	8*s.* per gallon.
Other	6*s.* per gallon.
Woolpacks	7*s.* per dozen.
Articles of apparel, whether wholly or partly made up (except hosiery): Aprons, breeches, coats, capes, cloaks, costumes, collars, cuffs, sleeves and sets, crinolines, camisoles, dresses, furs made up, frocks, fronts, infants' hoods and hats, infants' swathes and bibs, jackets, knickerbocker suits or portions of suits, leggings, mantles, muslin and net scarfs, night dresses, pants, pelisses, petticoats, pinafores, ruffles, robes, shirts of all kinds, skirts, stays, shawls, trousers, tunics, vests, wristbands, men's, women's, and children's underclothing, ties, scarfs, neckerchiefs, and all articles used for the like purpose.	25 per cent. ad valorem.

Imported by land or sea—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Articles of artificial human hair manufactured, viz: Head dresses, hair plaits, hair-plait slems, side pads, chignons.	35 per cent ad valorem.
Bonnets (except straw, chip, willow, tape, and braid, untrimmed)	Do.
Brushware (except artists' brushes)	Do.
Caps	Do.
Copperware, not otherwise enumerated	Do.
Frilling and ruffling	Do.
Furniture, including second-hand furniture (see exemption list)	Do.
Boilers (land and marine)	Do.
Machinery, not otherwise enumerated (except machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery, sewing and printing machines and presses, machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting, including wire-cloth and felts, and machines for telegraphic purposes, and engines of which gas is the direct motive power).	Do.
Manufactures of metals (except steel cranks and tires in the rough, and patent roller bushes for block making) as under, viz: Air gratings; ash pans; axle blocks; axle boxes; barrow wheels; bedsteads; bells; bench screws; bill files; blacksmiths' tongs; blank nuts; boathooks; boilers and furnaces, copper; bolts and nuts, iron; bolt ends, iron; bolt rings; bottle jacks, lifting; braces, wrought-iron; branch pipes; copper and brass; brass cocks, valves, and whistles; brass mountings and fittings; brazed copper pipes; brazed wrought iron pipes; cake rollers; camp ovens and three-leg pots; cast-iron of all sorts, molded; cast-iron cylinders; cast-steel drills; cisterns, wrought-iron; coal scoops and scuttles; condensers for gasworks, salt water, and steam engines; contractors' forgings; cork drawers, wire and steel; crowbars; crucibles, black lead; dampers and frames; distilling apparatus; door knockers; door porters; door scrapers; drain grates and frames; drain grating; dumb bells; eccentrics for buggies; engine castings; engineers' forgings; fenders; fire dogs; fire guards; fittings for pumps, engines, and machinery; flower stands; forge backs; furnace doors and frames; furnace pans, galvanized; galvanized and black spouting and guttering; galvanized buckets and tubs; garden reels; garden rollers; garden seats; gasaliers and chandeliers; all kinds of finished work for gas fittings; gas stoves; gas tongs; girders, iron; grates; gridirons; grindstone spindles; gun metal, steam engine fittings, molded; gutters and piping; hammers; napping, quartz, and spalling; hasps and staples; hat and coat hooks, cast-iron; hat stands; hay rakes; hinges, T; holdfasts; hook-and-eye hinges; horse-power gear; horse rakes; horseshoes; hydraulic mains; iron brackets; iron kettle ears; ironwork for wagons, carriages, carts, and buggies; japanned and lacquered ware; kettles and preserving pans, copper and brass; kitchen ranges; ladles; lamp posts; leadenware; letters and figures, wrought-iron or steel; levers, forged; links, connecting or split; lifts, warehouse; manger rings; mangles; marine engine cranks and pillars; maul rings; meat hooks; monkeys for pile driving; ornamental gratings; oven doors and frames; painted and brass cases for engines; pepper, malt, bean, and oat mills; picks and mattocks; pipes, wrought-iron (except welded); plyers; portable forges; pully blocks; pumps; quarry mauls and picks; quoits; railway chairs; range cocks; rings and starts; rivets, iron; rods, connecting; sack trucks; safes and boxes, iron; sash weights; shafting, bright wrought-iron; sluice valves, iron; soldering irons; springs and scrolls, cart, carriage, and buggy; stands, iron; stationary or portable engines, or parts of them; stench traps; tinned ware and ironware, stamped; tinware; troughs; truck wheels; tue irons, cast and water; union joints; washers, black and galvanized; wedges; wheelbarrows, wrought-iron; wheels, wrought-iron; winches; wire netting; wirework; zincware, including perforated zinc.	Do.
Mats	Do.
Medicines, patent or called patent, not containing spirits, being medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public as proprietary medicines, or prepared according to some private formula or secret art, as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affections whatever affecting the human or animal body, or being subject to a stamp duty in the country from whence they are exported.	Do.
Musical instruments (including second-hand), being pianofortes, organs, and all parts thereof, and harmoniums, including pianoforte actions made up (except action-work in separate pieces, including rails and keys).	Do.
Paper and cardboard boxes (not containing goods ordinarily imported therein).	Do.
Plaitings of all kinds	Do.
Ruchings	Do.
Saddles and harness, leatherware or articles made up of leather, or any manufacture of which leather is the most valuable part, including whips of any description, and trunks and portmanteaus.	Do.
Wickerware	Do.

Imported by land or sea—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Woodenware, including bellows, picture frames, and wooden hames, turnery (except billiard balls in the rough); staves, shaped or dressed, and casks, and finished timber not otherwise enumerated (except artists' materials, engravers' boxwood, shafts and poles in the rough, ash oars, gilt moldings and beadings used in the manufacture of picture frames of wood or other materials, but not ornamental composition moldings in the white, not gilt).	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Agricultural implements (see exemption list)	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Blacking	Do.
Brownware and tiles	Do.
Carpeting and druggeting	Do.
Clocks	Do.
Fireworks	Do.
Furniture oil and paste	Do.
Gloves	Do.
Ground coal and charcoal (see exemption list)	Do.
Hosiery (except of cotton, linen, and elastic silk stockings for surgical purposes or otherwise specified).	Do.
Leather:	
Calf and kid	7½ per cent. ad valorem.
Patent and colored fancy leathers	10 per cent. ad valorem.
All other leathers (except crust or rough-tanned hog-skins, calf and goat and sumac-tanned sheep).	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Cut into shapes, including elastic-side uppers and Wellington legs, clogs and pattens.	Do.
Manufactured stationery, including account-books, printed checks, billheads, and other printed or ruled paper, blotting-pads, sketch-blocks, manifold writers, albums, and all kinds of jewel, dressing, and writing cases (excepting pens, pen-holders, pencils, pencil-cases, and slates).	Do.
Marble and stone, wrought (except slate slabs not wholly manufactured, lithographic stones, and stones for milling and grinding purposes).	Do.
Matting of all kinds	Do.
Oilcloths and other floor cloths	Do.
Oilmen's stores (except essential oils and essences not containing alcohol), packed in bottles, jars, canisters, or vessels not exceeding one reputed quart in size.	Do.
Plated and mixed metal ware (except door-handles, locks, shaft-tips, stump and finger joints, and slot irons used in carriage building, harness mountings and plated hames).	Do.
Silks:	
All manufactures containing silk (except pongees, hatters' silk plush, umbrella silk, silk for flour dressing, silk fags, oil silk, fringes, tassels, and gimp for furniture, reps, damasks, and other material for covering furniture).	Do.
Silks in the piece known as pongees	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Tents and tarpaulins	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Washing, baking, and Seidlitz powders	Do.
Watches	Do.
Woolen blankets or blanketing, rugs and rugging	Do.
Woolen piece goods, being vestings, trouserings, coatings, and shirtings, containg wool; broadcloths, witneys, naps, and flannels.	15 per cent. ad valorem.
All dress piece goods containing wool	7½ per cent. ad valorem.
Aërated or mineral waters	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Combs	Do.
Gold and silver leaf	Do.
Grease, anti-friction	Do.
Oilmen's stores not otherwise enumerated (except isinglass, uncut)	Do.
Perfumery	Do.
Seeds, canary	Do.
Springs, sofa, chair, and other furniture	Do.
Types, brass, type-holders, ornamental rolls and line fillets, for bookbinders.	Do.

EXPORTED BY LAND AND SEA.

Timber, known as redgum (on and after September 1, 1880)	10*s.* per 100 sup. ft.
Scrap iron (on and after November 15, 1877)	£3 per ton.

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

The undermentioned articles shall be exempt from duties of customs on importation into Victoria by land or sea, namely: All minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of apparel, or of boots and shoes, or of hats, or of saddlery, or of umbrellas, or of parasols, or of sunshades, and all surgical instruments or appliances, provided that such minor articles or surgical instruments or appliances are enumerated in any order of the commissioner, and published in the Government

Gazette; all packages, second-hand, in which ships' stores have been imported; all packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, not otherwise enumerated; ships' fittings; passengers' baggage, being cabin furniture and personal luggage; and second-hand furniture accompanying any passenger which has been in such passenger's own use, up to fifty pounds in value, and which is not imported for sale; ground animal charcoal; all carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the officers of customs nearest the place where such carriage or other vehicle may ply or pass, and in such manner as the commissioner may by any order from time to time approve; works of art; fresh olives and candle nuts; and, from the thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, inclusive, agricultural instruments known as reapers and binders.

PETER LALOR,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS,
December 18, 1879.

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND TARIFF.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRIFFIN, OF AUCKLAND.

I have the honor to report that an act of Parliament was passed (see copy inclosed) on the 24th of last September making material alterations in the customs and excise duties of New Zealand. The new law went into effect on the 1st of October, 1881. Hitherto the custom duties of the colony have been imposed chiefly with a view of raising a revenue rather than for the purpose of encouraging home manufactures and industries, but it appears from the changes recently made that the Government is now very favorably inclined toward the policy of protection. For instance, heretofore bacon and hams were admitted free, but now a duty of 2 pence (4 cents) per pound is charged upon them. It is thought that this tax will drive American hams and bacon from the market. The New Zealand hams and bacon are of fair quality, but they do not begin to compare in excellence and flavor with those from the United States. Indeed, American pork is so much liked here that some time will elapse before New Zealand merchants will cease to import it. The hogs raised in the provinces of Canterbury and Otago are corn fed, which, of course, improves the quality of New Zealand pork, but the art of curing hams and bacon is not yet fully understood in this colony. The best New Zealand hams that have come under my observation were cured by I. T. Green and I. Gilmor & Co. Their wholesale price is from 6½*d.* to 7½*d.* (13 to 15 cents) per pound. This is fully 8 cents per pound lower than the American hams.

Jams and jellies.—An extra duty of 1½ pence (3 cents) per pound has been levied on jams, jellies, and marmalade. It is believed that this was done to encourage fruit-growing and the manufacture of jams and jellies.

Maize.—Maize is also heavily taxed; the duty charged on that article now is 9 pence (18 cents) per 100 pounds, equal to about 10 cents per bushel. This tax is hailed with great satisfaction by the settlers of Opotiki and the east coast, and some argue that the duty should be doubled and trebled, so as to place importers at a still greater disadvantage.

Fancy and scented soaps.—Amongst the articles which appear to be strongly protected are fancy and scented soaps. The duty on them was formerly 15 per cent. ad valorem, but it has been raised to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Several firms have been engaged for many years in manufacturing toilet soaps, notably M. Bardsley & Son and McLeod Brothers,

at Dunedin. The former firm, established in 1859, quote seven varities in toilet soaps and eight varities in soaps for domestic use, namely:

Toilet soaps.—Old brown Windsor, New Zealand rose squares, transparent glycerine tablets and bars, oat-meal soap, assorted squares and oval tablets, marbled glycerine squares, coal-tar soap.

Prices of domestic soaps and candles.

SOAPS.

Description.	Grocers' price.	Bardsley's selling price.
	Per bar.	*Per bar.*
Prize pale (star brand)	1*s.* 3*d.* to. 1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 1*d.*
People's soap	New brand	1*s.*
Carbolic disinfectant	do	1*s.*
Laundry	1*s.*	10*d.*
Blue mottled		10*d.*
3-crown	11*d.* to 1*s.*	9*d.*
2-crown	7*d.* to 8*d.*	6*d.*
Household	5*d.* to 6*d.*	4*d.*

Buying in quantities the prices quoted are:

Prize pale (star brand), box of 1 cwt	32*s.*	
Prize pale (star brand), box of ½ cwt	16*s.*	
Prize pale (star brand), box of ¼ cwt	8*s.* 6*d.*	
People's soap, box of 1 cwt	28*s.*;	¼ cwt. 14*s.*
Carbolic do	29*s.*;	¼ cwt. 15*s.*
Laundry do	25*s.*;	¼ cwt. 13*s.*
Blue mottled do	28*s.*;	¼ cwt. 14*s.* 6*d.*
3-crown do	22*s.*;	¼ cwt. 11*s.* 6*d.*
2-crown do	17*s.*;	¼ cwt. 9*s.*
Household do	13*s.*;	¼ cwt. 6*s.* 6d.

CANDLES.

De Roubaix's (sperm), per box of 25 pounds	9*d.* per pound.
" " 6-pound packets	9½*d.* per pound.
" " 1-pound packets	10*d.* per pound.
Superior mold, per box of 12 pounds	5*d.* per pound.
" " 4-pound packets	5½*d.* per pound.
" " 1-pound packets	6*d.* per pound.

Also, paraffine, bedroom, piano, and carriage candles.

It is worthy of remark here that the New Zealand manufacturer sells the latter staple at a considerable reduction on the grocers' and other vendors' prices.

MAIZENA AND CORN FLOUR.

Maizena, and corn flour is now taxed at 1 shilling (25 cents) per 100 pounds. Last year it was free. Two years ago the duty on it was 2 shillings (50 cents) per 100 pounds. I am at a loss for a satisfactory explanation of these frequent changes.

IRON NAILS.

Iron nails are taxed at 2 shillings (48 cents) per 100 pounds.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

A large number of American products upon which a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem was charged now come in free. They are as follows: Axes, hatchets, spades, shovels, picks, iron-wire netting, carriage material, cloth, shafts, spokes, felloes, prints, tailors' trimmings, brown can-

vas, silesias, verona, Italian cloth, flexible coat and vest metal and bone buttons, silk, worsted, and cotton binding and braids, sewing cotton, silks, and thread, and rough brown holland.

Since the said tariff went into operation the inspector of customs has informed me that there have been some discussions affecting certain goods which were supposed to come in free. For instance, *cretonness chintzes*, plain, colored, and printed sateens, cotton, Italian cloth-wool, cotton French sateen, and muslins of all kinds are taxed 15 per cent. ad valorem. Wincey, which in fact has the appearance of wool, although cotton, is admitted free, and so are the various kinds of cotton shirtings which look like wool. Window hollands and similar curtains are taxed likewise. Turkey red and twill, wood oil baize, oatmeal cloth, book muslin, fancy and white muslin, Madras and Indian muslin, all pay a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem. This duty of 15 per cent. is in reality 16½ per cent. For instance, the custom-house authorities add 10 per cent. on every invoice of goods; that is, for every $100, 10 per cent. is added on cost for expense in importing, which makes $110; add to this 15 per cent. ad valorem, would make 16½ per cent. on first cost of goods.

TOBACCO AND SPIRITS.

The excise duty on tobacco has been reduced from 3 shillings and sixpence (87½ cents) to 1 shilling (25 cents) per pound. In a former report to the Department of State I expressed the opinion that some parts of the North Island of New Zealand were especially adapted to the growth of the best qualities of tobacco, but the duty hitherto proved a bar to its production or the establishment of manufactories. Already several American houses in New Zealand have opened manufactories for tobacco, and it is thought that they will prove successful. It will be seen from the act altering the duties and excise that in lieu of the duty imposed by the third section of "the excise duties act, 1874," there shall be paid on all spirits distilled within the colony the following excise duty: On every gallon of spirits, of proof, and so on in proportion for any greater or less strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, eight shillings per gallon, and such rate of duty shall (unless previously altered by the general assembly) remain in force until the 31st day of December, 1886.

DRAWBACKS.

If excise duties are increased before the 31st of December, 1886, no claim for compensation can be entertained. The governor is empowered to specify articles on which drawbacks may be allowed, provided that no drawback of duty shall be allowed on spirits, cordials, liquors, bitters, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, opium, wine, coffee (ground), chicory, spices, perfumery, and jewelry, nor shall drawbacks be allowed on any goods which shall be of less value than the amount of drawback claimed in respect thereof. A drawback of full duty paid on importation may be allowed on any goods entitled to drawback of duties if exported in original packages as imported; provided that the number and date on which the import duty was paid be satisfied in entry for drawback, and in case of goods liable to ad valorem duty, that original stamped invoices, according to which duty was paid when goods were unpacked, be produced along with such entry, and if the collector thinks fit that goods be compared therewith prior to being shipped, and provided, also, that the officer of customs in every case satisfies himself

and certifies on the entry that such goods are in all respects in the same condition and are of the same value as when entered for duty on importation. A minimum penalty of £200 is imposed for entering goods not entitled to drawback or for entering at a higher rate than allowed.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEW TARIFF.

The encouragement given to the manufacturers of perfumes and other articles in which spirits are necessary ingredients, will, it is supposed, largely increase the manufacture of these articles. Heretofore the manufacturers have labored under great disadvantages, the duty on spirits alone being 14 shillings (about $3.50) per gallon, and they had to pay a still higher duty per gallon for spirits above proof. For the manufacture of perfumery the strongest spirits of wine is necessary; that which is most generally in use is 66 O. O. P. (above proof), and cost the manufacturer in duty alone fully $5.50 per gallon. The new act, as previously mentioned, does away with this duty under certain restrictions, thus allowing perfumery, and other toilet articles in which spirits are used, to be manufactured in bond. Moreover, all imported perfumed spirits and cologne water are taxed at the rate of 21 shillings ($5.25) per gallon. While the new tariff will afford protection to a limited number of home manufacturers, it is questionable whether it will increase the revenue of the colony or not; indeed, many are of the opinion that it will cause a perceptible falling off in the custom-house receipts.

THE REVENUE OF NEW ZEALAND.

If the revenue of New Zealand is to be taken as evidence of the prosperity of the colony, the returns for the quarter ending September 30, 1881, certainly show a very gratifying state of affairs. The total revenue collected at all the ports of New Zealand for said quarter was $19,402.15, against $15,626.40 for the corresponding quarter of 1880.

I give below a table showing the general revenue of New Zealand for each year since 1870.

Revenue of the Colony of New Zealand for each year from 1870 to 1880, inclusive.

1870	$5,923,195	1876	$17,901,470
1871	5,710,580	1877	19,580,015
1872	8,374,080	1878	20,839,445
1873	13,881,940	1879	15,674,525
1874	15,343,060	1880	17,799,410
1875	14,069,640		

DUTY ON STATIONERY.

All articles under this heading are taxed with ad valorem duty of 15 per cent., together with 10 per cent. added on the amount of invoice, or, in other words, the goods are valued by the Government as being 10 per cent. more value to the importer when receiving them. Small articles in silk for office use in binding legal documents are also subjected to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. with the additional 10 per cent. already referred to. There are exemptions in stationery, the utility of which is not altogether clear to me, for instance: "Paper, writing and machine made, of sizes not less than the size known as demy (20 by 15½ inches), when in original wrappers, and with uncut edges as it leaves the mill." An importer of this staple is exempted from an ad valorem of 15 per cent. and 10 per cent. as above explained, by ordering the goods unruled and with uncut edges.

There is, I believe, a monopoly of these goods existing here. Everything of this kind in use by the law and commercial community is imported from England, and the prices of this staple are exorbitant in the extreme.

G. W. GRIFFIN, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Auckland, N. Z., October 28, 1881.

AN ACT to alter the duties of customs and excise.

[*24th September*, 1881.]

* * * * * * *

2. On and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, in lieu of the duties of customs heretofore chargeable on the articles next hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, upon the same on importation into the colony, or on being cleared from any warehouse for home consumption, the several duties following, namely:

	£	s.	d.	
Bacon and hams	0	0	2	the lb.
Iron nails	0	2	0	the cwt.
Iron tanks, of and under 200 gallons	0	2	6	each.
Jams, jellies, marmalade, and preserves	0	0	1½	the pound, or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.
Maize	0	0	9	the 100 lb.
Maizena and corn flour	0	1	0	the 100 lb.
Soap, scented and fancy	25 per cent. *ad valorem*.			
Woolpacks, of the kind known as "wool pockets," and not exceeding the measurement of 18 x 21 x 30 inches	0	1	3	the dozen.

3. The articles next hereinafter mentioned shall be exempt from duties of customs on the importation thereof into the colony, namely:

Alum.
Axes and hatchets.
Borax.
Calicoes, white and gray, in the piece.
Carriage materials—namely, American cloth, shafts, spokes, felloes, naves, and tacks.
Chaff.
Cheese cloth.
Colored cotton shirtings, in the piece.
Corduroy (cotton), in the piece.
Cotton dress prints, navy blue, or other similar description of cotton piece goods.
Gold size.
Hessian bags.
Iron-wire netting.
Moleskin, in the piece.
Nitric acid.
Rough brown holland, in the piece.
Sewing cottons, silks and threads.
Spades, shovels, and forks.
Tailors' trimmings—namely, black and brown canvas, silesias, verona, Italian cloth; flexible coat and vest, metal, and bone buttons; silk, worsted, and cotton bindings and braids.

4. Section 4 of "the customs tariff act, 1880," is hereby repealed.

5. In lieu of the bonus specified in section twelve of "the tobacco act, 1879," the following provision shall take effect, on and after the passage of this act, namely:

The duty upon tobacco manufactured in the colony from tobacco grown in the colony shall be one shilling the pound; and this rate of duty shall remain in force until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, unless previously altered by act of the general assemby.

6. If the excise duty on New Zealand grown and manufactured tobacco be increased before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or if the laws or regulations respecting the manufacture of tobacco in the colony be

altered or amended before that date, no claim for compensation shall be entertained or sum of money be paid out of the public moneys of the colony to any tobacco manufacturer or person in any way interested in the growth, manufacture, or sale of tobacco, in respect of such increase of duty, or alteration of laws or regulations respecting the manufacture of tobacco.

7. The commissioner of customs may from time to time approve and appoint warehouses or places of security at any port for the manufacture therein, under such conditions as he may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, of perfumery and other articles in which spirit is a necessary ingredient; and he may make regulations for removing spirits to and securing them at such warehouses or places, and he may direct in what cases, and with what sureties, and to what amount security by bond or otherwise shall be required in respect of any such warehouse or place, or in respect of any spirits deposited therein; and any spirits when manufactured into perfumery or other articles so that the same shall not be potable may be delivered free of duty.

8. The twelfth and thirteenth sections of "the drawbacks act, 1872," and the whole of "the drawbacks act amendment act, 1873," shall be and are hereby repealed on and from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

9. The governor may, by order in council from time to time, specify the articles on which a drawback of duty paid on importation into New Zealand may be allowed on exportation therefrom, and the rate of drawback to be so allowed; and may alter and cancel any such order, and may approve of regulations and conditions under which drawbacks may be allowed: Provided that no drawback of duty shall be allowed on spirits, cordials, liqueurs, bitters, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, opium, wine, coffee (ground), chicory, spices, perfumery, and jewelry; nor shall drawback be allowed on any goods which shall be of less value than the amount of drawback claimed in respect thereof.

10. A drawback of the full duty paid on importation may be allowed on any goods entitled to drawback of duties, if exported in original packages as imported: Provided that the number and date of the entry on which the import duty was paid be specified in the entry for drawback, and, in the case of goods liable to *ad valorem* duty, that the original stamped invoices according to which the duty was paid when the goods were imported be produced along with such entry, and, if the collector thinks fit, that the goods be compared therewith prior to being shipped: And provided also that the proper officer of customs in every case satisfies himself, and certifies on the entry, that such goods are in all respects in the same condition and are of the same value as when they were entered for duty on importation.

11. The commissioner of customs may from time to time make regulations for the repacking, clearance, and shipment of goods entitled to be cleared for drawback, and from time to time may alter or cancel such regulations.

12. If any person shall knowingly enter or attempt to enter for drawback any goods not entitled to drawback, or at a higher rate of drawback than is for the time being allowed on such goods, or at a higher value for drawback than the fair market value of such goods at the port at which the same are entered for drawback, or as of a greater quantity or weight than the actual quantity or weight of such goods, he shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, or treble the value of the goods, or treble the amount of the drawback claimed, at the election of the commissioner of customs; and all such goods, and the packages containing the same, together with all other goods contained therein, shall be forfeited.

13. Every sum of money which shall have been overpaid as duties of customs, or which shall be due upon any drawback debenture, or any certificate or other instrument for the payment of any money out of the dutics of customs, may be paid by any collector of customs out of any customs revenue in his hands, in such manner as the commissioner of customs may direct, and every such payment shall be allowed by the controller and auditor-general in the settling or auditing of the accounts of the customs.

14. The duties of customs imposed by this act shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of "the customs regulation act, 1858," and "the customs regulation act amendment act, 1868," and subject also to all such provisions and regulations as may for the time being be in force for the collection, management, and receipt of the duties of customs in the colony; and all fines, forfeitures, penalties, and charges recoverable under this act may be recovered and applied in the manner directed by "the customs regulation act, 1858," and "the customs regulation act amendment act, 1868."

15. The provisions of "the customs tariff act, 1866," "the customs tariff act, 1873," "the customs tariff act, 1878," "the customs tariff act, 1879," and "the customs tariff act, 1880," not inconsist with or expressly altered by or under this act, shall be read with and as part of this act.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 552.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 14, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMDEN, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 2677.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2677) granting a pension to Mary P. MacBlair, have carefully considered the same and the papers therewith submitted, and report:

Your committee adopt the report of the House committee in this case as containing a substantial statement of the facts, which report is as follows:

Mr. G. W. HEWITT, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following report, to accompany bill H. R. 2677:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2677) granting a pension to Mary P. MacBlair, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

Miss Mary P. MacBlair is the daughter of the late Thomas P. MacBlair, who served in the Navy as purser from November 11, 1839, to his death, February 17, 1857. He died on board the Merrimac, after more than seventeen years of arduous and gallant service. Three children survived him, his wife having died one year previous to his death. His children were granted a pension, at the rate of $30 a month, from the father's death till May 12, 1870, when the youngest had reached the age of sixteen years. Purser MacBlair died poor, leaving his children nothing save a good name. One of the children is now dead. Of the two surviving Alice is insane and is confined in an asylum; the other, Mary P., who seeks relief at the hands of Congress, made her own living until her health gave way under hard work, and her eyes began to fail. Added to her blindness is serious spinal disease, and she is wholly incapable of earning a living. She has no home and no relatives able to aid her. At present she is in a charitable institution in Philadelphia, but will not be permitted to remain there longer than two or three months. Being as helpless now as when her father died, she needs the protecting care of the Government which that father so gallantly served, and your committee think her claims for a pension as strong now as they were when she was an infant. The general pension laws now give pensions to children of tender years because it is presumed that they are unable to support themselves until they are sixteen years of age. But if from sickness or any physical or mental cause a soldier's child is unable to earn a living, the spirit of the law would require that the pension be continued.

Your committee, under the exceptional circumstances of this case, report the bill favorably, with the following amendment: In line eight, after the words "at the rate of," strike out "thirty dollars" and insert "fifteen dollars," and recommend the passage of the bill as amended as stated.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 553.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills S. 1180 and H. R. 1406.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the bills (S. 1180 and H. R. 1406) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary T. Barnes, having had the same under consideration, report as follows:

Mrs. Barnes is the widow of the late Brig and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon-General United States Army, who died in Washington, D. C., April 5, 1883. General Barnes was appointed assistant surgeon in the Army in June, 1840, and served continuously for forty-two years until placed upon the retired list by operation of law, having been promoted at intervals until he became Surgeon-General, with the rank of brigadier-general, in August, 1862. His active service in the field and on the frontier was unusually varied. He served in the Seminole war in Florida and throughout the Mexican war. In the late war he was at the head of the Medical Bureau of the Army. His professional aid and counsel were sought at the bedside of two dying Presidents. In the general order announcing the death of General Barnes, Adjutant-General Drum, referring to his attendance upon the late President Garfield, said:

> During these long-protracted hours of anxiety and care his own health gave way, and from that moment to the time of his death he was an invalid.
> His career was one of honor to himself and of great service to his country.

The committee submit herewith a statement of the military service of General Barnes, by R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General of the Army; also his General Order No. 22, announcing his death.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 23, 1884.

Statement of the military service of Joseph K. Barnes, of the United States Army.

[Compiled from the records of this office.]

He was appointed assistant surgeon United States Army, June 15, 1840; assistant surgeon (captain) United States Army, February 11, 1847, and surgeon (major) United States Army, August 29, 1856: medical inspector United States Volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, February 9, 1863; and medical inspector-general United States Volunteers, with the rank of colonel, August 10, 1863. The latter appointment was vacated August 31, 1-64, he having been appointed Surgeon-General United States Army, with the rank of brigadier-general, to date from August 22, 1864.

For faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevet of major-general United States Army, to date from March 13, 1865.

He served at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from July 10, 1840, to November 9, 1840, and in the field (Florida war) to July 15, 1843; on leave to October 15, 1843; on duty at Fort Jesup, La., to April 14, 1846; in the field (war

with Mexico) to February 20, 1848; at Baton Rouge, La., to October 15, 1848; in the field and at Fort Croghan, Tex., to August 23, 1850; at Baltimore City and Fort McHenry, Md., to March 25, 1851; at Fort Scot, Mo., to October 10, 1852; at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to May 7, 1853; and at Fort Riley, Kans., to October 20, 1853; awaiting orders at Philadelphia, Pa., and before medical examining board to December 20, 1853; on duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from January 3, 1854, to June 1, 1857; at San Francisco, Cal., to some time in August, 1857; and at Fort Vancouver, Wash., to June 24, 1861; awaiting orders to August 22, 1861; on duty as medical director of General Hunter's command, in Missouri, to November 20, 1861; as medical director Department of Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth, to some time in March, 1862; on hospital duty at Saint Louis, Mo., to some time in May, 1862; at Washington, D. C., as attending surgeon and medical inspector, to August 10, 1863; as medical inspector-general to September 3, 1863; as acting Surgeon-General to August 22, 1864; and as Surgeon-General United States Army to June 30, 1882; when, by operation of law, being over sixty-four years of age, he was retired from active service, under the provisions of section 1 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882. He died at Washington, D. C., April 5, 1883, of cirrhosis of the kidneys.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

[General Orders No. 22.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 5, 1883.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published to the Army:

Brevet Major-General Joseph K. Barnes, brigadier-general, United States Army (retired), late Surgeon-General of the Army, died at his residence in this city at 2 o'clock this morning. He entered the service as assistant surgeon June 15, 1840; was promoted surgeon, with the rank of major, August 29, 1856; medical inspector, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, February 9, 1863; medical inspector-general, with the rank of colonel, August 10, 1863; and Surgeon-General, with the rank of brigadier-general, August 22, 1864. He was retired from active service, by operation of law, June 30, 1882.

He served with distinction in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians; in the war with Mexico, and in the war with the States in rebellion. For faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in this last war the brevets of brigadier-general and major-general, United States Army, were conferred upon him.

He was eminent, skillful, and successful in his profession as surgeon and physician, and distinguished for great administrative ability as the head of the Medical Department. Under the fostering care of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, he accomplished the successful establishment of the Medical History of the War, and of the Medical Museum; and he brought the Medical Department to the highest state of efficiency.

During the troublous times of the late war he earned the unbounded confidence of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, and held it unshaken to the last. At the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward, he attended the death-bed of the one and ministered with untiring energy and skill to the successful restoration of the other. So, during the long illness of President Garfield he was one of the distinguished surgeons who, for days and nights, served with devoted duty in the sick chamber of the dying President. During these long-protracted hours of anxiety and care his own health gave way, and from that moment to the time of his death he was an invalid.

His career was one of honor to himself and of great service to his country.

By command of General Sherman.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 554.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 5259.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5259) granting a pension to Julia A. Ross, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

The principal facts in this case are set forth in a report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions (H. R. Report 285, Forty-seventh Congress, first session), which we insert here, as follows:

Julia A. Ross is the widow of Michael M. Ross, who enlisted as private in Company I, First Regiment United States Artillery, January 2, 1850, and who died of disease while in said service, August 10, 1852. The claimant has remained his widow since his death, and is now quite aged, infirm, and poor.

The claim was rejected because there is no law authorizing the payment of such claim for pension.

In view of the fact that claimant's husband lost his life while in the military service of the United States, the committee think claimant should be pensioned, and recommend the passage of the bill.

The record evidence shows he died in the service in 1852, but the claim was rejected because it was during a time of peace. We append the petition of claimant, and recommend the passage of the bill with an amendment.

Amend by adding to the bill the words, "this pension to be in full of pension to which she may hereafter become entitled by general laws."

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 1, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner, Julia A. Ross, widow of the late Michael M. Ross, late private in Company I, First Regiment, United States Artillery, who died August 10, 1852, with his company at San Diego, Cal., begs leave to offer the following statement, viz:

The cause of my husband's death was pneumonia, contracted in the line of duty from over-exertion of double duty, acting as soldier and baker for his company. Since his death I have remained a widow and maintained myself without asking any aid from Government, and supported a helpless family of grandchildren (children of a soldier), of my sister, since her death. Prior to her death she was employed for eighteen years in the Soldiers' Orphan Asylum in the city of Philadelphia. These children I supported until they were able to take care of themselves. Also, my youngest brother, on whom I depended, entered the United States Army during the rebellion. After his term expired his health was such that I was compelled to take care of him until his death. For this I never asked or received any pension.

These cases used up all my resources and left me destitute in my old age, and I am

therefore compelled to appeal to your generosity to place my name on the pension-roll for the services rendered by my husband to his country. If I can only receive the pension of my husband, which I think I am justly entitled to, I will be perfectly satisfied, which I hope your honorable body will grant me to support my declining years.

Very respectfully,

JULIA A. ROSS.

The Hon. the COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS,
United States Senate.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 555.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 1065.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1065) granting an increase of pension to George F. Dresser, have considered the same, and report:

The facts in this case are correctly set forth in the report made by the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives during the present session (H. Report No. 260), as follows:

The petitioner, George F. Dresser, enlisted in the service of the United States September 14, 1861, as a private in Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged on the 14th day of September, 1863. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, he was wounded by a shell, before exploding, his left leg being nearly cut off, and it was subsequently amputated by reason of said wound. At the same time he was seriously wounded in the left foot. He was sent to Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, and was discharged, as above stated, on the 13th day of September, 1863. The petitioner is unable to wear an artificial leg, the stump being so short as to render it impracticable to strap or bind the same, so as to keep it in position. It was repeatedly tried and finally abandoned, and he is obliged to walk with crutches. Was first allowed a pension of $8 a month from the time of his discharge, which was increased June 6, 1866, to $15, and afterwards, on the 10th day of July, 1872, to $18. The proofs in the case are complete, and there is no question raised as to the disability or of the fact that he is unable to perform manual labor. The committee think it a proper case for an increase of pension, and therefore recommend the passage of bill H. R. 1065.

The report of the examining surgeon shows that the leg of the claimant was amputated 2 inches below the knee, leaving a stump so short that he is in a worse condition than he would have been had the leg been amputated above the knee. He is now receiving a pension of $24 per month, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883. It is proposed to increase this amount to $30, the amount to which the claimant would be entitled under the general law if the amputation had been at or above the knee. Your committee, in view of the great disability of this claimant, believe that he comes within the spirit though not within the letter of the law, and recommend the passage of the bill.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 556.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Mary J. French, having carefully examined the same, report as follows:

Mary J. French, widow of Dearborn P. French, late private in Company B, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers, was pensioned April 9, 1880, at $8 per month from February 26, 1863, the date of the soldier's death, with $2 per month increase on account of one child under sixteen years of age. The acts of January 25 and March 3, 1879, do not allow her additional pension, and her application to the Commissioner of Pensions was rejected upon these grounds.

In accordance with said acts your committee recommend the indefinite postponement of the petition.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 557.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 1337.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1337) granting an increase of pension to Lucy L. G. Jeffers, have had the same under consideration, and report as follows:

Mrs. Lucy Le Grand Jeffers is the widow of the late Commodore William N. Jeffers, who died in Washington, D. C., July 23, 1883. It appears that Commodore Jeffers entered the Navy September 25, 1840, and when he died was at the head of the list of commodores, the grade corresponding to that of brigadier-general in the Army. The disease of which he died originated when he was a lieutenant, and under the law Mrs. Jeffers was only allowed the pension of a lieutenant's widow from the date of his death, although her husband had been four times promoted to higher grades. He left his widow in indigent circumstances, with a daughter and infant grandchild wholly dependent upon her, and she now asks that her pension may be increased from $25 to $50 per month, and made equal to the pensions voted by Congress to the widows of other general officers of the Army and Navy under similar circumstances.

Commodore Jeffers's record during a period of forty-three years is one of exceptionally distinguished public service. In 1841, while serving on the frigate United States, he participated in the capture of Upper California. He served on the steamer Vixen throughout the Mexican war. In 1853 he was ordered to the Brazilian squadron, and placed in command of the surveying steamer Water Witch. During this service he rescued from wreck, with great risk and exertion, the Spanish war steamer Carthagena, for which service he was permitted by Congress to receive the thanks of the Queen of Spain, accompanied by a sword of honor.

At the outbreak of the civil war he was at home on sick leave, but immediately applied for active service, and was ordered to take charge of the ordnance department at the Norfolk navy-yard. He left his bed for this important duty, but before he reached his post the navy-yard was destroyed. He was then placed in command of the steamer Philadelphia, and detailed to keep the Potomac open. He served for seven months on the frigate Roanoke, in the engagements with the batteries on Sewell's Bluff and on the blockade off Charleston. As commander of the steamer Underwriter he participated in a number of battles under Commodore Goldsborough and Commodore Rowan. In March, 1862, after Lieutenant Worden was disabled, he was notably distinguished

above the other lieutenants on the list by being assigned to the command of the Monitor, and in her joined in the several engagements at Drury's Bluff under Commander John Rodgers.

In September, 1862, his health forbidding further active service at sea, he was placed in charge of the ordnance department at the Philadelphia navy-yard, and in 1863 was transferred to the Washington navy-yard, where, in connection with Dahlgren, and as his successor, he rendered valuable service to the country in the manufacture and improvement of naval ordnance. In April, 1878, he was confirmed by the Senate as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and held this important post for two terms, eight years.

Commodore Jeffers appreciated the importance of introducing improved types of cannon into the Navy, and on becoming Chief of the Bureau at once set about the conversion of smooth-bore guns into rifles. He also foresaw that breech-loading was destined to supersede muzzle-loading, and all the breech-loading cannon now in use in the Navy are constructed on his adaptation of the French plans, and the English Government has since been forced to adopt the French plans, after long resistance. He also saw the importance of introducing the manufacture of cannon built entirely of steel, and shortly before he left office designed the first all-steel gun of modern type that was ever manufactured in this country. This gun has since been of great use to the Ordnance Department in its attempts to develop a proper grade of powder for high-power guns. He also introduced "machine cannon" and the modern magazine shoulder-rifle into the Navy, and is considered to have first proposed "hexagonal" gunpowder for cannon, which has long been in use in the Army and Navy, and which answered an important purpose in its day. His best exertions were given to the advancement of the Navy. During his eight years of service as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance he disbursed over four millions of dollars without even a charge of misappropriation.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers says:

I had the good fortune to know Commodore Jeffers for forty years, and I can bear witness to his conspicuous merit, his courage, his untiring energy, and his professional worth. The trusts committed to him by his Government, in peace and in war, show the esteem in which he was held by succeeding administrations, and the offer made to him last year of our most important command afloat proves that to the end of his career, even after death had laid its hand upon him, the Government he had served so faithfully held him equal to its highest naval employment. * * * The statement of Commodore Jeffers's service is a curious record of a naval officer's connection with very important events, and it proves the merit and devotion with which he served the Republic from his boyhood to his grave.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 558.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 1463.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1463) for the relief of David Comprobst, having carefully examined the same, report as follows:

The application in this case for pension was filed March 31, 1871, and rejected July 23, 1872, because of the evidence being unsatisfactory. The case was subsequently reopened, and the claim rejected upon the recommendation of the medical reviewer, for the reason that the proof offered was insufficient to establish the fact that the disability was contracted in the service. The case was appealed to the Secretary of the Interior, and that officer affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions in the following language:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 21, 1883.

SIR: Herewith are returned the papers which accompanied your report of April 17, 1883, upon the appeal of David Comprobst, of Wyandotte, Kans., from the action of your office rejecting his claim for pension, No. 164522.

It appears that the appellant enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company E, One hundred and seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was discharged June 21, 1865.

He filed a claim for pension March 31, 1871, alleging disability from inflammatory rheumatism contracted in the military service. His claim was rejected July 23, 1872, on the ground that the evidence was not satisfactory. Subsequently additional evidence was filed and the case was reopened, and was again rejected September 23, 1882, on the ground of there being no record and inability to furnish evidence showing treatment in the service or since discharge, or satisfactory evidence showing incurrence in the service. From the above action the appeal is made.

After a careful review of all the papers in the case the Department is of the opinion that the evidence is not sufficient to show that the appellant is suffering with any disability contracted in the military service and in the line of duty.

The rejection of the claim is affirmed.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

The case stands on this application for special relief upon the same state of facts upon which the claim was rejected by the Department. No new additional evidence in support of the claim is produced, and the committee are called upon simply to review the action of the Pension Bureau and of the Interior Department, and determine whether their decision in rejecting the claim was correct.

The committee have carefully examined the evidence on file in the papers, and find that there is no error in the adverse conclusion reached by the tribunal established by law to consider and act upon such matters. The evidence fails to show that the alleged disabilities, for which pension is asked, were contracted in the service, and the committee accordingly recommend that the bill do not pass, but be indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 559.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SLATER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 1751.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1751) increasing the pension of William R. Browne, have had the same under consideration, and report:

That said Browne was placed on the pension-roll by special act of Congress, approved February 7, 1879.

Browne was appointed acting master in the Navy May 13, 1861, on board the Water Witch, and on the 6th of November, 1862, he was placed in command of the Restless. He was promoted to the position of acting volunteer lieutenant February 6, 1864, and assigned to the command of the Pursuit, and honorably discharged September 16, 1865.

His claim for a pension was rejected by the Pension Office on the ground of failure to furnish the evidence of a naval surgeon, showing that his disability (hemorrhoids) was contracted in the service. He appealed to Congress, and obtained a special act placing him on the pension-roll. In rating his disability in the Pension Office it was fixed at three-fourths total, equivalent to $22.50 per month.

With this rating he is dissatisfied, and now seeks further relief by special act. Whatever may be the real facts in his case, your committee think that it is unwise for Congress to attempt to perform the duties of examining surgeons, or to enter upon the rating of pensioners' disabilities. Certainly Congress has gone far enough when it by special act places a person upon the pension-roll subject to the conditions and limitations of the pension laws. It possesses no machinery adapted to determining the ratability of pensioners' disabilities. The Pension Office is amply qualified to do this work, and fully supplied with the means of reaching just conclusions. This increase was reported against in the Senate in March, 1880. (See Senate Report 358, Forty-sixth Congress.)

For the foregoing reasons your committee recommend that the bill do not pass.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 560.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 19, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 1225.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1225) granting pension to Mary Hopperton, widow of Edward Hopperton, report the same favorably, with the recommendation that the same do pass. The facts in the case are as follows;

At the commencement of hostilities with Mexico, in 1845, Edward Hopperton, then the husband of the petitioner, was engaged in the manufacture of army wagons and ambulances at Cincinnati, Ohio, under contract with the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army. At the earnest solicitation of Capt. James R. Irwin, assistant quartermaster, United States Army, subsequently chief quartermaster of General Scott's army in Mexico, he left his home and his business and proceeded, with a number of mechanics, to Corpus Christi, Tex., to superintend the manufacture of the wagons preparatory to the march of the army of occupation.

When the army of General Scott sailed for Vera Cruz, Mr. Hopperton again yielded to Captain Irwin's earnest request to attend to a like important duty (for which he was unusually well qualified) in that army, and accompanied Capt. A. R. Hetzel, acting quartermaster, United States Army, in the capacity of master wheelwright, and is so borne on the rolls of that officer and the succeeding chief quartermasters of Vera Cruz, from February 27, 1847, till the time of his death, August 20, 1847. He appears to have shared in the dangers of the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and the public records show that he must have rendered valuable services to the army in fitting up the vast trains of wagons and ambulances required to transport supplies and munitions of war and the sick and wounded soldiers on their march to the city of Mexico. During the campaign embracing the magnificent military operations which were initiated by the capture of Vera Cruz, and which culminated in the military occupation of the city of Mexico and such incalculable benefits to the United States, Mr. Hopperton remained at Vera Cruz in the discharge of his important duties at that place, which constituted the base of supplies to the army.

Every available soldier was at the front, and the Mexicans were continually threatening Vera Cruz and the line of march of the army. It therefore became necessary to impress the employés of the Government in the Quartermaster's Department. They were placed under military orders, discipline, and drill, and from time to time they were required to perform the active duties of a soldier. In this dual capacity Mr.

Hopperton, with others, served the country under orders No. 2, Headquarters Department of Vera Cruz, dated May 7, 1847, up to and including the time of his death. The order under which he thus served the country was imperative in its terms, and required troops and all others to turn out in case of alarm. The service thus rendered would seem to have been compulsory.

The following affidavit of George Merritt, who was himself enrolled a master carpenter under Capt. A. R. Hetzel, and who was also captain of the company of mechanics in which Mr. Hopperton served, is before the committee. He says that he "knew the master wheelwright (Mr. Hopperton) intimately, and all the master mechanics in the department. When the order was issued, in May, 1847, for all persons in Government employment to turn out under arms, the mechanics were all quartered in the convent of St. Augustine, of which I had charge, and thus became acquainted with all the men, about 150 in number. * * * We were all mustered for military duty, armed and equipped for service, and turned out at every alarm. In fact, we were at all times doubly employed as mechanics, &c., and doing garrison duty as soldiers under military authority, I acting as captain of the company of mechanics. I do further state that we were formed into a company before Vera Cruz was taken, and afterwards in the city we had an armory, and an armorer by the name of Brown to take care of our arms, and we drilled every Saturday afternoon when not hurried with work."

Other evidence before the committee shows that this company, armed and mounted as rangers, accompanied a detachment of regular troops to the interior on an expedition organized to break up a camp of guerrillas which threatened the city and the communications with the interior.

While engaged in this double service, Mr. Hopperton died of yellow fever at Vera Cruz, August 20, 1847.

This double service seems to have been of an exacting character, and if service in the Quartermaster's Department, with an army of occupation in an enemy's country, could in any sense be called civil service, it is difficult to see how, when the same man rendered a civil service martial in its character, superadding to that compulsory subjection to all the demands and duties imposed on an enlisted man, and actually serving as such, can be said not to have been in the military service also. The logic of the conclusion of the minority committee goes to this length: That if a man renders service to the country in both a civil and a military capacity, he therefore renders service in neither a military nor a civil capacity. The truth is that Mr. Hopperton rendered double service and in both capacities. Certainly, if he was a volunteer in the Quartermaster's Department, he was not a volunteer in the sense that he could escape the obligation of service therein at will, and if his service in the Quartermaster's Department was voluntary, his impressment into garrison duty, whereby he saved the Government the service of an enlisted man, and in the performance of which he lost his life, can be no ground for denying to his widow that equitable relief which the Government would have owed him, without doubt, had he been an enlisted man and nothing else.

Mr. Hopperton appears to have been a man of property and large business capacity, who assumed the performance of duties far below his actual capacity at the earnest solicitation of the officers of the Government, and from the most patriotic motives. In so doing he destroyed his business, sacrificed his property, and lost his life. His widow is aged and penniless, and is alone, without means of support.

Very few men contributed more largely than her husband to our success in the Mexican war, and to our enormous accretions of territory, population, wealth, and glory which have resulted from it.

Besides his service and his life, he seems to have contributed directly to the Government a considerable amount of property, for which his widow made claim, but which has been disallowed.

The petitioner asks pension from the death of her husband, but, mindful of the temper of Congress, which is to deny arrears of pensions in most cases, and being anxious that partial justice be done to the claimant, we recommend the passage of the accompanying bill, granting to her pension at the rate of $8 per month from and after its passage, the bill being amended accordingly.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY:

The undersigned, not concurring in the report of the majority of the Committee on Pensions on bill S. 1225, respectfully submit the following as their views:

This case was fully considered during the Forty-fifth Congress, was adversely reported, and the report adopted by the Senate. It was again before Congress at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, was again examined by the committee, and again reported adversely. This last report (No. 437) correctly sets forth the facts on which the application is rested, and the grounds of its rejection, and is here adopted, as follows:

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Mary Hopperton for a pension, having examined the same, report:

The petitioner applied by petition to the Forty-fifth Congress for a pension, and the Committee on Pensions reported as follows:

"That the petitioner alleges that she is the widow of Edward Hopperton, who, at the earnest solicitation of Capt. James R. Irwin, General Scott's chief quartermaster in Mexico, left his business at Cincinnati, went to Corpus Christi, Tex., to build wagons and ambulances for the army of occupation, and subsequently left with said army in the employ thereof as master wheelwright, and continued in said last-named service from February 27, 1847, till the 20th of August of the same year; also that he bore arms as a volunteer under orders No. 2, Headquarters Department of Vera Cruz, dated 8th May, 1847, which directed the troops and *all others so required* to turn out under arms in case of alarm.

"The records of the Quartermaster-General's Office show that Edward Hopperton was employed, as alleged, as master wheelwright for the period named, at $60 per month, and that he died at Vera Cruz August 20, 1847.

"Evidence of petitioner's marriage to deceased is produced.

"The petitioner prays relief at the rate of $5 per month from August 20, 1847, to the date of granting said relief.

"The Commissioner of Pensions reports that claim for pension was rejected in 1849, as there is no provision of law granting her a pension.

"There is no doubt this man died of disease contracted while in the service of the United States, but the service in which he was engaged was civil and not military. He may on a single occasion have rendered, as a volunteer, some military service, but there is not any pretense that the disease of which he died was contracted on that occasion.

"The committee recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed."

The report was adopted by the Senate, and since that time the petitioner has filed some additional evidence in support of her claim for a pension, but the additional evidence does not prove that he contracted the disease of which he died in the military service. Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Mary Hopperton for pension.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 561.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 19, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FAIR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 1580.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1580) for the relief of John H. Kinkead, of Nevada, and others, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit the following report:

This bill concerns two separate claims of similar character: that of John H. Kinkead and Samuel Sussman, and that of Charles O. Wood. Both claims are for the rent and value of certain buildings in Sitka, Alaska. The facts in relation to the matter are as follows:

By the treaty of March 30, 1867, between the United States and Russia (Public Treaties of the United States, p. 671), providing for the cession of Alaska, provision was made for the cession of—

> All public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private individual property. (Article 2, p. 672.)

And by article 4 of the same treaty, p. 673:

> His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, shall appoint, with convenient despatch, an agent or agents for the purpose of formally delivering to a similar agent or agents appointed on behalf of the United States, the territory, dominion, property, dependencies, and appurtenances which are ceded as above, and for doing any other act which may be necessary in regard thereto.

The agents provided for by this article performed their duty, and their report is contained in House Ex. Doc. No. 125, Fortieth Congress, second session. These agents of the two Governments carefully inventoried all the buildings in the Territory, and made separate inventories of the public property in the town of Sitka, the property of the Græco-Russian Church in Sitka, and the private property in Sitka. In the last-named list were included the warehouse numbered as building No. 1 of that town and the dwelling house known as No. 24. These buildings were the private property of the Russian-American Company, a trading corporation having extensive privileges in that Territory, and vested also with certain rights of government. The buildings used for public and governmental purposes by this company were doubtless included within the words of the treaty providing for the cession of all such public property. Buildings, however, used by them for private trading purposes were private property, which under the terms of the treaty and by every principle of public law known to your committee were not forfeited or transferred by the treaty, but remained vested in their original owners without change of proprietorship by the treaty. The agents appointed to deliver on the one hand and receive on the other the public property evidently took this view of the matter, and, as we have stated,

separated the public and the private property. Their decision on the question of what was public and what private property is, in the opinion of your committee, conclusive, and not subject to review before any other authority or tribunal. When, therefore, they found and declared, as they did, that these buildings, Nos. 1 and 24, were private individual property, that decision must be accepted as conclusive of the question. Relying upon this decision, the claimants Kinkead and Sussman purchased from the Russian-American Company, acting through their chief administrator, Prince Duritry Maksontoff, the warehouse No. 1, just mentioned. The deed was taken in the name of Louis Sloss, but Mr. Sloss, in his testimony before the Court of Claims, expressly disclaims all ownership in the building; and it fully appears that the title was taken in his name for purposes of business convenience, and that the money was paid by Messrs. Kinkead & Sussman, and that they exercised over it every substantial right of ownership. They subsequently leased a portion of the building to Hiram Ketchum, jr., collector of customs at the port of Sitka, for a custom-house, at the rate of $200 per month, which is shown by the evidence to have been a reasonable rent, the building being a large one, the necessities of the Government for such a building imperative, and the demand for buildings in Sitka at that time far in excess of the supply. By this time, however, the theory seems to have been started in some of the Departments at Washington that this building was public property and should be claimed as such; and when the lease which had been taken by the collector of customs under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1799 (§ 21, 1 Stat. L., p. 642), was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval, he declined to approve it. Instead, however, of directing that the building should be vacated and possession restored to the owners, which would seem to have been the only equitable disposition of the matter after they had surrendered possession on the faith of their lease to the United States, he directed the collector to continue in possession, and to hold the part of the building which he occupied as public property. A short time afterwards General Jefferson C Davis, then in command of the Department of Alaska, seized all the remaining part of the warehouse in question not already occupied for a custom-house, and turned the same to military purposes, and it has ever since been occupied substantially in that manner. It has never been returned to the owners, nor has any rent ever been paid for its occupancy.

The case of Charles O. Wood is precisely the same as that of Kinkead and Sussman, with the exception that no part of his building was ever leased to the customs department. He purchased the building from the Russian-American Company through Prince Maksontoff, paid for it, and received a deed in his own name, and the whole building was subsequently seized from him by General Davis. The parties subsequently brought suit in the Court of Claims to recover rent as on an implied contract. Full proof was there made of all the facts above stated, and the amount of reasonable rent for the buildings was shown to be as stated in the bill now reported. The court, however, held that the case was not within their jurisdiction, as being founded on a tort rather than on an implied contract, and that for that reason they had no jurisdiction of the case. They further held that jurisdiction was denied to them by section 1066 of the Revised Statutes, declaring that the jurisdiction of that court "shall not extend to any claim against the Government * * * depending on any treaty stipulations entered into with foreign nations." Without questioning the correctness of the position thus taken by the Court of Claims as to its jurisdiction, it seems sufficient to

us to say that the evidence taken by the claimants in their cases in that court, findings of fact made by the Court of Claims, and the report of the agent of the United States appointed to receive the cession of Alaska, contained in House Ex. Doc. No. 125, Fortieth Congress, second session, above referred to, fully established the title of the claimants to the property in question, and the amount of rent which they ought to receive for the use of their buildings. As the Government is now in the occupancy of these buildings, and needs them for public purposes, it is provided in the bill that the reasonable value of the buildings shall be paid to the claimants upon their executing a release to the United States of all right, title, and interest in and to the property.

We may mention further in support of our views that they are the same as those taken by the Attorney-General of the United States in a learned opinion dated September 27, 1873, and reported in the 14th Opinions of the Attorneys-General, p. 302, in which he held that the buildings inventoried as private property in the protocol of transfer of Russia to the United States, to which we have above alluded, and among which are the buildings Nos. 1 and 24, above mentioned, remained the private property of that company after the cession, and was capable of being transferred by it like other private property.

Your committee, concurring in these views, and being satisfied, after a careful examination, of the justice of these claims, report back the bill favorably, with an amendment in the form of a substitute.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 562.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 19, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAHONE, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 1978.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred bill S. 1978, respectfully report:

That in view of the information and suggestions contained in the annexed communications from the Department of Justice, the committee report the bill (S. 1978) with amendment, and recommend that it do pass.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, May 14, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the copy of Senate bill No. 1978, and other papers received from you on the 9th instant, relating to the proposed partition of certain land in Louisville, Ky., the ownership of which is held in common by John Echols and the United States. I perceive nothing objectionable in, and suggest no modification of, the provisions of the bill for effecting that object. In addition to the above-mentioned papers, I transmit also a communication received from the United States attorney at Louisville, Ky., dated the 8th instant, answering certain questions submitted by your committee.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

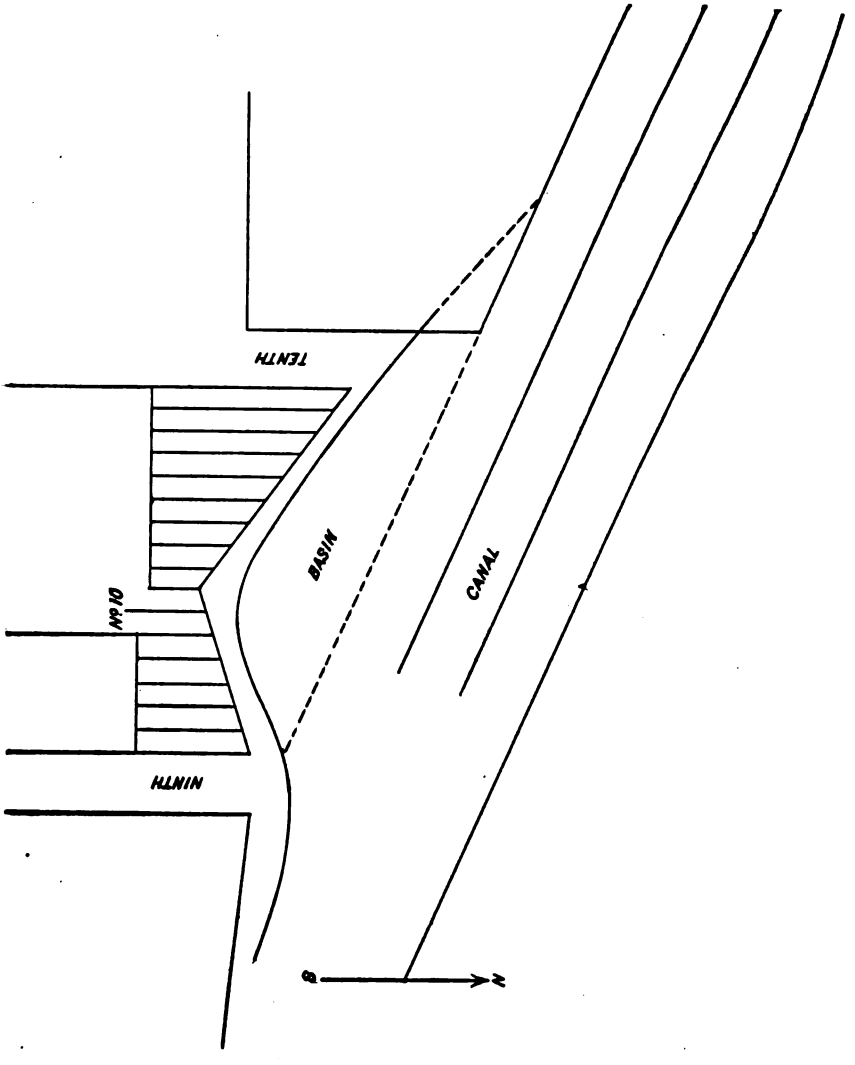
HON. WM. MAHONE,
Chairman of Senate Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
Louisville, Ky., May 8, 1884.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, directing me to reply to certain questions submitted by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, with a view to their information in the consideration of Senate bill 1978, I have the honor to submit the following report:

1. In answer to the first question, as to the title of the United States and John Echols respectively in the Rowan's Basin property, I report that the United States, as the owner of the Louisville and Portland Canal and the owner of all the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, is entitled to all the interest of the canal company in the property under consideration. The canal company, by deed from Robert H. Campbell and wife, dated December 16, 1867 (Deedbook 135, page 423), acquired an undivided one-fourth part of Rowan's Basin on the canal, beginning at the head of the canal and extending "westwardly to Eleventh street." By deed from Geo. L. Douglass, dated April 29, 1868 (Deed-book 137, p. 402), the company obtained an undivided one-eighth part of Rowan's Basin, being a strip

of land beginning at or near the head of the canal, near Ninth cross street, and lying adjacent to said canal, on the south side thereof, and running westwardly with the line of said canal to the termination of said slip designated as Rowan's Basin. The United States owns, therefore, an undivided three-eighths interest in the tract, and the remaining five-eighths have been conveyed to John Echols as follows: One-sixth by



deed from E. H. Boone *et al.*, October 21, 1882 (Deed-book 255, p. 134); one-sixth by deed from R. B. Rowan, trustee, *et al.*, November 1, 1882 (Deed-book 254, p. 382); one-sixth by deed from Rowan Buchanan *et al.*, October 11, 1882 (Deed-book 254, p. 362), and one-eighth by deed from S. J. Broadwell *et al.* (Deed-book 254, p. 602).

2. In answer to the second inquiry, as to the acreage and value of the tract, I report that its exact boundary is not obtainable, as none of the deeds which refer to it describes it by metes and bounds. It is usually described as the tract of land known as Rowan's Basin. By referring to the deeds of record to property adjoining the Basin it is possible to approximate to the exact boundary. A tract marked "Basin" is shown on a map of John Rowan's enlargement to the city of Louisville, a section of which map is copied herein, with an open space between it and the lots immediately *south of it*, apparently intended for a street. This map is of record in the Jefferson

County clerk's office (Deed-book II, p. 39). The open space south of the Basin was designed apparently as a continuation of Water street, the former street of that name having been occupied by the canal between Ninth and Tenth streets. The contract between John Rowan and the canal company, together with the testimony in the case of Rowan *vs.* The Louisville and Portland Canal Company, No. 40349 in the Jefferson circuit court, and in case No. 2323 in the Louisville chancery court, show with reasonable certainty that the company agreed to and did construct a street in lieu of Water street, around the south edge of the Basin, on land furnished by Rowan. The lots south of this street have been sold to various persons, and conveyed by metes and bounds. The area of the Basin property, therefore, is limited by the canal property on the north and by the boundaries of the lots on the south, as described in the deeds therefor, deducting a 30-foot space around the southern edge for Water street. This area, according to a calculation which I believe to be correct, and which is made upon the basis of the recent survey of the canal property, made under the direction of the superintendent of the canal, amounts to 53,618 square feet, three-eighths of which is 20,106 square feet, and of which area 16,123 square feet are now occupied by the canal, and to 3,893 square feet of which the Government is entitled if the partition be made on the basis of area.

It is impossible to fix with any degree of accuracy the value of this property. It is fit only for use by the canal, for a coal elevator, or for a railroad. When required for such a purpose it, of course, commands a very high price. If not so required, it is comparatively valueless.

3. In answer to the third inquiry, as to whether it affords opportunity for equitable division, I report that, in my opinion, it does.

4. In reply to the fourth inquiry, as to whether it is to the better interest of the United States to allow partition in kind or to have the land sold, I report that, according to the maps of the United States Engineer office, nearly the whole length of the Basin property is encroached upon by the south wall of the canal, and in some places by the canal itself. I therefore deem it decidedly to the better interest of the United States to allow partition in kind.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

GEO. M. THOMAS,
United States Attorney.

Hon. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

C

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { REPORT No. 563.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 20, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAXEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 644.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 644) for the relief of the administrator of the estate of John W. Dear, deceased, have carefully considered the same, and, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of February 7, 1884, report as follows:

That they have referred the same to the Court of Claims under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government," approved March 3, 1883.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. SENATE. REPORT No. 564.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 21, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 1648.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred Senate bill 1648, for the relief of Mrs. Sallie H. Palmer, providing for the payment of $1,440, being for two years' services under appointment as laborer in the Department of the Interior, having fully considered the same, would submit the following report:

The claimant made similar application for relief to Congress at the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress. The Committee on Claims then made report adverse to the allowance of her claim, and as such report sets forth the facts quite fully, your committee here copy the same:

The memorialist claims the sum of $1,505 to be due to her from the United States, and alleges, under oath, in substance, that on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1878, she was regularly appointed as laborer in the Patent Office at an annual salary of $720, said appointment containing the conditions that she take the oath of office required and file the same with the Department and report for duty, with which conditions she alleges she complied on the following day; that she has ever since held herself in readiness to receive and perform the work which was to have been given her, namely, the making of file wrappers, it having been agreed that she should have the said work and perform it at her home; that the officials failed to send her the work as agreed upon, upon her reporting for duty, although she repeatedly applied for said work and offered to perform it according to said agreement, which she alleges still remains unrevoked, by reason of which facts she claims the above-mentioned sum, being the balance due her for the time she should be paid, viz, from February 12, 1878, to April 12, 1880.

It appears from communications from different officers in the Interior Department that the appointment of Mrs. Palmer was made as she alleges; that it was understood that on account of the illness of her husband she might do the work at home, although it was not a part of her appointment. Soon after she appeared and took the oath of office the news came of the death of her husband, and for that reason the work assigned was not sent to her to be performed at her home, but she was notified that she would be required to do her work in the office; that she did not report for duty in the office. It further appears that on May 27, 1878, Mr. Commissioner Spear recommended that she be appointed at $30 per month and assigned to duty in making file wrappers, and that if such authority was given that her former appointment be revoked, and that up to that time she had not reported for duty under her appointment of February preceding; that on July 1, 1878, the recommendation of the Commissioner (Mr. Spear) was approved, and the appointment of Mrs. Palmer was revoked, and authority was given to employ her in making file wrappers at $30 per month; that it does not appear that she was employed under that authority, but that on August 14, 1878, she was informed by the chief clerk that her services were not needed, as an arrangement had been made whereby the file wrappers could be made in the office without extra cost. It is distinctly stated in the communication referred to that she never reported for duty until her appointment was finally revoked, and authority was granted to employ her at a lower salary, which authority was never

exercised; that the exigency which gave rise to the understanding that she should be permitted to perform the work at home ceased with her husband's death, which occurred before it was possible to give her any work, and that she was thereupon notified that she could only have work by reporting for duty in the office, which "she has steadfastly refused to do."

In view of the foregoing, as the claim of the memorialist is founded upon an alleged contract and a breach thereof by the United States, and there seems to be a wide disagreement as to the real facts, your committee are of the opinion—the memorialist having a complete remedy at law—that she should have leave to withdraw her memorial, and we so recommend.

The committee further beg leave to recommend, if deemed consistent with the public interest, the memorialist being the widow of a Union soldier, and, from the entire evidence, fully competent to fill the position to which she had been assigned, that she be appointed to some suitable position in the Department.

Afterwards, acting upon the suggestion contained in the foregoing report, claimant commenced her action against the United States in the Court of Claims, where, after the taking of much testimony and upon full trial had, a judgment was entered in claimant's favor for the sum of $30, being for compensation as laborer for fifteen days in February, 1878, at the rate of $60 per month.

The opinion of the court in this case sets forth the findings of facts and of law so conclusively that your committee here copy the same.

COURT OF CLAIMS, No. 12368.

Sallie H. Palmer *v.* The United States.

Findings of facts.

This case having been heard before the Court of Claims, the court, upon the evidence, finds the facts to be as follows:

I.

At the time and in the manner hereinafter set forth in Finding III, the claimant was, by the Secretary of the Interior, appointed a laborer (first grade) in the Patent Office.

Before and at the time of her receiving that appointment, she was in poor health, and her husband was in such ill health that she could not leave his bedside; and he died the day after the date of her appointment.

II.

Before she was appointed, a member of Congress called on the Secretary of the Interior to exert his influence toward securing an appointment for her, and had several conversations with the Secretary; in which, at some time, the point was made with the latter that the claimant could not and would not, to do duty in the Department, leave her husband, and that it was very desirable, in the event of her appointment, that work should be given her that she could perform at home, as long as it was necessary for her to be in attendance upon him. It does not appear that when these representations were made to the Secretary he expressed any objections to her performing her work at her home.

Soon after the claimant's appointment she had an interview with the Commissioner of Patents regarding her work, and its being done at her house; and that officer made no objection to sending the work there.

III.

On the 12th of February, 1878, the Secretary of the Interior made the following written appointment:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1878.

Mrs. Sallie H. Palmer, of Kentucky, is herby appointed a laborer (first grade) in the Patent Office at a salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum, to take effect when she shall file the oath of office and enter on duty.

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary.

On the 13th of February—the day of the death of claimant's husband—the claimant took the oath of office prescribed by law.

At the time of this appointment there existed, and had for years before existed, a rule in the Patent Office that no work should be sent out of the office to be done; but some tracing work had been sent out some time before, and some, partly by reason of lack of room in the Patent Office. In the claimant's case, on account of the circumstances of her husband's sickness, it was understood by the Commissioner of Patents that the work was to be temporarily sent to her; and he gave directions to that effect to the chief clerk of the Patent Office.

Within a day or two after her husband's death, a person whom the chief clerk of the Patent Office supposed to be her brother, called on the latter, and requested that work might be sent to her, which the chief clerk declined to do, giving as his reason that the work was intended to be sent to her only on account of her husband being ill and requiring her presence at his bedside; that he had died, and consequently the contingency no longer existed, and that she would be required to do the work in the office.

After that the chief clerk received no instructions to send her work of any character, and none was sent her; nor does it appear that, after this interview, any official communication was made to her by any one connected with the Patent Office on the subject of work being sent to her house for her to do under the above appointment.

IV.

The pay-rolls of the employés of the Patent Office were made up about a week before the end of the month. The officer whose duty it was to make up the rolls for the month of February, 1878, inquired of the chief clerk whether the claimant's name should be placed on the rolls; and the chief clerk answered that it should not be, as she had never reported for duty.

V.

It does not appear that the claimant ever called in person at the Patent Office, for work except as stated in Finding II, nor for pay under the aforesaid appointment, except as appears in the next succeeding finding.

VI.

On the 20th of May, 1878, the Secretary of the Interior addressed to the claimant the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1878.

Mrs. SALLIE A. PALMER, *Washington:*

MADAM: The Department has considered your verbal application for pay since the date of your appointment and oath of office as an employé of the Patent Office, but as your appointment by its own terms was not to take effect until you should "file the oath of office *and enter on duty*," and as it does not appear that you have yet entered on duty, the Department would not be justified in complying with your request.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary.

VII.

On the 1st of July, 1878, the said Secretary addressed the following letter to the Commissioner of Patents:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1878.

The COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS:

SIR: In compliance with your recommendation of May 27th, 1878, the appointment of Mrs. Sallie H. Palmer as a laborer in the Patent Office, dated February 12, 1878, is hereby revoked (she having never availed herself thereof), and you are authorized to employ her in the work of making file wrappers, which she may be permitted to do at home at a maximum compensation of thirty dollars per month.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary.

VIII.

On the 14th of August, 1878, the chief clerk of the Patent Office addressed to the claimant the following letter:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
"UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
"*Washington, D. C., Aug.* 14, 1878.

"MADAM: In response to your letter of to-day the Commissioner desires me to send you the inclosed order of July 1st, from the Secretary, under which he was permitted to employ you in making file wrappers, at thirty dollars a month.

"Arrangements having been made whereby these wrappers are made in the office without extra cost, the Commissioner does not desire to avail himself of this permission, and cannot without incurring a needless expense.

"Very respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,

"F. A. SEELY,
"*Ch'f Clk.*"

Upon the foregoing facts the conclusion of law is, that the claimant is entitled to recover $30, on the grounds set forth in the following

OPINION:

DRAKE, *Ch. J.*, delivered the opinion of the court:

If we were at liberty to allow our judgment to be swayed by sympathy, we should have no difficulty in giving the claimant a larger recovery than we feel justified in awarding her on principles of law. But, of course, it is not our province to reach results through the guidance of feeling, or to be turned aside from legal conclusions by the impulses of charity. This claimant's case, like every other, must be determined by law.

The first question involved in it is, whether the claimant was in the employ of the Government. We have no difficulty in answering this in the affirmative. She was, on the 12th of February, 1878, by the written act of the Secretary of the Interior, appointed "a laborer (first grade) in the Patent Office, at a salary of $720 per annum, to take effect when she should file the oath of office and enter on duty."

There is no dispute that she took the oath of office on the 13th of February, 1878, and therefore no question of law is before us in connection with that matter.

The important point is, whether she complied with the terms of her appointment by *entering on duty*. Under ordinary circumstances we should regard it necessary, in order to answer this affirmatively, that she should have reported herself to the proper officer of the Patent Office for duty; but all the facts of the case tend to make it clear that she was, in consideration of her distressing circumstances, to be allowed to do at her house the work which appertained to her position. She applied for such work, and no objection was made by the Commissioner of Patents to its being sent to her. Under these circumstances we are of opinion that she may be considered as having entered on duty from the day that she was sworn in. That she did not perform duty, was not her fault, so far as appears. She was ready and willing to work, but no work was given her, nor was she officially informed that she must do her work *in* the office. After all that took place in relation to her having work sent to her house, it would be unjust to say that she was in default because she did not come to the office when she was not required to do so.

Of course, she could not occupy that exceptional position for an indefinite length of time. She was made an exception to a rule of the office, in consideration of the peculiarly afflicting circumstances of her case, but the exception was to endure only temporarily. This she must have known; and knowing it, she should have taken the earliest moment that she could to have her official relations with the office clearly defined. If she had applied therefor, she would have been definitely informed whether the arrangement granted in view of her husband's illness was to continue after she, by his death, was relieved from attendance at his bedside; and then, if she desired to work in the office, she would, doubtless, have been provided with work there. But evidently she wished the work to be sent to her house, and did not wish to go to the office. Here was her mistake. It was not for her, but for the Commissioner of Patents to say *where* she should do duty. And it was for her to ascertain officially and definitely how long the charitable arrangement first permitted was to continue, if she expected to be borne on the pay-rolls, and to receive the salary without performing service.

The final question is, Was that arrangement discontinued, and if so, when and how? If at no previous time, it was certainly terminated by the letter of the Secretary of the Interior to her of the 20th May, 1878, in answer to her verbal application for pay since the date of her oath of office, wherein he refused the pay, on the ground

she had never yet entered on duty. This was full notice to her that she was considered as having been in the employ of the Department, or, at least, that she not thenceforth to be so considered.

it there was a previous point of time when, in our judgment, the temporary arement in her favor must be considered to have come to an end, and that was n, at the close of the month in which she was appointed, the pay-rolls of the Pat-Office employés were made up, and her name was not placed thereon. It was not her urgent interest, in her painful circumstances, but it was every way incumon her to find out whether her name was on the rolls; for upon that depended obtaining the pay she, doubtless, greatly needed. It is unreasonable to suppose she failed to inquire into so important a matter as that. Every presumption is she did inquire into it, and did know, at the close of February, that her name not on the rolls. If she did know it, then was the time for her to have reported luty in the office, if she wished to keep the place to which she had been appointed; he was then fully advised that she could no longer stay at home doing no work, yet receive pay as if she had done duty. So far as appears, she made no further ement to obtain either work or pay until nearly three months had elapsed; when sked for pay, but not for work. Upon the principles laid down, at the present , in *Barbour's Case* (*ante*) we can do no otherwise than hold, that from the time first pay roll after her appointment was made up without her name on it, and she no notice of that fact, nor made any effort to keep the place which had been n her, she must be considered to have voluntarily abandoned the place, as comly as if she had declared her resignation thereof in writing; and that after that she is entitled to no pay,

r fifteen days in February she is entitled to be paid, and judgment will be en- in her favor for $30.

o new facts are produced by claimant, and it is as true now as when Court of Claims passed upon her case that no service was ever lered by her under the alleged employment to the United States, was the Government ever benefited in the least degree by any ice rendered by the petitioner in the Department of the Interior. did receive employment and was ready to perform work for the Govnent under certain conditions, which conditions not being complied she did not labor.

er case, as set forth in her petition and the accompanying papers, s solely upon her contract rights, and these have been fully adjudid by a competent tribunal of her own choosing. Your committee, ng that it is not within their province to make any allowance to mant from motives of generosity or as a matter of charity, report k the bill, S. 1648, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 565.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 21, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. KENNA, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 714.]

The Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill for the relief of the Mobile Marine Dock Company, having had the same under consideration, report as follows:

After the capture and occupancy of the city of Mobile, in April, 1865, by the United States Army, it was determined that the interests of the Government demanded the occupancy and use of the property of the Mobile Marine Dock Company. The monitor Osage and the Saint Mary had been sunk in the bay. Other naval vessels required repairs, and the transports belonging to the Quartermaster's Department had to be refitted and kept in repair for the collection of the commissary, ordnance, and quartermaster's stores, and the large amount of cotton which had belonged to the Confederate authorities. There was no other marine dock south of Charleston, those at New Orleans having been sunk.

The Mobile Marine Dock Company owned the requisite material for the repairing of the vessels of the Navy and of the Quartermaster's Department, and such materials could be found nowhere else on the Gulf coast, except at New Orleans. It was under these circumstances that the Government officials informed the officers of the Mobile Marine Dock Company that the interests of the Government required that the dock property should be either condemned for public use and paid for, or else that it should be placed under the exclusive control of the Quartermaster's Department for such time as the protection of Government interests might require, and for it then to be returned to the officers of the company with reasonable compensation for the services rendered. The company elected the last alternative, and the property of the company, with its entire organized working force, including the superintendent and employés, were, on the 16th day of April, 1865, placed under the exclusive direction and control of the Quartermaster's Department and in the service of the Government. This control and service continued for seven months—until the 16th day of November, 1865—when it was redelivered to the officers of the company, after such use of material and such damage to the dock as the protection of Government interests rendered necessary and unavoidable.

Captain Rundle was the first quartermaster placed in charge of the dock property, and whilst under his direction the important work of

raising and repairing the monitor Osage and the ship Saint Mary, and the repairing of five other vessels of the Navy, was completed. After Captain Runkle, Captain Ford was given control of the dock property; and after Ford, Captain Stewart was placed in charge, and so continued until relieved by the chief quartermaster of the department of Alabama, Col. M. D. Wickersham, who then took charge, and soon thereafter restored the property to the control of the officers of the company. When the property was thus restored, the company through its proper officers made immediate claim for the promised "reasonable compensation," or else for the proper vouchers on the Quartermaster's Department to insure such payment. To this demand Colonel Wickersham replied that the work not having been done under his personal direction he had no such knowledge as would justify him in either paying the demand or in giving for it the usual quartermaster's vouchers, but that he would, as he did, turn over to the company the quartermaster's book and all the orders and vouchers for material furnished and work done, which would be necessary for the making out and substantiating the claim. From the quartermaster's book and the orders and vouchers thus furnished the claim of the company was made out, and by the direction of the local military authorities was presented to the War Department for payment The claim having been referred to the Quartermaster-General, was returned by that officer to the War Department on the 20th day of June, 1868, with the remark that "under the act of February 21, 1867, claims arising in the State of Alabama during the rebellion could not be paid."

The claimants, on the presentation of their claim, had made request that a commission might be appointed to investigate, and report upon, the integrity of their claim and the correctness of the charges for services and material. Accordingly, after the return of the papers by the Quartermaster-General, the "board of claims" of the War Department made a preliminary report, recommending that the chief quartermaster and the assistant inspector-general of the Department of the South be deputed to make the investigation requested, with instructions to report through the Quartermaster-General. This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of War. The officers designated made their report to the Quartermaster-General in October, 1868, and it was forwarded to the Secretary of War by the Quartermaster-General on the 22d day of December, 1868, with the remark that the dock must have been used in aid of the rebellion, and was, therefore, liable to confiscation, and the owners were fortunate in having regained possession of their property through the leniency of the Government or the neglect of the officers in failing to institute legal proceedings for its confiscation; that the acts of Congress only authorized the confiscation of property of *natural* persons. They did not make the property of an *artificial* or incorporated body confiscable; therefore, the property in question was not liable to confiscation. This report, and all the papers submitted with the claim of the company, were then referred to the "board of claims" of the War Department, of which James A. Hardie, Inspector-General and brevet major-general, was president, and George Gibson, major and brevet lieutenant-colonel, United States Army, was recorder. The board, on the 25th day of March, 1869, submitted their report, in which they say:

> The amount of the charges, it is believed by the board, in view of the testimony collected, may reasonably be presumed to represent the value of the work done and of the material used. * * * The amount of damages to the dock it may be presumed was incurred.

The board find the facts to be substantially as follows. The claim is thus stated:

A.	For seven vessels docked and repaired and materials furnished by order of Admiral Thacther, United States Navy	$27,070 95
B.	For twenty-four vessels repaired by order of the military authorities	32,799 10
C.	For four vessels of private owners docked and repaired by order of the military authorities	2,553 70
D.	For lumber delivered for Army purposes	7,997 55
E.	For material, &c., taken possession of by the Quartermaster's Department, April 16, 1865	15,781 35
F.	Cost of repairing dock	15,736 16
	Total	101,938 81

For arriving at the conclusion that the claim as thus stated might be accepted as substantially correct, the "board of claims" had before them the testimony of the officers of the company, of the quartermaster's clerk, of the quartermaster's book, of over a hundred quartermasters' vouchers, and the report of the commission appointed to proceed to Mobile and make careful examination into, and report all matters touching the validity of the claim. It was after an evidently scrutinizing examination of this testimony that the board arrived at the result stated, and declared they had "exhausted the testimony."

There is no conflict in the testimony furnished by the company and that given in the report of the commission; on the contrary, there is entire agreement as to all material facts. That the claim is, in the language of the board, "substantially correct," is either frankly admitted or silently acquiesced in by all the Government officers whose duty it was made to examine into the matter. Nor is there any issue taken with the testimony of the company that the dock and material were by contract passed into the hands of the Quartermaster's Department under the explicit promise to allow and pay a "reasonable compensation" when the Government work should have been completed and its value ascertained. The change of quartermasters given charge of the property prevented a compliance with the contract, but that the obligation existed, as proved by the officers of the company, is not only corroborated by the action of the chief quartermaster in delivering to the company the quartermaster's book, with the orders and vouchers which were indispensable to the ascertaining and substantiating the claim, but is sanctioned in a communication from the chief quartermaster, who states, among the reasons for the non-compliance with the contract, the fact that a large portion of the claim was chargeable to the Navy and not to the Quartermaster's Department.

In its exhaustive examination of the matters of the dock company the "board of claims" gives the classification of a furnished list of stockholders, showing that while the chief interest and control was held by parties loyal to the Government, only eight small stockholders had given support to the rebellion.

Having completed its statement of the facts involved in the claim, the board in concluding its report suggests doubt as to the scope of the acts of Congress in limiting the authority of the War Department to pay any claims arising in States which had been declared to be in rebellion. In deference to this expressed doubt of the board of claims, Secretary Rawlins referred the claim of the dock company to the Attorney-General with the request for his opinion upon the restraining limitation of the acts of 1864 and 1867 on the discretionary powers of the Secretary for the payment of the claim. This was done on the 3d day of April, 1869, and no response was made from the Attorney-General's office until the 3d day of January, 1872, the day after the claim was barred before

the Court of Claims by the statute of limitations. The Attorney-General concludes his opinion as follows:

I am of the opinion that the present claim originated during the war and cannot be settled by the War Department (13 Opinions Attorneys-General, 555).

The Attorney-General bases his opinion upon the assumed fact that the "dock" is real estate; whereas the "dock" is made of wood and iron, and floats on the water. Besides this, the opinion of the Attorney-General was given before the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The Union Bank *vs.* The Planters' Bank (16 Wall., 485), and is in conflict with the principles of that and subsequent decisions. The fact of contract and entailed obligation to pay "reasonable compensation," is not considered in the Attorney-General's opinion. The opinion, however, was accepted by Secretary Rawlins as of controlling force in restraining him from paying the claim; and the retention of the papers in the Attorney-General's Office from the 3d day of April, 1869, to the 3d day of January, 1872, the day after the barring of the claim from the Court of Claims by the statute of limitations, left to the company no tribunal for redress but the Congress of the United States.

The company being incorporated, its property not being confiscable, and its shareholders, with an inconsiderable exception, being loyal citizens of the Government, were, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, entitled to compensation. In 1864, while the war was in progress, in the leading case of the Venice (2 Wall., 258), Chief-Justice Chase, in delivering the opinion of the court, says:

By excepting districts occupied and controlled by national troops from the general prohibition of trade, it indicated the policy of the Government not to regard such districts as in actual insurrection, or their inhabitants as subject, in all respects, to treatment as enemies. Military occupation and control, to work this exception, must be actual; that is to say, not illusory, not imperfect, not transient, but substantial, complete, and permanent. Being such, it draws after it the full measure of protection to persons and property consistent with a necessary subjection to military government. It does not, indeed, restore peace, or, in all respects, former relations; but it replaces rebel by national authority, and recognizes to some extent the conditions and responsibilities of national citizenship.

The principles thus announced by the Supreme Court in the case of the Venice have been since then reaffirmed and extended by that tribunal in the case of The Union Bank *vs.* The Planters' Bank (16 Wall., 483), and in other cases.

The occupation of Mobile by the national troops was "substantial, complete, and permanent"; and national authority has been accepted and obeyed from that date.

But, beyond and above this, the fact that the property was accepted and used for seven months in the interest, and to the great profit, of the Government, under a contract and promise to allow and pay "reasonable compensation" after the required service should have been completed, entails upon the Government an obligation which cannot be avoided, and response to which should no longer be deferred. The use of the dock property was in no degree in the interests of the war, but was simply for pecuniary advantage, and proved of saving value to the Government to an extent so great as, by comparison, to render the just compensation of the company of trifling consideration.

The following letter from Colonel Wickersham indicates that this claim would have been paid promptly but for a difficulty, which in no way denied its merit:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 31, 1883.

DEAR SIR: The parties interested in the claim of the Mobile Marine Dock, now pending before Congress, have requested me to make to you the following statement, to wit:

Nov. 5, 1865, I was assigned Ch. Q. M. Mil. Dept. of Alabama, hdqrs. at Mobile. A

large number of claims for the use of buildings, steamboats, etc., by the Union forces during the summer of 1865, were presented to me for consideration. Among said claims was the one above referred to, and this claim, though analagous to all the others, was, I believe, the only claim which I was not duly authorized to adjust and pay. Part of this claim I held to be justly chargeable to the Navy Dept., but the Gov't's liability, under an undisputed promise to pay, seemed to me clear.

About the middle of Nov., 1865, I transferred the dock itself to the owners. Some material claimed by the owners I found in the custody and on the books of my subordinate quartermasters in charge of that species of public property.

In due course, under proper authority, said material was sold as other surplus public stores.

Many of the shareholders in this property were poor mechanics, and they are represented by gentlemen of the highest character.

I have no pecuniary interest in this claim, and write at the request of others, and to promote, if I can, the ends of justice.

I am, sir, with great respect, etc.,

M. D. WICKERSHAM,
Late Chief Quartermaster Dept. of Alabama.

Hon. ANGUS CAMERON, U. S. S.,
Washington, D. C.

It appears from all the facts in proof that this claim grows out of the use of property by the Federal authorities for public purposes and under contract with the owners of said property for such use, and for reasonable compensation therefor. Such contracts and legitimate claims growing out of them have not been denied appropriate recognition by Congress. They in no way involve the principles of that class of war claims which have been refused payment, but belong rather to the class of claims for use and occupation under contract, which, when properly proved, have been uniformly approved and paid.

Your committee therefore report back the accompanying bill with the amount found due by the board of claims of the War Department, and recommend that it be passed.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 566.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLER, of California, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany proposed amendment to H. R. 6770.]

In proposing an amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, making an appropriation of $1,054.94 to compensate Mr. John W. Foster, United States minister at Madrid, for time spent under the direction of the President in excess of the ordinary requirement, and an appropriation of $82.88 to compensate Mr. Wickham Hoffman, United States minister at Copenhagen, for extra official services which he was required by the President to perform, the Committee on Foreign Relations beg leave to submit the following extract from a letter from the Department of State to this committee, dated the 21st of March, 1884:

I have the honor to request that provision be made to compensate Mr. John W. Foster, United States minister at Madrid, and Mr. Wickham Hoffman, United States minister at Copenhagen, for extra official services which they were required by the President to perform.

The facts in these cases are as follows:

Mr. Foster was entitled by law to compensation for only thirty days while receiving instructions. The importance of his mission and the intricate nature of the many questions then pending between Spain and the United States necessarily required more than a study of thirty days for comprehension, and the President consequently directed Mr. Foster to continue his study to completion.

The President moreover required Mr. Foster to attend General Diaz, of Mexico, who was then the nation's guest, Mr. Foster being pre-eminently fitted for this service by reason of his years of former association with the Mexican President while United States minister to Mexico

These two services fully occupied Mr. Foster for a period of thirty-two days beyond the time allowed him for receiving his instructions.

His compensation for that period should, at the rate of his salary, be $1,054.94.

Mr. Hoffman's case is entirely analogous. In March last, soon after his appointment as minister, he was directed by the President to accompany the Madagascar envoys from New York to Washington, and care for them here.

He was on that duty six days; otherwise he would have left for his post at the expiration of the thirty days allowed him by law for the reception of instructions.

His compensation for that period should, at the rate of his salary, be $82.88.

The Government is justly indebted for these two sums, which amount to $1,137.82, and hence I request that early and effective action be taken for their payment.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. SENATE. REPORT No. 567.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 958.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 958) granting arrears of pension to Augustus D. Blanchet, having carefully examined the same, report as follows:

Augustus D. Blanchet, late a major in the Twenty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, was enlisted September 25, 1862, and was discharged by order of Major-General Halleck April 29, 1863, because of disability resulting from left inguinal hernia, contracted in the line of his duty. The officer was pensioned June 16, 1865, at $6.25 per month from April 29, 1863, the date of his discharge. He subsequently made application for an increase, which was granted, and he was pensioned at $20 per month from June 3, 1874.

Having procured such increase under the provisions of law passed since 1865, the pensioner next applied for arrears from date of discharge to June 3, 1874, according to the rate of his increased allowance made from the latter date. This application was rejected by the Commissioner of Pensions, the evidence on file not showing that the same state of disability existed in 1863 as at date of increase. This action was correct. Furthermore, as arrears were allowed under the first application, there was no law that authorized arrears for increase of pension under subsequent acts. Under such a construction of the pension laws, every new act which increased the rates for disabilities would carry arrears on such increase back to date of injury or date of discharge. This could not properly be allowed, and was certainly not the intention of Congress. The application for arrears having been rejected by the Pension Bureau, the present bill proposes to allow and pay the pensioner "arrears of pension at the rate of $20 per month between April 23, 1863, and June 3, 1874, deducting therefrom the arrears heretofore paid to him on account of his pension between said dates." This cannot be allowed.

Your committee accordingly recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 568.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following:

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 1241.]

The Senate Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill S. 1241, which bill embraces certain amendments to the pension laws, as suggested by the Commissioner of Pensions in his annual report, begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that it pass as modified.

Section 1 of the bill consists of certain amendments as follows:

Section 4693 of the Revised Statutes is amended so as to provide for, as beneficiaries, in connection with those already named therein, officers and men of the Revenue Marine disabled by wound or injury received while in the performance of the duties prescribed in chapter 3, title 34, of the Revised Statutes, a class heretofore unprovided for, except while co-operating with the Navy by order of the President (see section 4741, Revised Statutes), and provides pension for female nurses who served for the period of ninety days, or who contracted a disability while so employed; extends the law so as to include scouts and certain quartermasters' employés who rendered hazardous service; also extends the limitation prescribed in the third paragraph of said section to July 1, 1886.

Section 4698½, of the Revised Statutes is amended so as to fix the date of commencement of increase of pension from the date of filing the application therefor in cases where the disability is permanent, instead of from the date of the certificate of an examining surgeon under the pending claim, as in many instances the evidence on file is sufficient to show the degree of disability and the medical examination adds no information to the case.

It is also provided that none of the amendments set forth in this act "shall be operative as" against the limitations prescribed in the title "Pensions," chapter 57, Revised Statutes of the United States, and those imposed by the acts of January 25 and March 3, 1879, except as specifically provided.

Section 4718 of the Revised Statutes is amended as follows:

If any invalid pensioner has died, or shall hereafter die, or if any person entitled to an invalid pension, having an application therefor pending, has died, or shall hereafter die, the accrued pension due to the date of death in such case shall be paid to the relative or relatives of such person in the following order of precedence, viz: First, his widow; second, his child or children, under sixteen years of age; third, his mother; fourth, his father; fifth, his orphan brothers and sisters, under sixteen years of age. Such accrued pension shall not be considered as a part of the assets of the deceased, nor liable to be applied to the payment of the debts of said estate in any

case whatever, but shall inure to the sole and exclusive benefit of the person or persons who are herein declared to be entitled to the same. If no person survive who is entitled as aforesaid to receive such accrued pension, no payment whatever of the same shall be made or allowed, except so much as may be necessary to reimburse the person or persons who bore the expenses of the last sickness (*i. e.*, the immediate attack which ends in death) and the burial of the deceased pensioner, where he did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expenses, which facts shall be adjudicated by the Commissioner of Pensions, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, who shall direct the payment of the sum found to be due by the pension agent to the person found entitled: *Provided*, That if any pensioner dies after having executed a voucher to the proper pension agent, as required by law and the rules and regulations of the Pension Office, containing a receipt for the pension then due, signed and executed by the pensioner, then and in that case the payment shall be completed by the pension agent to the person entitled, or to the legal representative of such pensioner.

The change in this from the law as it now stands consists in confining its provisions to invalid pensioners, and extending their benefits to the beneficiaries of a soldier, as provided in other sections, thus making it consistent and harmonious with other laws, and in fixing the jurisdiction of such cases as arise under it with the Commissioner of Pensions. This amendment is greatly needed.

Section 4719 of the Revised Statutes, which now provides that medical evidence be furnished to show continuance of the disability for which pension was allowed, in order to secure the restoration to the rolls of the name of the pensioner who has failed to claim the pension for the period of three years, is so amended as to authorize the Commissioner of Pensions, in cases of invalids, to accept other satisfactory evidence as to the continuance of the disability, unless the same was absolutely permanent in a disabling degree, and that such restoration shall take effect from the date of last payment.

Section 4729 of the Revised Statutes is amended so as to provide the allowance of pension on account of those who may hereafter die by reason of injury or disease incurred prior to March 4, 1861.

Section 2 amends the act approved March 3, 1877, to remove the disability of those who having participated in the rebellion have since its termination enlisted in the Army of the United States and became disabled therein, so as to apply to those who, under like circumstances, have enlisted in the Navy or Marine Corps of the United States.

Section 3 amends the act approved June 17, 1878, so as to entitle all persons who are so permanently and totally disabled from disabilities incurred in the service and in the line of duty as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person to a pension of $72 per month, and the pension shall commence June 17, 1878, if the disability existed in the degree herein set forth; otherwise the pension shall commence as provided by existing laws. As the law now stands only those who have lost both hands, both feet, or the sight of both eyes, or were receiving a pension at the rate of $50 per month at the date of the approval of the act of June 16, 1880, are entitled to the rate of $72 per month, which imposes an unjust discrimination in many equally meritorious cases where the pensioners have become totally helpless by diseases other than those denominated as specific.

Section 4 amends the act approved June 9, 1880, so as to include within its provisions all officers and enlisted men of the Army and their widows and minor children. Said act now provides only for those who were employed in the naval service.

Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 re-enact certain provisions of the military establishment act which were omitted in the codification of the laws.

Sections 9 and 10 create a commission for the purpose of settling ac-

counts now existing, or which may hereafter exist, between the agents for paying pensions and the United States. As it is now almost impossible, owing to the lack of such provision of law, for agents to secure a settlement of their accounts, the committee regard this section as eminently just, and imperatively required in the interest of bonded officers and the public service.

Section 11 provides that in cases of an overpayment of pension the pension which accrues thereafter shall be applied to the credit of such overpayment, but in the case of death of the pensioner only such pension as accrued to the date of said death shall be placed to the credit of such overpayment. This works no hardship to the pensioner and prevents loss to the Government.

Section 12 extends to the several United States pension agents the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of an act entitled "An act establishing post-roads, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1877, being the extension of the use of the penalty envelope. The law now provides that pension agents shall pay such postage and receive reimbursement from the Government therefor. It seems to us proper that the penalty envelope be used in all such cases.

Section 13 repeals sections 1639 and 1656, in title 16, relating respectively to the care of the militia who were wounded, and providing for the widows and children of those who die; section 4716, in title 57, which provides that no money on account of pension shall be paid to any person who in any manner voluntarily aided and abetted the late rebellion; section 4722, relating to the Missouri militia; 4741, providing pension to officers and seamen of revenue cutters; also the acts approved June 17, 1878, March 3, 1879, and June 16, 1880, relating to increase of pension of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors, who are utterly helpless from injuries received or disease contracted while in the United States service, the same being provided for in this bill.

These amendments have received the careful attention of the committee in all their aspects, and after mature deliberation and examination the committee present them as proper and recommend their adoption.

We append certain explanatory notes furnished by the Commissioner of Pensions, which more clearly and fully show the reasons for the changes in existing laws proposed in this bill as follows:

Memoranda accompanying Senate bill 1241.

In section 4693 paragraph 1 remains unchanged.

Paragraph 2 is a re-enactment of section 4722, Revised Statutes. That section, however, imposed a limitation that all claims thereunder should be prosecuted to a successful issue prior to March 3, 1873. The class referred to are held to be within the description contained in section 4692. Their service was determined by a commission created by Congress, and the records on file in the War Department is and has been sufficient to bring them within the operation of the law without regard to section 4722. To repeal this section without otherwise providing for them might be construed as denying the right to pension. The proposed amendment simply reconciles an apparent inconsistency of the statutes, and does not provide for any new class.

The terms of paragraph 3 were enacted in its general provisions by an act approved March 25, 1862 (see Statutes at Large, vol. 10, chap. 49), but in the revision of the statutes in 1874 it was not re-enacted. In the full effect of the provisions of the act referred to, now contained in the proposed paragraph, were declared by the Commissioner of Pensions in a ruling, and the same is now in force. There was a period since 1874 when a pension was denied to this class, and improperly so, I think. The proposed amendment gives no additional rights or title than the practice of the office now concedes under the act of March 25, 1862.

Paragraph 4 provides for officers and seamen of the Revenue Marine. Section 4741, Revised Statutes, now provides for this class in the same manner as is provided in this paragraph, whenever the disability described shall have been received while in the discharge of their duty while co-operating with the Navy by order of the President. The new legislation proposed provides a pension for wound or injury received in discharge of their duty. The statute (see chap. 3, title 34, R. S.) defines the duties of this class; also the relative rank of the commissioned officers, compared with those in the Navy.

Paragraph 5 more clearly defines the duties of the class referred to and conforms to the practice of the office.

Paragraph 6, while describing specifically certain classes, is for the purpose of having a statutory description, as there has not been uniform practice in regard to them in former years. The new legislation contained in this paragraph will be determined by the limitation. In the existing law the limitation expired June 4, 1874. This amendment proposes to extend the time for this class in which to further prosecute their claims. It is impracticable to form an intelligent estimate of the number who would be entitled, but twenty-five would appear as a maximum.

The amendment in paragraph 7 is simply the addition of the words "on duty" and more explanatory than otherwise.

Paragraph 8 is unchanged.

Paragraph 9 includes female nurses, and is new.

In Section 4694 the words "station of duty" are added, as much confusion has at times arisen as to the proper definition of a military post within the meaning of this statute.

Section 4695 provides that in determining the rank of a commissioned officer by his commission or appointment, there shall also have been a vacancy in the rank conferred by such commission or appointment. Commissions were not issued except in cases of vacancies in the grade for which commissioned. The vacancy which the statute refers to is rather a technical than an actual one. One example will illustrate the whole class. A first lieutenant is killed in action, leaving the company with but two commissioned officers. The second lieutenant is commissioned to fill that vacancy, and the first sergeant that of the second lieutenancy. Under orders of the War Department a company or command reduced below a certain minimum number was not entitled to have mustered its full complement of officers. In such a case as cited, the second lieutenant would perform the duties of the next higher grade and this first sergeant those of the second lieutenant. If wounded or disabled while performing such duties he should have the benefit of the rank conferred by his commission, whether there was a vacancy in that grade or not. Under the statutes as now existing the second lieutenant would be entitled to the next higher grade, but if he should not claim it, or was not entitled to a pension, or should have been killed in service, the sergeant, who would be the only officer in the company, would not be entitled to a pension under his commission unless his disability was received after the death of the second lieutenant. As these restrictions apply almost wholly to the older organization in the service—the veterans—it operates in great injustice to a small but specially deserving class.

Section 4698, 1-2: The statute in force provides that in case of increase of pension, the same shall commence from the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same made under the pending claim. The proposed amendment strikes out the words "made under the pending claim." The object of this is that in many cases the evidence on file is sufficient to show the degree of disability, and an additional medical examination adds no information to the case. It is not infrequently the case that a claimant appears in person at this office, claiming that his pension is not properly rated, and upon his request he is accorded a medical examination. Having failed to make application for increase, no action can be taken on this examination; but perhaps in a day or two he may be directed to appear before the same board, that the same facts may be recited to bring the same within the description of the statutes. Cases of this description will arise: A man may be pensioned at $3 for the loss of a thumb. The rate allowed for this disability is uniformly $4 per month. When the attention of the office is invited to this erroneous rate, it necessarily requires the claimant to make an application in due form, and afterwards to appear before a surgeon, or board of surgeons, to certify to a fact which is clearly shown in the papers on file in the case. The proviso which is proposed to the amendment defines the terms "specific disability" mentioned in the same. The loss of a thumb or a finger is as much a permanent disability as the loss of a hand or a foot, yet the construction given the statute has been that a "permanent specific disability" relates only to those mentioned in the law for which a specific rate is provided. The restrictions, therefore, which are imposed, operate to do great injustice in many cases. In former years the rating of pensions was done by the examiners, and their records will show that, as an instance, for the loss of a thumb, pension has been allowed at the rate of $2, $2.66⅔, $3, $3.66⅔, and $4 per month.

The rate now and for several years allowed for this disability has been $4 per month. Most of these inequalities have been corrected in times past, but cases occasionally arise where the pensioner is in receipt of a less pension than the rule and practice of the office now, and has for several years conceded for the same disability. Such equalization of rates as would follow under the proposed proviso relates only to those disabilities which are actually permanent in their degree, and which are so shown by evidence on file, so that no testimony is necessary, and should not be, to show an antecedent physical condition in a case which has once been adjudicated. It simply places pensioners upon the same footing who are pensioned under the law and under the same circumstances. It does not, as might be supposed, readjudicate a case so as to allow a pensioner a rate of pension which might be more in excess, under the present practice, than what it was in former years.

Section 4713: Commencing on line 200, the amendment proposed provides that the pension shall commence from the date of filing the formal application instead of as now required, upon the date of filing the last paper, requisite to establish the claim. The claims allowed prior to June 6, 1866, will not, of course, be affected by the proposed legislation. It further provides that no claim filed prior to March 4, 1861, will be allowed to commence other than provided by the laws as they now exist, but that since that date it places this class of claims more nearly upon the footing of all others.

Section 4719: In line 219 instead of providing that medical testimony alone be required to show the continuance of a disability, it is that medical or other satisfactory evidence. There are a class of disabilities necessarily permanent in their character in which the claimant would find it impossible to furnish medical testimony, there having been no occasion for medical treatment, yet the character of the disability is such that a layman is as competent to testify as any surgeon; for instance, the loss of an eye or the loss of a finger. The amendment is sufficiently strong to exclude disabilities from which the pensioner may have recovered and accepts the testimony indicated in the amendment only on condition that the disability was absolutely permanent in a disabling degree. In the statute that now exists, the clause "who were not exempt from biennial examination" is stricken out, such examination being no longer necessary.

Section 4729: The recommendation is that in the case of those who may hereafter die by reason of any injury or disease contracted in wars prior to 1861, pension may be allowed on account of said death the same as though they had died in the service, as is now provided.

The amendment proposed in section 2 is to the act of March 3, 1877, the substance of which is that any person who, in any manner, engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion and afterwards voluntarily enlisted in the Army of the United States, shall not be deprived of their right to any pension to which they would otherwise be entitled. The amendment proposed is to include as well those who afterwards voluntarily enlisted in the Navy or Marine Corps of the United States. The class to be benefited would be very small, relating almost entirely to such persons who have since the termination of the war or may hereafter enlist in the Navy or Marine Corps and contracted a disability which would entitle them to a pension.

Section 3 amends the act of June 17, 1878, as well as that of June 16, 1880.

The act of June 18, 1874, provides $50 per month from June 4, 1874, as follows:

1. Loss sight of both eyes.
2. Loss sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost.
3. Loss of both hands.
4. Loss of both feet.
5. Any other injury resulting in total and permanent helplessness, &c.

The act of June 17, 1878, provides a rate of $72 from June 17, 1878, as follows:

1. Loss of both hands.
2. Loss of both feet.
3. Loss sight of both eyes.

See that this act omitted classes Nos. 2 and 5 of act of June 18, 1874.

Act June 16, 1880, provides $72 from June 17, 1878, for all who are *now* receiving $50 per month; consequently all of the five classes in the act of 1874 who were at the date of last-named act receiving $50 per month are placed on same footing, but any person in classes 2 and 5 who was receiving a less amount, and by an increase of his disability so that he would be otherwise entitled to $72 per month, is excepted; also any new case of pension of these two classes, in both instances named, receiving but $50 per month. While it is mere guess-work as to the number who would be benefited by the proposed change in the law, it may be stated that twelve or fifteen a year is believed to be a liberal estimate. Of the classes mentioned in act of June 17, 1874, there have been an annual average of ninety-three increased since 1878, most of them, however, being on account of total blindness.

Section 4 amends the act of June 9, 1880, which provided that certain sections of the Revised Statutes should not operate to reduce the pension of certain persons who served in the Navy as well as their widows and minor children, and directed that in

any such case where the pension had been reduced it should be restored to the former rate. The class of Navy pensioners thus benefited was comparatively small, as in but few instances did the rate of pension exceed that provided by the act of July 14, 1862, and subsequent acts. It should be borne in mind that in such cases the act originally granting them pensions was based upon the pay list of the Navy as it then existed and further provided that the pension allowed should continue during their natural lives, with a few immaterial exceptions. The proposed amendment places pensioners of the Army and their widows upon the same footing. It is not believed that more than a half dozen will come within the proposed modification of the law.

Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 is a re-enactment of certain provisions of the military establishment act, and such changes as have taken place in the phraseology is more to conform to subsequent legislation without materially affecting the practice in regard to these claims. In the codification of the laws by the revision of the statutes the re-enactment of these provisions was omitted, and without question, by oversight, as certain limitations relating to them formed a part of existing law while those granting title, as before stated, were omitted. Under former rulings of the office these statutes have been given full force and effect, but it is believed desirable to have them re-enacted.

Sections 9 and 10 creates a commission to settle certain accounts with pension agents, and defines the classes of such accounts which shall be so settled. For a better understanding of the object and necessity for the same, the following may be stated: Pension agents and officers of the Interior Department, and as such receive all their instructions therefrom. In making a payment of pension, as directed by a pension certificate, they perform statutory duties. John Smith, of Company A, First New York Volunteers, may have a claim for pension, and the same is allowed. The post-office address of the pensioner, accompanying the certificate, is forwarded to the pension agent, and he directed to make the payment. It is afterwards discovered that by means of false personation the claim was improperly allowed by this office, and the legal claimant coming forward is entitled to receive his pension. Upon this state of facts, after an investigation, the trial, conviction, and imprisonment of the person who falsely personated the pensioner, the pension is paid to the legal claimant. So long as payment was confined to the first named, and it appears that the same was made without fault on the part of the pension agent, his accounts going through the offices of the Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury are all correct, but as soon as the payment is made to the legal claimant, there will, of course, appear two pensions paid for the same period in the name of the same person. It is simply a question of book-keeping, of debit and credit, consequently the unlawful payment stands charged against the pension agent. It may be unnecessary to state that the accounting officer of the Treasury can exercise no discretion in such cases, therefore an agent is unable to get a final settlement under his official bond. In such cases, no suit is brought as the agent has performed his duties strictly in accordance with the statutes and the instructions given him thereunder. Such a case as here cited is not an imaginary one, but there were quite a number in the past several years.

Another class, illustrating in a different manner: A widow or dependent mother dies, leaving less than a quarter's pension due. No one survives who is entitled to receive the pension. Some member of the family falsely personates the dead pensioner, the voucher is executed in the manner and form prescribed under the statutes and mailed to the pension agent, who issues his check in accordance with the alleged facts. Now, in this class the fraud could be continuous, or, if terminated, there is little probability of its discovery except through the vigilance of the pension agent. If, upon its discovery, he shall remain silent, the facts are not brought to light, while, on the contrary, the amount overpaid is charged against the agent. It is in the highest degree creditable to these gentlemen, knowing full well that in their efforts to discover these frauds they will be charged most unjustly with the overpayment, yet they invariably pursue such a course as will bring the offender to justice. There are several other classes presenting features somewhat different, but operating in the same unjust manner.

In providing for the commission the auditing and accounting officer of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Pensions are suggested, as one directs the allowance of the pension, is the judge of the law and facts in the case—while the other two audit and settle the accounts of the pension agents.

Section 10 is so framed that no cases except those in which it may be claimed that the agent who makes the payment pursued any other course than provided by the statutes can be settled by the proposed commission.

Section 11 very fully explains itself, but one example will better illustrate its general object: A pensioner may by error be overpaid, or by error one pensioner may receive the voucher of another upon which he receives more pension than his own certificate grants him, or he may receive his own pension and that of another by such an error. This overpayment may be recovered out of the pension which accrues in the future, the pensioner signing the voucher each quarter, and the check for the amount

covers the same into the Treasury to the credit of such overpayment. Now, when the amount overpaid is sufficient to amount to several quarters the pensioner will often refuse to execute vouchers for each quarter as it subjects him to the notarial fee. Even if the whole amount of overpayment was allowed to accumulate, one voucher would be sufficient, but it frequently happens that the pensioner dies leaving an amount of pension due. Without an executed voucher the auditing officer of the Treasury cannot give the agent the proper credit, notwithstanding a sufficient amount has accrued in such pension to liquidate, in whole or in part, the same. This section simply provides that such pension as accrues in such cases may be credited in the same manner as though a voucher had been executed. It does not relieve the agent in any way from any obligation to the United States, but simply permits the credit of an overpayment in such, and only such amounts as actually accrue to the credit of the Government.

The acts referred to in section 12 may be found as follows: Section 5 and 6, act of March 3, 1879, in Chapter 103, page 287, in the supplement to the Revised Statutes, and the act of March 3, 1879, section 29, in volume 20, Statutes at Large, Chapter 180, page 362.

The purpose of section 12 is to provide that pension agents may be privileged to use the penalty envelope the same as other officers of the Government are entitled to do. Under present acts the pension agents are entitled to reimbursement on account of postage, so that the only difference it will make will be to save from the pension appropriation the amounts so reimbursed, making a corresponding loss to the revenue of the Post-Office Department. Besides this it saves the pension agents the annoyance and trouble of attaching postage stamps to their mail matter. Not less than a million and one-half of stamps are used by the several pension agents annually.

In section 13 the repeal of sections 1639 and 1656 in Title 16 of the Revised Statutes is for the purpose that the provisions contained therein are in Title 57 of said statutes. The repeal of 4716 is that which relates to disloyalty. The repeal of 4722 is for the reason that its provisions are contained in paragraph 2 of section 4693 of this bill. The repeal of section 4741 is for the reason that its provisions and additional recommendations are contained in paragraph 4 of section 4693 in this bill. The repeal of the acts approved June 17, 1878, and March 3, 1879, and June 16, 1880, referred to in section 13, is for the reason that all of their provisions with some recommendations are contained in section 3 of this bill.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 560.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FAIR, from the Committee on Claims, submttted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 803.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 803, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report, viz:

A bill of similar import was referred to the House Committee on Indian Affairs in the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, and favorably reported from that committee.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following report, to accompany bill H. R. 1714.

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1714) for the relief of Overton Love and Wyatt Gilschrist, having had the same under consideration, submit the following report:

The cases of Love and Gilschrist, both Chickasaw Indians, arise under article 14 of the treaty of June 22, 1855, made between the United States and the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations. Article 14 of that treaty reads as follows:

"The United States shall protect the Choctaws and Chickasaws from domestic strife, from hostile incursion, and from aggression by other Indians and white persons not subject to their jurisdiction and laws; and for all injuries resulting from such incursion or aggression full indemnity is hereby guaranteed to the party or parties injured out of the Treasury of the United States, upon the same principle and according to the same rules upon which white persons are entitled to indemnity for injuries or aggressions upon them, committed by Indians."

The evidence in the two cases was taken in accordance with the regulations of the Interior Department under the provisions of section 7 of the act of May 29, 1872, which prescribes the duty of that Department in the examination and allowance of all such cases.

Both the claims have been allowed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, as required by the act of 1872; the claim of Overton Love having been allowed for $7,300, and the claim of Wyatt Gilschrist for $300.

The evidence in the case of Overton Love shows that Love is a Chickasaw Indian and a citizen of Pickens County, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory; that a band of Comanches raided, in February, 1867, through that portion of the Chickasaw Nation in which Love resided, and stole horses from parties resident in that nation, and also from parties resident in Cooke County, Texas, immediately adjacent to the Chickasaws; that Love lost by that raid ninety-nine head of horses, stolen by the Comanches. The stock consisted of a number of valuable brood mares with accompanying colts; also a number of one, two, and three year old colts, and two valuable stallions, aggregating in value, in the opinion of claimant and witnesses, $15,200.

The Indian agent for the Chickasaws and Choctaws and Comanches have examined and reported upon the claim to the Department. These reports are among the records and papers transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, and agree with the evidence filed in the case, in showing that the loss was actual, and occurred at the time stated; that the witnesses were all reputable persons and credi-

ble; that the claimant had never recovered any of the stolen property, or been otherwise compensated therefor; but recommend a reduction in the amount of indemnity claimed for the reason that the Indians estimated their loss at a greenback valuation, which was always higher among them than a gold valuation. The Department therefore have reduced their allowance of indemnity to Love to $7,300.

In the case of Wyatt Gilschrist the evidence shows that he is an Indian and a citizen of Pototoc County, Chickasaw Nation; and that in September, 1866, he had four head of horses, valued at $490, stolen from him by a raiding band of Comanches. That the witnesses were reputable and credible persons; that the claimant had never recovered any of the stolen property, or been compensated therefor, and that with a reduction of the claim to $300 it should be allowed.

The reports of the Indian agents in this case, as in that of Love's, confirm the loss as actual, and as having occurred at the time stated by the witnesses, and recommend the allowance of indemnity to the amount of $300.

There are a large number of claims similar to this and of equal merit now on file in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Government has never recognized its liability for these claims. It is true that some of them have from time to time been paid by special bills, but heretofore Congress has declined to adopt any general measure looking to the payment of these claims. No good reason can be given why the claims of Love and Gilschrist should be selected for payment out of a large number of similar claims. If these claimants ought to be paid their claim other claimants equally meritorious should also be paid. Until Congress takes up the whole matter and settles the course it will pursue we cannot recommend the payment of any of these claims.

Your committee therefore report back the bill and recommend that it do not pass.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 570.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FAIR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 804.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 804) for the relief of William Beddo and others, respectfully report as follows:

These claims arose out of depredations committed by the Kiowa and Comanche Indians in the State of Texas. The claimants are all citizens of Texas, generally engaged in agriculture or stock-raising, quietly and peaceably pursuing their avocations, having nothing to do with trade or traffic with the Indians, and in no way connected with any disturbance between whites and Indians there or elsewhere. They were all citizens of the State of Texas, and while engaged in peaceful pursuits were set upon by bands of Indians (who were supposed to be under the restraint and control of the Government, on their reservations), their stock stampeded and driven off, and other property destroyed or carried away, and in many cases their herders killed or wounded. They have, as the evidence shows, at all times refrained from any violation of law by taking the remedy into their own hands and giving blow for blow, but have, in compliance with the laws which Congress has from time to time passed for their protection and indemnity, made out their claims, supported them by ample proof, both as to quantity and value, and have presented them to the officers designated by the Government to examine into their justness and the truthfulness of their statements; and those officers, after having sent the claims to the agents of the different tribes to be presented to the Indians for their statements in regard to them, and after hearing the reports of those agents and making a careful examination of the proofs offered by the claimants, have allowed them the various sums for payment of which the claimants now ask an appropriation by Congress.

The laws under which these cases are payable are as follows:

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1802 (4 U. S. Stat. at L., chap. 13, sec. 14, page 143), it is provided that—

If any Indian or Indians belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States shall come over or cross the said boundary line (that is, the line of the reservation) into any State or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy any horse or horses, or other property belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, and shall commit any murder, violence, or outrage upon any citizen or inhabitant, it shall be the duty of such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney, or agent, to make application to the superintendent, or such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize for that purpose, who, being duly furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction or instruction of the President of the United States, make application to the nation or tribe to which

such Indian or Indians shall belong for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, then it shall be the duty of such superintendent, or other person authorized as aforesaid, to make return of his doings to the President of the United States, and forward to him all the documents and proofs in the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper to obtain satisfaction for the injury, and, in the mean time, in respect to the property so taken, stolen, or destroyed, the United States guarantee to the party injured an eventual indemnification: *Provided, always*, That if such injured party, his representative, attorney, or agent, shall in any way violate any of the provisions of this act by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge by crossing over the line on any of the Indian lands, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for such indemnification: *And provided also*, That nothing contained herein shall prevent the legal apprehension or arresting within the limits of any State or district of any Indian having so offended: *And provided further*, That it should be lawful for the President of the United States to deduct such sum or sums as shall be paid for the property taken, stolen, or destroyed by any such Indian, out of the annual stipend which the United States are bound to pay the tribe to which such Indian shall belong.

From the approval of this act down to 1834 it was the custom of the Government to pay for property so taken or destroyed by the Indians out of their annuities. On June 30, 1834, this law was re-enacted, with the further provision that "if no annuity is payable to such tribe or nation, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States." (See 4 U. S. Stat. at L., chap. 161, sec. 17.)

By the act of February 28, 1859, the latter clause of this act was repealed, leaving the payment to be made out of their annuities. (See 11 U. S. Stat. at L., page 401, sec. 8.)

The act of July 15, 1870 (16 U. S. Stat. at L., page 360), provides that—

No part of the moneys which may be appropriated for the current and contingent expenses incurred in Indian affairs to pay annuities due to, or to be used and expended for the care and benefit of, any tribe or tribes of Indians, shall be applied to the payment of any claim for depredations that may have been or may be committed by such tribes or tribe, or any member or members thereof. No claims for Indian depredations shall be paid until Congress shall make special appropriation therefor.

Previous to the passage of this act claims of this character were paid out of the general Indian fund.

By the seventh section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the Indian Department, approved May 29, 1872, it was enacted:

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to prepare and cause to be published such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper, prescribing the manner of presenting claims arising under existing laws or treaty stipulations for compensation for depredations committed by the Indians, and the degree and character of the evidence necessary to support such claims. He shall carefully investigate all such claims as may be presented, subject to the rules and regulations prepared by him, and report to Congress, at each session thereof, the nature, character, and amount of such claims, whether allowed by him or not, and the evidence upon which his action was based: *Provided*, That no payment on account of said claims shall me made without a specific appropriation by Congress.

In compliance with the rules and regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior under this law, these cases have been investigated, and the action of the Department in each case communicated to Congress, and all the papers in each of the several cases included in the bill are now in the hands of your committee.

CASE OF WILLIAM BEDDO.

The evidence in the case of William Beddo shows that he is a citizen of the county of Coleman, in the State of Texas; that the claimant had a herd of one thousand and twenty head of beef cattle and fifty-five

American horses herded at what is known as "Elm Pens," in Coleman County, State of Texas; that on the 1st of June, 1871, at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, about two hundred Comanche and Kiowa Indians charged the herd, when a fight ensued, in which two of the herders were killed and scalped, and the entire herd of one thousand and twenty beeves and fifty-five horses were driven off by the Indians, none of which were ever recovered. The evidence also shows that a portion of this stock was afterward captured by the soldiers at Fort Bascom, and killed and issued to the soldiers, but no part of it was paid for.

The value of this stock, in the opinion of the claimant, was $30 per head for the beeves, and $100 each for the horses, making a total of $36,100, but the officers of the Department have placed the value of the beeves at $15 per head, and the horses at $60 each, making a total of $18,600, for which they recommend an allowance.

CASE OF L W. VAUGHN.

The claim of L. W. Vaughn is for $1,670, on account of depredations committed by the Kiowa Indians July 9, 1870. The claim, as itemized, is for the value of two horses, estimated at $85 each; gold coin $23; and blankets worth $77, and damages of a consequential character to the amount of $1,400, aggregating the sum of $1,670.

It appears from the evidence that the claimant was on his way to Kansas, in company with others, with a drove of cattle; and that, at a place known as Victoria Park, in Montague County, Texas, they were attacked by Kiowa Indians, who killed two of the party, captured one, and took from the claimant the property above named. It is claimed by the claimant that in consequence of this depredation he could not proceed with his drove, and was consequently compelled to sell his stock at a sacrifice of $1,400, and he claims indemnity for that amount, as well as for the property actually taken.

The Department, after a full examination of the claim, has disallowed the claim for $1,400 consequential damages, and has allowed the sum of $247 for the property taken, the $23 of money being satisfactorily proven to have been lost as alleged in said claim.

CASE OF R. VAUGHN.

The claim of R. Vaughn, of Palo Pinto County, Texas, is for depredations committed by the Kiowa Indians on the 9th day of July, 1870, at a place called Victoria, in Montague County, Texas. This claimant was one of the party who were on their way to Kansas, in company with L. W. Vaughn, when they were attacked, as stated in regard to that claim, and the evidence shows that this claimant lost at that time five American horses, valued at $75 each, and two Spanish horses, valued at $60 each, and about $200 worth of other property. The claimant, however, as in the former case, claimed large consequential damages, aggregating the sum of $2,295.

The Department has disallowed the claim for $1,600 consequential damages, and allowed the sum of $695 for property actually taken.

CASE OF J. H. BAKER.

The claim of J. H. Baker is for $1,760, on account of depredations alleged to have been committed by Kiowa Indians. This claimant is a resident of Palo Pinto County, Texas, and claims indemnity for a Span-

ish horse, valued at $60, clothing and blankets, and injury done to work-oxen, $108, gold stolen to the amount of $42, and consequential damages to the amount of $1,500.

The circumstances under which this claim arose are as follows:

This claimant was one of a party who were attacked by the Indians while on their way to Kansas with a drove of cattle. The evidence shows that on the 9th day of July, 1870, when at a place called Victoria Park, in Montague County, Texas, a party of Kiowas, under the chief Kicking Bird, attacked the party, stampeded their cattle, and took one Spanish horse and one mule, and ham-strung one yoke of oxen.

The Department deems the evidence sufficient to sustain the claim for the horse and mule, and have allowed the sum of $110 for both, and have disallowed all the other claims, $1,500 of which is for consequential damages, and the evidence not being satisfactory as to the loss of gold, clothing, and blankets, &c., the claim for these items is disallowed.

CASE OF J. G. HALSELL.

The claim of J. G. Halsell is for $24,860, for the loss of forty-nine horses and fifteen hundred head of cattle taken from the claimant by the Comanche and Kiowa Indians, as follows: February 7, 1872, fifteen American horses, valued, by the claimant, at $140 each; on September 17, 1873, eleven American horses, valued, by the claimant, at $140 each; October 8, 1873, four American horses, valued at $140 each; October 26, 1873, ten American horses, valued at $140 each; and same date, fifteen hundred head of cattle, valued at $12 per head; November 2, 1873, five American horses, valued at $140 each, and on March 2, 1874, four American horses, valued at $140 each, making a total of $24,860.

The evidence shows that this stock was taken from the ranch of the claimant, in Clay County, in the State of Texas, at the times above stated; that it was properly herded and cared for; that at the time the cattle were taken the Indians stampeded and drove off the entire herd, numbering twenty-five hundred, and at that time they took ten of the horses and killed one of the herders; that the Indians were pursued, and one thousand head of the cattle were recovered. The testimony shows that the horses were of a superior kind, "American breed," and that the cattle were what is known as "mixed cattle."

The Department has reported that the evidence fully sustains the claim, so far as the number of horses and cattle is concerned, but think that the value placed on both is too high, and have allowed the claimant $125 each for the horses, and $9 per head for the cattle, aggregating the sum of $19,625.

CASE OF JAMES MARTIN & BROTHERS.

This claim is for $3,160, for depredations alleged to have been committed by the Comanche Indians, in Llano County, Texas, at five different times, as follows:

The first, on the 20th of August, 1869, when the claimant was living at Cedar Mountain, in said county; the Comanches took from him fifteen horses, valued at $75 each; the second was in December, 1870, when they took seven horses, valued at $65 each; the third was in March, 1871, when they took one horse and killed another, valued at $45 each; the fourth was in July, 1871, when they took three horses, two of them valued

at $55 each, and the other at $50; and the fifth was on the 20th of July, 1872, when they took from him two good horses, worth $65 each.

The evidence in the case fully sustains the statements of the claimant as to the actual loss, and the Department, believing him to be entitled to pay for his loss, at a fair estimate, have recommended an allowance of $1,960, estimating fifteen of the horses at $65 each, two at $55 each, and one at $50, and disallowing the claim for consequential damages.

CASE OF E. C. FULLAR.

The evidence in the claim of E. C. Fullar shows that in the month of November, 1873, the Comanche Indians stole from the premises of the claimant, in Clay County, Texas, two Illinois mules (so called), valued by the claimant at $250 each, and four American horses, valued at $175 each, aggregating $1,200.

It is in proof that these horses and mules were fastened with lariats, near the house of claimant, and were taken by these Indians on the night of the 26th of November, 1873; that the stock was all brought from the State of Illinois, and was first class; that no part of it was ever recovered, or in any manner paid for.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has reduced the claim from $1,200 to $800, and recommends an allowance for that sum.

CASE OF JOHN HENSLEY.

The claim of John Hensley is for five American mules, sixteen American horses, $1,000; for gathering one thousand head of stock, stampeded when the horses and mules were stolen, and $1,000 for loss of crops in consequence of the horses being taken, which prevented the caimant, who was a large farmer and stock-raiser on Carroll Creek, Jack County, Texas, from carrying on his farm, aggregating $5,450.

The evidence in this case shows that the horses and mules were taken by the Comanche Indians in August, 1873, and taken to the Fort Sill Reservation; that two of the horses were returned to the claimant by the agent, through the influence of one of the chiefs, but the Indians refused to surrender any more.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has reduced the price of the stock to $150 each for the mules, and $100 each for the horses, and disallowed the claim for gathering up the stock, and also for labor expended and loss of crops, and allowed the sum of $2,350.

CASE OF WILLIAM M. HARDIN.

The claim of William M. Hardin is for $2,885, on account of depredations committed by the Comanche Indians, $1,500 of which is for consequential damages, resulting, in the opinion of the claimant, from the actual loss of his property.

The evidence presented to the Indian Department shows that in the months of March and June, 1866, while the claimant was residing at Saline, in the county of Kimble, in the State of Texas, a party of Comanche Indians took from him five horses, one of them valued at $80, another at $75, and three others valued at $50 each.

The claimant alleges that the Indians annoyed him to such an extent at that place that he left that part of the country and settled in Llano County, in the same State; that on or about the 15th of October, 1871, a party of Comanches took from him two horses of the value of $65 each,

three horses, valued at $50 each, and eleven young horses, valued at $35 each, and that on the 5th of August, 1872, they again took two horses, worth $75 each, and one worth $125, and another worth $60.

The evidence submitted to the Department fully sustains the statement of the claimant as to the stock taken, and the officers of the Department certify that they believe the estimates to be fair, and recommend that the claimant be allowed the sum of $1,385, and disallow the claim for consequential damages.

CASE OF A. J. HENSON.

The claim of A. J. Henson, of the county of Jack, in the State of Texas, is for the value of ten horses, at $125 each, making the sum of $1,250.

The evidence in this case shows that four of the horses were taken from this claimant in his own county, on the 10th of August, 1873, and the others from the adjoining county of Clay on the 1st of November, 1873, and that all of them were taken by the Comanche Indians.

The evidence also shows that the Indians admitted to the agent that they took the property, but refused to return it or to give the claimant any satisfaction.

The proof of the value of the animals fully sustains the claim of the claimant, and the Department has recommended an allowance of the full amount of the claim, viz, $1,250.

CASE OF C. W. COOPER.

The claim of C. W. Cooper is for $7,690, growing out of the stealing and carrying away of twenty-one horses and mules, of the value of $1[illegible]0 each, by the Comanche Indians, from the premises of the claimant, [illegible]n the year 1873, while he was residing near the town of Jacksborough, [illegible]n Jack County, Texas. Claimant also alleges that the Indians stampeded four thousand head of cattle, which cost him $1 per head to recover. He also claims $540 for additional labor, board of hands, &c. It appears from the evidence, that the Indians were pursued by the claimant and others, but without success. Subsequently, on visiting Fort Sill, he found three of his horses in possession of the agent of the Kiowas and Comanches; these were delivered up to him, but so badly used that they were not worth half as much as when taken by the Indians. The claimant learned while there that the remainder of his stock was in the possession of the Indians, but none of it was ever recovered.

Under these circumstances, the Department has deemed it right to allow the claimant $125 each for the animals, making the sum of $2,250, and have disallowed the entire claim for consequential damages.

THE CASE OF DANIEL E. MOORE.

This claim is for $66,085 on account of depredations alleged to have been committed by the Comanche Indians, $62,000 of which is for consequential damages. The actual damage is for fifty-one horses and other property stolen by the Indians, as appears by the evidence, at different periods and under the following circumstances:

On the 1st of October, 1872, while the claimant was residing at a place known as Legion Valley, Clano County, in the State of Texas, a party of Comanches took from him one fine stallion and one race mare, valued at

$200 each, twelve brood mares, valued at $75 each; that he subsequently removed to Gillespie County, on Willow Creek, when, on or about the 8th of July, 1873, another party of Comanche Indians took from him two stallions, worth $200 each; two mares, worth together $190, and thirty-three brood-mares with foal, valued at $65 each; that on the 20th of February, 1871, while on his way from Fredericksburg, in company with others, where they had all been for supplies, they were attacked by the Comanches, who killed one of his companions and wounded him so severely that he is crippled for life; that they took his team and the valuables from his wagon. The evidence clearly establishes the losses and the wounds inflicted on the claimant.

The officers of the Department have disallowed the entire claim for consequential damages, and damages for injuries to the person of the claimant, and have allowed the claim for actual losses, estimating the three stallions and the superior mares at $125 each, and the forty-five brood mares at $50 each, making the sum of $3,000, in which allowance your committee concur.

CASE OF HENRY A. WHALEY.

The claim of Henry A. Whaley, of Clay County, Texas, is for $2,300, on account of depredations alleged to have been committed by a band of Kiowa and Comanche Indians in the taking from the claimant's farm, known as the "Whaley ranch," in Clay County, in the State of Texas, ten head of horses and nine head of mules. The horses are valued by the claimant at $106 each, and the mules at $140 each.

The evidence submitted is regarded by the Department as sufficient to establish the claim as to the number of animals, but not as to the value as estimated by the claimant. The Department has deemed $60 each for the horses and $100 each for the mules a fair estimate, from the evidence, and has therefore estimated them upon that basis and allowed the claimant the sum of $1,500.

CASE OF JAMES P. LINDSEY.

The claim of James P. Lindsey is for $6,150, on account of depredations alleged to have been committed by Comanche Indians, under the following circumstances:

The claimant was the owner of a ranch in Jack County, Texas, where he kept a lot of horses, cattle, and calves. On the 1st day of October, 1873, a band of Comanche Indians attacked the ranch and took the horses, and turned the calves loose, and in consequence they were lost, and the cattle they stampeded. The number of horses lost is stated to be twenty-one, and they are estimated by the claimant at $150 each. The number of cattle is stated to be five hundred unmarked and unbranded calves, turned loose and lost, and five hundred beef cattle, under herders, stampeded; on account of which the claimant claims $1 per head for gathering in.

The Department considers the evidence as to the loss of the horses satisfactory, but considers the value placed on them too high and has estimated the twenty-one horses at $125 each, and has allowed the claim for the full number of horses at that rate, making the sum of $2,625, and disallowed the balance of the claim.

It appears from the papers transmitted to Congress in these cases that they have each and all been referred to the agent of the tribes

charged with the depredations, and that through the agent they have been submitted to the Indians in council and otherwise fully investigated by him, and his doings reported to the Department.

As stated in your committee's report upon the claim of Overton and Love, there are a large number of these claims, equally meritorious, on file in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. No good reason can be given for paying the claims under consideration without paying them all. This committee cannot recommend the passage of such claims until Congress adopts some general policy of dealing with all these claims.

Your committee therefore report back the bill and reommend that it do not pass.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 571.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills S. 1683 and H. R. 5443.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bills (S. 1683 and H. R. 5443) for the relief of Newton C. Ridenour, second lieutenant, Company F, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, report favorably, and submit the following statement of the Invalid Pension Committee in regard to said bill in the House of Representatives, Forty-seventh Congress, and make it the report of this committee:

Newton C. Ridenour, late second lieutenant, Company F, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was granted a pension July 26, 1880, at the rate of $3 per month, the certificate being number 164978. Prior to and until June 29, 1863, said Ridenour was serving with his regiment in the field in the campaign against Vicksburg as an orderly sergeant. On June 29, 1863, was commissioned second lieutenant, for which place he was recommended early in June, said commission being dated June 29, 1863.

About the 5th day of July, 1863, by order of the officer commanding the regiment, said Ridenour took command of Company F, and continued in command until October 5, 1864, when he was assigned to staff duty. Said Ridenour was discharged as an enlisted man as of the date of June 29, 1863, and he was accepted and mustered in as second lieutenant, to take effect July 1, 1863. Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg said Ridenour, in charge of said company, in July, 1863, marched from said city to Jackson, Miss. During said march said claimant was attacked with varicocele, and was at times rendered thereby unable to march, and was compelled to resort to the ambulance. When he entered the service he was a strong, healthy man. Previously to said month of July, 1863, or in the latter part of June of that year, the petitioner was somewhat unwell, although the precise nature of his ailment is unknown, and he was not then aware that it was the varicocele, for which he was afterwards pensioned. It is not certain that said disease had its inception before July, 1863. But if that was the fact, it is apparent and uncontradicted that the principal development, growth, and establishment of the disease occurred after the commencement of the march from Vicksburg to Jackson. It is shown by medical evidence that the disability of said Ridenour is permanent and incurable, and that such disability incapacitates said Ridenour from performing manual labor.

In consideration of the facts stated above, this committee recommend the passage of the House bill, and that the Senate bill be indefinitely postponed.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 572.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

['To accompany bills S. 870 and 2250.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 870) for the relief of R. G. Combs and others, have examined the same, and beg leave to report:

That in the year 1876 the United States entered into a contract with the Oregon Iron Works for the construction, at Albina, Oreg., of the United States revenue cutter called Thomas Coravin, for the consideration of $92,000, but before the completion of said cutter the said Oregon Iron Works failed and work on the cutter was suspended, whereupon the United States took possession of this vessel, removed it to San Francisco, and completed it at a cost of $10,150.77, leaving a net balance of the original contract price of $8,249.23, which was covered into the Treasury and carried to the surplus fund at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

An inquiry was made into the facts connected with the construction of the revenue cutter and the litigation connected therewith by J. F. Evans, special agent of the Treasury Department, from whose report to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 27, 1878, your committee extract the following:

In 1876, in response to advertisement for proposals for the building of the vessel, the Government received three bids—the first for $112,500; second, $103,000; and third, from the Oregon Iron Works, for $92,000, to whom the contract was awarded, on giving bonds for $50,000.

The Department agreed to advance the funds in five different payments of $18,400, each payment at certain stages of the work. Four payments were made, leaving one payment of $18,400 remaining.

Before the completion of the work the Oregon Iron Works failed, work was suspended, and certain materials furnished for the vessel were included in the assets of the company, which was forced into bankruptcy. The vessel escaped through the litigation which followed.

November 13, 1876, Messrs. Goldsmith & Lowenberg brought suit in the State court against the Corwin for $1,738.35 for labor and materials furnished at the request of the Oregon Iron Works. The vessel was released under stipulations of the Department entered into pursuant to sections 3753, 3754 Revised Statutes. The court decided that the plaintiff had a lien upon the vessel, but, owing to possession by the United States, the lien could not be enforced, and the case is now pending on appeal to the supreme court of Oregon, on the point that the Government did not plead its personal privilege of exemption of its property from attachment under process of law.

Another suit was brought in the United States court by Coffin & Hendry, San Francisco, for material furnished in rigging the vessel, $3,659.20.

The court decided (1) that the United States did not become owner until final completion and delivery after trial trip; (2) that the contractor was in possession dur-

onstruction, and the vessel was not exempt from lien; (3) that the contractor
ıg failed, the United States could take the vessel only by exercise of its option
ıish the vessel, and then only as the agent of the contractor.
lecree was entered for Coffin & Hendry, and the United States appealed, but
was subsequently withdrawn on motion of Coffin & Hendry, who explained their
n, not because of fear of defeat or reversal of the decission of the court below,
ıecause assured that they would recover sooner by withdrawing the suit.
ıding the appeal the vessel was released upon the United States giving bond.
out January 1, 1877, the cutter Rush removed the Corwin to the middle of the
, where the assignee of the Oregon Iron Works obtained temporary injunction
ıst Captain White to prevent her removal, which was dissolved, and the vessel
ıeded to Astoria, where Steffin (subcontractor) attempted to seize her on his claim
),000, but failed, and she proceeded to San Francisco, where she was completed
cost, it is said, of about $11,000.
ere is but one opinion at Portland among the lawyers for either side, including
listrict attorney, that the decision of the lower court would have been affirmed
e United States circuit court had not Coffin & Hendry withdrawn their suit, and
these claims, or a portion of them, are a lien upon the vessel, and that the least
lovernment can do is to pay the difference between the contract price and the
)f completion.
s to be remembered that, owing to the distinct condition of the contract, the
r was not to be accepted until after completion and a trial trip. The title did
est in the Government, and possession could not have been obtained but by the
ise of privileges and technicalities of law of which private citizens could not
availed themselves.
e Corwin is really a valuable vessel, finely finished, and her probable value is in
ıs of her cost.
e claims, so far as prosecuted in the courts, have been maintained, and many of
submitted in the accompanying statement are, no doubt, equitably due. Those
ıbor, skill, and material are notably so—these having actually gone into the con-
tion of the vessel. They are mostly due to poor men, who feel the loss keenly,
t is hardly to be supposed that the Government desires to avail itself of any
ıicality to evade payment to these her citizens.

ıere appears to be no legal obligation upon the Government to pay
claims brought against this vessel, and it is peculiarly a matter of
ılative discretion whether, upon the equities of the claims, the relief
ıld be granted for which application is made.
our committee, therefore, considering the claims in this light, have
ded, and do herewith recommend, that the claim of laborers and
erial men as enumerated in the bill (S. 870) be settled at the uni-
ı rate of 50 per cent., which seems just and equitable to all con-
ed.
) this end the Committee on Claims recommend that the bill (S.
be indefinitely postponed, and that another bill, herewith reported,
ch has been prepared in accordance with the views and report of
committee, do pass.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 573.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills 1302 and 2250.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1302) for the relief of the First National Bank of Portland, Oreg., have examined the same, and beg leave to report:

That in the year 1876 the United States entered into a contract with the Oregon Iron Works, a corporation under the laws of the State of Oregon, for the construction at Albina, Oreg., by the said Oregon Iron Works, of the United States revenue cutter called "Thomas Corwin," for the consideration of $92,000 to be paid by the United States. The First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, advanced money for the construction of said revenue cutter to the said Oregon Iron Works, and held as security for such advances a hypothecation of the payments to be made by the United States to the contractor; but before the completion of said cutter the said Oregon Iron Works failed and work on the cutter was suspended. At the time of this failure the bank had already advanced, upon the security of the hypothecation of the last payment to be made to the contractor, the sum of $18,399.96, which money went into the construction of said vessel in the form of labor and material. The United States took possession of the vessel at this juncture, and the vessel proceeded to San Francisco, where she was completed by the United States, at a cost of $10,150.77, leaving a net balance of the original contract price of $8,249.23, which was covered into the Treasury, in accordance with section 3691, United States Revised Statutes, and carried to the surplus fund at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Suit having been brought in the United States court by Coffin and Hendry, San Francisco, for material furnished in rigging the vessel, the court decided (1) that the United States did not become owner until final completion and delivery after trial-trip; (2) that the contractor was in possession during construction, and the vessel was not exempt from lien; (3) That the contractor having failed, the United States could take vessel only by the exercise of its option to finish the vessel; and then only as the agent of the contractor. A decree was entered for Coffin and Hendry, and the United States appealed, but suit was subsequently withdrawn on motion of the plaintiffs, because assured that they would recover sooner by withdrawing. Pending this appeal the vessel was released upon the United States giving bond. The title did not rest in the Government, and possession could not have

been obtained but by the exercise of privileges and technicalities of law of which private citizens could not have availed themselves.

Your committee, therefore, having considered this case in the light of equity, recommend that there be paid to the First National Bank of Portland, Oreg., on account of the moneys advanced by said bank, the sum of $8,249.23, which is the amount of the unpaid balance of the contract price for the construction of said revenue cutter, after deducting the cost to the United States of completing the same.

In accordance with the recommendation of this report and the views of this committee upon the subject, they have prepared a bill "for the relief of the First National Bank of Portland, Oreg., R. G. Combs, and others," which they submit with this report and recommend that it do pass. And they do further recommend that the bill (S. 1302) be indefinitely postponed.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 574.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 2858.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2858) for the relief of John Connolly, having considered the same, make the following report:

The Committee of the House of Representatives on the District of Columbia, made the following report upon this bill:

Similar bills were introduced and favorably reported to the Forty-sixth Congress and also to the Forty-seventh Congress, but were not acted upon.

The facts of the case appear to be as follows:

It appears from record evidence taken from the files of the supreme court of the District of Columbia that one James Barwood, a British subject by birth, but for many years a naturalized citizen of the United States, domiciled in the District of Columbia, died in said District on the 28th day of March, 1876, seized and possessed of divers lots and parcels of land in the city of Washington, D. C., and leaving no heirs of inheritable blood. John Connolly was duly appointed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia administrator of the estate of the deceased Barwood, and when general taxes for the years 1877 and 1878 were assessed by the District of Columbia against Barwood's real estate, the administrator paid them, the aggregate amount being $91.80. Certain creditors of the deceased Barwood having filed their bill in equity in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to subject the said realty of the deceased to the payment of his debts (his personal property being insufficient to pay all claims), that court, on the 9th day of July, 1878, decreed that the title to the realty became vested by escheat in the United States upon the death of said Barwood on the 28th of March, 1876, subject, however, to the payment of all just claims against Barwood, and all liens against the property subsisting at the time of Barwood's death. As, however, the general taxes for the years 1877 and 1878 were not assessed against the property until after Barwood's death and until after his title to the property had vested in the United States (when of course the property was not liable to taxation), to permit Connolly to reimburse himself for this erroneous payment of tax out of the proceeds of the sale of the realty, which sale was made by trustees under the direction of the court (the net balance of proceeds, after paying all lawful demands, being paid over to the United States), the Commissioners of the District of Columbia now decline to refund the taxes so erroneously paid on property which was not taxable.

Your committee are of the opinion that the said taxes, amounting to $91.50, should be refunded, and report back the bill with a recommendation that it do pass.

Your committee find that this report contains a correct statement of the facts, and they adopt the same. The committee therefore recommend that the bill pass.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 575.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 26, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Territories, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 6074.]

The Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6074) entitled "An act to change the eastern and northern judicial districts of the State of Texas, and to attach a part of the Indian Territory to said districts, and for other purposes," beg leave to submit the following report:

The bill provides in its first section that the counties of Lamar, Fannin, and Delta, in the State of Texas, shall be detached from the northern judicial district of that State, and be attached to the eastern judicial district; and the second section provides that part of the Indian Territory included within the counties of Towson, Red River, Cedar, Wade, Neshoba, Eagle, and Boktulo, comprising the second judicial district of the Choctaw Nation, and the county of Kiamitia in said nation, be attached for judicial purposes to the eastern judicial district of Texas.

The third section provides that the counties of Lamar, Fannin, Red River, and Delta, of the State of Texas, and all that part of the Choctaw Nation attached to the eastern judicial district of Texas, by the bill, shall constitute a division of said district, and that terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern district of Texas shall be held twice each year in the town of Paris, Lamar County, Texas., said courts to have exclusive original jurisdiction of all offenses committed against the laws of the United States within that part of the Choctaw Nation attached by the bill to the eastern judicial district of Texas.

The sixth section of the bill attaches that part of the Indian Territory occupied by the Chickasaw Nation and the counties of Gains and Tobucky, in the first judicial district, and the counties of Blue, Atoka, and Jack's Forks, of the third judicial district of the Choctaw Nation, to the northern judicial district of Texas for judicial purposes; and the seventh section provides that those parts of the Indian Territory with the counties of Grayson, Montague, and Cooke, in the State of Texas, shall constitute a division of the northern judicial district of Texas. Terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States are to be held twice each year in Denison, Grayson County, Texas, and said courts are to exercise exclusive original jurisdiction of all offenses against the laws of the United States committed within the portions of the Indian Territory attached to said northern judicial district of Texas as before stated.

The anomalous condition of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians living in the Indian Territory, their rapid advance towards civilization, the treaty stipulations between them and the United States, and the earnest desire of all just and humane minds that this advance should not be retarded, or the spirit of these treaties violated, give to the bill before us the greatest importance and interest.

In 1866, at the close of the war, the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, having joined the Confederate States during hostilities, were compelled to make new treaties with the United States, in each of which will be found provisions for the administration of justice within the Indian Territory, in such manner as the United States might determine. The form of expression varies in the different treaties, it being expressly provided in the treaty with the Cherokees for the establishing a United States court, whilst in the other treaties it is provided that the United States may enact such laws as may be necessary to secure the administration of justice and the protection of life and property within the Territory; but the intent is manifest throughout all the treaties, and has never been questioned, except from interested or sinister motives, that the United States should have the right to determine upon the manner of administering justice within the Indian Territory, and the means of attaining that end.

So clearly was this understood by all parties, and especially by the Indians, that when a committee of the Senate visited the Indian Territory a few years after the war, to examine into their condition, and ascertain their wishes upon questions affecting their welfare, the testimony was unvarying and unbroken that they wished for the establishment of a United States court within the Territory according to the treaties of 1866.

The object of the bill before us is to confer criminal jurisdiction over parts of the Indian Territory upon United States courts in Texas, and we are not without experience as to similar legislation.

In 1875 Congress gave to the United States district court, for the western district of Arkansas, criminal jurisdiction over all of the Indian Territory, and the result has not been such as to invite other experiments in the same direction.

It appears from the report of the Attorney-General that the expenses of the United States courts for the western district of Arkansas, for 187[illegible], were $156,943.20, nearly $50,000 more than the amounts expended in any other district in the United States; and the same report shows that in the eastern district of Arkansas, for the same year, the judicial expenses were only $48,075.67.

We are aware that one argument for the bill before us is, that the distance which must be traveled to reach the Texas courts from the part of the Indian Territory over which their jurisdiction is to be extended will be less than in attending the court at Fort Smith, Ark.; but this is not satisfactory, for the reason that the argument is, at best, only comparative, the fact still remaining that persons arrested must be carried long distances to either Paris or Denison, and always with the expense of guards and increased opportunities for escape.

The question of expense, however, is not the only one involved. There is another far more important consideration. The civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, whose interests are affected by this bill, are comparatively advanced in civilization, having legislatures, churches, and schools as have white communities. They are fast learning the first great lesson of civilization—self-support and self-reliance. Our purpose should be to encourage them in this direction by teaching them in every

way possible our laws, language, and modes of living. What could possibly conduce more to this than the establishing in their midst a United States court, the proceedings of which should be conducted in the English language, and in which they could be jurors, witnesses, and even officers?

So long as we treat the Indian as a dependent, helpless being, fit only to be used for the purpose of plunder and greed, we may expect the result which has attended our Indian policy for the last hundred years.

Instead of dragging them off to other States to be tried by juries made up of strangers, instead of impressing them with the idea that they are fit only for the punishment of the law, and not its administration, let us rather seek to learn them the self-respect which comes to freemen as both makers and administrators of the laws.

Impressed with these convictions, the committee have already reported to the Senate a bill (S. 209) establishing a United States court in the Indian Territory, with exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction, and recommended its passage.

As the bill referred to the committee (H. R. 6074) conflicts in all its provisions with Senate bill 209, we report the former back to the Senate with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 576.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 26, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Territories, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 1565.]

The Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1565) to authorize the appointment of a commission by the President of the United States to run and mark the boundary lines between a portion of the Indian Territory and the State of Texas, in connection with a similar commission to be appointed by the State of Texas, having considered the same, respectfully report:

That by the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Spain, executed February 22, 1819, the boundary line between the two countries west of the Mississippi River was fixed as follows:

Beginning on the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of the Sabine River, in the sea, and continuing north along the western bank of that river to the thirty-second degree of latitude; thence by a line due north to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Nachitoches or Red River; thence following the course of the Rio Roxo westward to the one hundredth degree of longitude west from London and the twenty-third from Washington; thence crossing the said Red River and running thence by a line due north to the river Arkansas; thence following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas to its source, in latitude forty-two degrees north; and thence by that parallel of latitude to the South Sea; the whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

Article 2 of the treaty between the United States and Mexico of date January 12, 1828, fixed the same boundary line between the two Republics, and the boundary line of Texas when admitted into the Union, December 27, 1845, was the same as above indicated.

For more than a quarter of a century it has been contended by the State of Texas that the boundary line between a portion of the Indian Territory and that State is what is now known as the North Fork of Red River up to the degrees of longitude 100 west from London and 23 west from Washington. It is claimed by the United States that what is now known as the South Fork of Red River is the boundary. The territory lying between these two streams is that in dispute. It is known in Texas as Greer County, and so designated on the maps of that State. If the North Fork be the boundary, this tract of country is a part of Texas; if the South Fork be the boundary, it is a part of the Indian Territory. In extent it is approximately 2,400 square miles.

The necessity for legislation on this subject grows out of the different constructions placed upon the treaties between the United States and Spain and the United States and Mexico, above referred to.

It seems to the committee that the bill which we report meets the necessities of the case fairly, and we recommend its adoption as a substitute for the bill H. R. 1565.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 577.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON POST-OFFICES AND POST-ROADS,

UNITED STATES SENATE,

ON

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1884.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | REPORT No. 577.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 27, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany the bill S. 2022.]

The Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to which were referred Senate bills No. 17, "*to provide for the establishment of a postal telegraph system,*" *No.* 227, "*to establish a system of postal telegraph in the United States,*" *and No.* 1016, "*to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph;*" *and which was also instructed by the Senate to inquire* "*whether the cost of telegraphic correspondence between the several States and Territories of the United States or with foreign countries has been injuriously affected by large stock dividends made by the Western Union Telegraph Company, by consolidation between different telegraphic companies, by working contracts with cable companies, by leasing of connecting or competing lines, or by other means,*" *has considered the same, and submits the following report, together with an accompanying bill* (*S.* 2022):

The committee has heard fully such statements as the representatives of the Western Union, Baltimore and Ohio, Bankers and Merchants', and Postal Telegraph Companies have desired to make. It has also examined witnesses not connected with those companies, and has received several written communications. These statements and written communications are herewith submitted.

In respect to the instructions given by the Senate to the committee to inquire whether the cost of telegraphic correspondence has been raised by the stock dividends of the Western Union Company, and by its various consolidations with and leases of other telegraph property, the committee believes that it can best comply with them by giving a summary history of the increase of the debts, rentals, and stock capital of the Western Union Company, and such information as is obtainable as to the actual value of the tangible property which it holds, either by direct ownership or by lease.

At the present time its stock capital is $80,000,000, its bonded and other debt is $6,224,176, bearing an annual interest of $466,911, and the annual rentals which it has assumed obligations to pay for leased lines in this country are $528,000, which obligations to pay rent, capitalized on the basis of an annual interest of 6 per cent., are equal to a debt of $8,800,000. Its total share, debt, and rental capital is, therefore, $95,024,176, and as the dividends upon the stock part of it are at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, the net profits required to be derived from its business, in order to pay the annual charges upon this capital, is $6,594,911.

It is also under obligations to pay annual rentals of $700,000 for Atlantic cables, and of $301,000 for Cuban cables, and for the Gold and Stock Company, being a total of $1,001,000, which, if capitalized at 6 per cent. interest, is equal to a debt of $16,683,000. But if this leased property as a whole yields an income equal to the rentals paid for it, it will not be necessary for the Western Union Company to impose a tax upon the internal telegraphic business of the country in order to make good a deficiency. How much income it yields does not clearly appear.

In respect to the stock capital of the Western Union Company, amounting to $80,000,000, nearly the whole of it has arisen from stock dividends and from purchases made of the lines of other companies, which were paid for by issues of stock. In 1863 its stock capital was only $3,000,000, and even of that amount, small as it seems in comparison with the present stock capital of $80,000,000, it is quite certain that at least five-sixths consisted of what is known in stock manipulations as water. The original line of the Western Union was from New York to Louisville, via Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, and was constructed at a cost of about $150,000. It early acquired, by purchase at very low rates, the property of embarrassed Western telegraph companies, owning lines from Buffalo to Milwaukee, and from Cleveland to Cincinnati, and built a line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, but even then, its actual cash investment is affirmed by those who have carefully investigated the subject not to have exceeded $300,000.

In 1863 the stock property of $3,000,000 was doubled by a stock dividend, and during 1863 and 1864 $5,000,000 was added to represent extensions and purchases of new lines paid for in stock. The capital being thus swollen to $11,000,000 was in 1864 doubled by a stock dividend and thereby made $22,000,000.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-six was a year memorable for new consolidations, the stock capital having then been increased to $41,000,000 by the issue of $19,000,000 of new stock. Since 1866 the stock capital has been carried up to its present amount of $80,000,000, partly by the issue of stock for the purchase of new lines, but mainly by the three following stock dividends: In 1879, $5,960,600; in 1881, $15,526,590, and $4,320,000; total, $25,807,190.

It is not necessary to comment upon stock dividends, the nature and effect of which are well understood. In respect to the issues of stock for purchases of other lines, the prices paid have no relation either to the cost or to the earning capacity of the property. The purchases were influenced, in some cases, by the desire to get rid of competition, and in others, by the fact that the persons controlling the management of the Western Union had large interests in the property purchased. In purchases prompted by the latter motive the higher the prices which were paid, the greater were the gains of individuals in the control of the Western Union.

In the case of a purchase made before 1870 of a line 1,100 miles long, from Brownville, Nebr., to Salt Lake City, which was built for $147,000, and had been nearly three times paid for by a bonus from the Government of $40,000 annually for ten years, but which the building company, styling itself the Pacific Telegraph Company, had stocked at $1,000,000, the Western Union paid $2,000,000 of its own stock under the circumstances detailed in the following extract from a sworn statement made March 26, 1870, by Charles M. Stebbins, a well-known telegraph builder:

This $1,000,000 of Pacific Telegraph stock (prominent men of the Western Union Telegraph Company being the sole owners) was afterwards taken into the Western

Union Telegraph Company by issuing therefor $2,000,000 of Western Union Telegraph Company's stock. After this the Western Union Telegraph Company's stock was trebled, by which manipulation an original expenditure of $147,000 (and a part of that not honestly spent) came to represent $6,000,000 of Western Union Telegraph stock.

In 1881 the Western Union paid $15,000,000 of its stock for the stock and bonds of the American Union Telegraph Company, and $4,080,000 of its stock for all of the stock which it did not already own of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. From a comparison of the annual reports of the Western Union it appears that the addition to its property was greater in 1881, when these purchases were made, than in 1882, when no purchases were made, by only 3,975 miles of pole, 46,171 miles of wire, and 329 offices. This excess of addition to the equipment in 1881 seems to be a tolerably correct measure of the tangible property which the Western Union acquired by issuing $19,080,000 of stock in 1881, and if it is, the actual cost value of the property must have been about $3,231,970, on the estimated cost of constructing telegraph lines per mile of wire at $70. The purchases of new lines made in 1881 did not cause any accessions to the business of the Western Union, inasmuch as the subsequent increase in the number of messages was no greater than the normal growth without the addition of new lines.

It is evident, without pursuing this branch of the subject further, that the price which the Western Union paid in its stock for competing lines was vastly in excess of either the cost or earning capacity of the property acquired.

It was claimed before the committee, by the president of the Western Union, that it had from time to time expended, out of its current earnings, considerable money on construction account; that is to say, in additions to its lines and equipments, over and above their maintenance This may be true to some extent, but cannot be true to the extent of justifying the enormous stock dividends which the company has made, nor was the appropriation of current income to construction account sufficient to prevent the payment of munificent cash dividends to the shareholders, who received in that way from 1867 to 1883 (both inclusive) $34,000,000 in addition to stock dividends of $25,817,198.

As the prices paid by the Western Union in its own stock do not furnish even an approximate idea of the actual cost of the lines which it has purchased from other companies, and as the representatives of the Western Union, which alone possesses the information, have given no definite or detailed account of the amounts of money it has itself expended in the construction of lines, the committee has endeavored to ascertain what it would now cost to reproduce lines equal in every respect to those which the Western Union has acquired in all ways. The present cost of similar lines is a near approximation to the cost of the existing lines. There has been a fall in the price of wire as compared with the average price during the period when the existing lines were constructed, but this is partially offset by the rise in the price of poles.

The president of the Western Union stated to the committee that the books of the company show that the miles of wire owned by it are 348,819, and that the miles controlled and leased are 82,909, making a total of 431,728. As part of the miles owned, he counted the lines purchased of companies, including the cases of companies the separate organization of which is kept up for various reasons but all the shares of which, except a minute portion, are held by the Western Union. Deducting the wires leased to newspapers, railroads, and individuals, the rentals of which do not appear in the receipts for telegrams, and de-

ducting also the lines which are really mere duplicates and practically useless, which formed a part of the property obtained by the Western Union in its multiplied acquisitions of other companies, the committee believes it to be a large estimate to assume that the number of miles of wire actually used in, and necessary to, its business of transmitting telegrams is 350,000. The committee believes also that the average cost at this time per mile of wire, including poles, construction, and the instruments for telegraphing, would not exceed $70, which would make a total cost of $24,500,000 for the whole 350,000 miles. But if we assume that every mile of wire owned by the Western Union is essential to its business of transmitting telegrams, viz, 431,728 miles, the value of the property at $70 per mile would be $30,220,960. At present there are in this country, on an average, about 3 miles of wire to 1 mile of pole line, but as telegraphic business increases the proportion of wires will be larger.

Colin Fox, late an employé of the Western Union, testified before the committee, that between 1868 and 1876 he built from 500 to 800 miles of pole line in Michigan, on poles 25 feet long and 5 inches at the top end, and adapted to conveying two or three wires, but generally carrying only one, at a cost never exceeding $75 per mile. For an additional wire (No. 9) the increased cost would have been $30 per mile. The lines were well built and are still in use. He also testified that one set of instruments in an office would cost $25, and that the distance between offices ranged between six and ten miles. The poles he used were obtained in a lumbering country and at cheap rates.

E. R. Chapman, who was superintendent of the construction of part of the lines of the Mutual Union, including all their lines west of Cleveland, testified that he built himself a portion of the lines between Cleveland and Chicago, and between Chicago and Kansas City. On the line between Cleveland and Chicago the poles were strictly first-class, 30 feet long and 6 inches at the top end, and of a capacity to carry 16 wires, No. 6 and No. 8, although originally constructed with only four wires. With the four wires the cost of materials and construction was from $325 to $350 per mile. If eight wires had been strung the cost would have been less than $60 per mile of wire. Since that time wire has fallen and poles have risen in price. Mr. Chapman testified that this line was constructed some distance from the route of any railway, and that there was no better constructed line in the United States. He also built the line from Springfield, Ill., to Kansas City with 25 feet poles, 5 inches at the top end, with two wires, although provided with cross-arms for two more, at a cost of $225 per mile. With four wires strung the cost would have been $71 per mile of wire.

John C. Van Duzer, formerly a superintendent and constructor of United States military lines, testified that he has built, since the civil war, 4,000 miles in Texas, the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Montana, and Dakota. He built 1,200 miles in Texas in 1874 and 1875 under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer, all with a single (No. 9) wire. The cost of all materials, poles, wires, and insulators, was $50 per mile. The labor was performed by the troops, but would have cost, if hired, $25 per mile. An additional wire would have cost $30 per mile more; the use of a No. 8 wire would have increased the cost $4 per mile of wire. The poles, chiefly red cedar, 25 feet long and 5 inches at the top, were, with the exception of one cargo shipped from Norfolk, obtained in Texas, but were hauled long distances, in some cases 100 miles, at great expense. He also testified that white cedar poles of the same dimensions, which would carry four wires, can be purchased for 40 cents in Wisconsin and Michigan, delivered by water at either Detroit or Chicago at 70

cents, and delivered at railroad stations in Illinois or Iowa at $1.25 in car-load lots.

The exact excess of the capitalization of the Western Union, beyond the actual cost of its lines, and beyond what it would now cost to reproduce similar lines, cannot be determined. That it is enormous is entirely plain and undisputed.

In reference to the inquiry whether this excess of capitalization, arising from stock dividends and from purchases of other lines at inflated prices, paid in stock, has "injuriously affected the cost" of the transmission of telegrams, the committee deem it sufficient to say that its own conclusions correspond with the opinion of the country, that its effect in that direction cannot be a matter of doubt, and that it has been very great, even if we admit, as is claimed by the Western Union, that the average rate on the aggregate business has been reduced.

The swollen capitalization of the Western Union has created at one and the same time a cover, an inducement, and in some senses a necessity for excessive charges for telegrams. To the extent that the public have been made to believe that the nominal capital was a real one, it has tended to cause an acquiescence in excessive charges, while the exposure of the actual nature of the nominal capital does not diminish the pressure of the motives which impel the managers of the company to keep up charges which are essential to the maintenance of the present dividends upon the immense mass of its watered stock.

For the purposes of relieving the country of the burden of charges for telegrams which are too high, of making those charges more equal as between different localities and different classes of telegrams, and of guarding against the mischiefs and dangers of leaving the control of the telegraphic business of the country in the hands of a private company, which enjoys a practical monopoly, the committee has reported the accompanying bill (Senate, 2022).

The constitutional right of this Government to establish a postal telegraph, under its power to establish post-offices and post-roads, seems too clear to require argument. It has always been recognized, and the first telegraphic line in this country was constructed and operated and owned by the United States, and many military lines are now in operation. In all European countries, the business of telegraphing is managed by the public authorities. The war power and the power to regulate commerce between the States are sometimes invoked and may be fairly invoked, as also justifying this Government in establishing a postal telegraph, but the power to establish post-offices and post-roads is of itself abundantly sufficient for the purpose. A practical construction long ago extended it to modes of communication not known when the Constitution was formed, such as steamboats and railroads, and there can be no difficulty in extending it to other modes since discovered, such as the telegraph and the telephone.

To the objection to a postal telegraph that it will operate injuriously upon the business and profits of private telegraphs, there are obvious and sufficient answers. All persons engaged in any business, not protected by the monopoly of a patent, know and act upon the knowledge that they are exposed to the competition of other persons and of the public authorities. The postal money-order system interferes with the business of bankers. The parcel post interferes with the business of the express companies. Postal savings banks, existing in many countries and often proposed in this country, would interfere with the business of private savings banks. It has been known for many years that a postal telegraph had numerous advocates, and that its establishment, in some

form, was among probable events, and all persons concerned ought to have governed themselves accordingly, and doubtless have done so. In making these observations the committee does not intend to deny that it is the duty of the Government, in exercising its powers, to look at all the effects of every measure which is proposed, including its effects upon private citizens who are engaged in any lawful industry or undertaking. But in this case, as the committee expects to be able to show, no damage is threatened to any private persons or companies, beyond a curtailment of extraordinary and abnormal profits, and the curtailment is not greater in degree than is required to relieve the people from unreasonable exactions imposed by the companies themselves.

The bill reported by the committee provides in its first ten sections for inviting proposals from telegraph companies now in existence, or which may hereafter be formed, to do the work of transmitting such telegraphic dispatches as the Government may deliver to them, at prices which are not to exceed the rates specified in the bill. Such post-offices as shall be designated from time to time as postal telegraph offices are to receive dispatches from the public and hand them over to the contracting companies for transmission to the postal telegraph offices in the places of their destination, from which they are to be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed. For the services of receiving and delivering the messages the Government is to be allowed three cents for each message, which is to be collected by deducting it from the rate allowed to the contracting companies. On this plan, as thus briefly sketched, the Government will deal with telegrams precisely as it now deals with letters, that is to say, it will confine itself to receiving and delivering them. In both cases the transmission is performed for the Government by contractors, letters being carried by railroads, steamboats, coaches, wagons, &c., and telegrams being carried over wires. In neither case does the Government have anything to do with the plant required to do the actual work of transmission, which is left to be provided by the contractors.

The maximum rates limited by the bill are, for day telegrams of not exceeding 20 words exclusive of the date, 20 cents for distances within 1,000 miles, with an additional charge of 5 cents for every additional 250 miles, or fraction thereof; but for no distance is the rate to exceed 50 cents. For night telegrams the maximum rate for not exceeding 20 words, exclusive of date, is to be 15 cents for all distances below 2,000 miles, and for greater distances 25 cents. In respect to both day and night telegrams an addition of one-fifth the rate is to be made for every 5 words, or fraction thereof in excess of 20 words. The prescribed rates are to cover immediate and special delivery within a mile of the telegraph office, or within the letter-carrier delivery, and immediate transmission by mail when destined for any place where there is no postal telegraph office. If acceptable contracts can be entered into, the contractors are to transmit all messages sent by Government officials upon public business at rates to be fixed by the Postmaster-General, as under existing laws. The Government is not in any case to assume any monopoly of the telegraph business, but is to leave it open to everybody, including the companies which may contract to transmit messages delivered to them by the Government.

The plan covered by those sections involves no outlay of money, present or future, not reimbursed to the Government. The only new office which it creates, is that of an Assistant Postmaster-General. The messenger boys who will deliver telegrams, and a small number of additional clerks are the only new employés whom it will call for, and that

branch of the business involves only a small expenditure and no political patronage. The income received by the Government for receiving and delivering telegrams will certainly pay, and probably over-pay, the foregoing charges, and also the cost of providing a room in each postal telegraph office, as required by section 7, for the use of the employés, instruments and batteries of the companies contracting to transmit telegrams. The receiving of telegrams by the postal telegraph offices, will subject the Government to but little expense not now incurred. The delivery of telegrams will cost one cent for each telegram, according to the evidence submitted to the committee. As the charge collected by the Government for receiving and delivering will be three cents for each telegram, there will be a profit of two cents on each. This would be $811,623 annually, if the Government handles 40,581,177 telegrams annually, as the Western Union did in 1883. $811,623 per annum, will more than cover the rent of the rooms which the Government is to furnish under the seventh section of the bill, and we may expect that the Government will soon handle twice 40,581,177 telegrams annually, on the basis of the experience in Europe of the effect of lowered rates to multiply the number of telegrams sent.

The plan provides for the widest practicable diffusion of the proposed new system. All post-offices in places in which telegraph offices exist when the bill becomes a law are made postal telegraph offices, and authority is also given to the Postmaster-General to designate other post-offices as postal telegraph offices from time to time, as the wants of the public may seem to him to require. Furthermore, the new telegraphic service is really extended to post-offices which are not postal telegraph offices, by the provisions that messages may be sent over the wires to the postal telegraph office nearest to their destination, and thence forwarded by mail to the person addressed. The companies to whom contracts for the sending of messages may be awarded are forthwith to open for use such lines as they may have in operation, and must, within four years, construct or acquire such additional lines as will connect all the post-offices which are made by the bill postal telegraph offices, and with the further requirement that at least one-fourth of the needed additional lines shall be annually constructed or acquired. The plan is enlarged so as to include telegraphic money orders for sums not exceeding $100, that being, in the opinion of the committee, as large a limit as it was prudent to fix, until we can have some actual experience of the working of the system.

The contracts for the transmission of telegrams are to be made after advertising for bids, with the provision that the Postmaster-General "shall contract with the company or companies whose proposition shall be deemed by him the most favorable for the performance of the telegraph service" contemplated by the bill. The term of the contract is five years, with a right on the part of the contractors to one renewal for another term of five years, provided they have faithfully performed all their duties during the first term, and subject to the further condition that a uniform rate, without regard to distance for sending telegrams at or below the lowest rate specified in the bill, shall be adopted. All contracts are to be at any and all times terminable at the option of Congress, and in addition there is expressly reserved to Congress the general power of altering, amending, or repealing the proposed law or any part of it. In short, the fullest freedom of action is reserved to the Government in the future, so that it may withdraw from the system at any time, if it proves to be onerous or injurious in any particular not now foreseen.

The committee was unanimous in reporting the first ten sections of the bill; some of its members believing that those sections go as far as it is now prudent to go in the direction of connecting the Government with the telegraphic business, and others believing that those sections constitute an important improvement on the existing system, although they would have preferred that there should now be begun and pressed to a full completion, as soon as practicable, the plan of a complete Government ownership and working of telegraph lines.

The concluding thirteen sections, which embody all the principles of the bill S. 17, introduced by Senator Edmunds, did not receive the unanimous support of the committee. The members of it who were in the minority as respects that part of the bill will doubtless state the views by which they were controlled. It will be improper to anticipate the statements they may think fit to make, but there is no impropriety in saying that their principal objection to the concluding part of the bill was understood, in a general way, to be that it was inexpedient to enlarge the present operations and patronage of the Government by throwing upon it the ownership and management of telegraph lines, and on that account they were not prepared to sanction provisions for doing that, even contingently upon the event that no satisfactory bids should be received from contractors for the transmission of telegrams within the rates limited by the bill.

It is provided in these sections that if no responsible contractors shall offer to carry messages over their wires within the rates limited in the bill, the Government may accept any offer for sale of existing lines suitable for the purposes intended, and at prices deemed to be fair and reasonable by the Postmaster-General, it being further required that any proposal of that kind shall first be submitted to and approved by Congress. The Postmaster-General is required to invite proposals for the sale of telegraph lines, at the time when he invites proposals for contracts to transmit telegrams, so that if no satisfactory proposals of the latter kind may be received, it may be possible that he will receive proposals for the sale of lines in season to be acted upon during the lifetime of the present Congress. But if no purchase of lines is consummated by the approval of Congress before the 4th of March next, and if before the same date no contract is entered into for the transmission of telegrams, the bill provides that a board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Postmaster-General shall locate four trunk lines of telegraph connecting Washington with the northeastern, northwestern, western, southwestern, and southern parts of the country, such lines and branches thereof to be, from time to time, extended as Congress may hereafter appropriate money therefor. The actual construction is to be under the direction of the Secretary of War, and through the Corps of Engineers, subject to the same general provisions of law which are applicable to other public works under the charge of the same Secretary. The lines, when constructed, are to be used for sending telegrams, at the rates provided in the first sections of the bill, but those rates are subject to revision by a board consisting of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and Postmaster-General. If it shall happen that over the routes upon which this bill authorizes the construction of lines, there are already existing lines of a suitable character, the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, may purchase them, if he can do so at prices not exceeding what it would cost the United States in cash to construct similar lines, and at such reduction below such prices as ought to be made on account of the decay or deterioration of the lines purchased. The appropriation for the current fiscal year ending June

30, 1885, to carry out the bill is two million dollars. The clerks, electricians, and operators to be employed in working the lines contingently proposed to be acquired or constructed by the Government, are to be subjected to examination by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, and of the persons passing a satisfactory examination the Postmaster-General is to employ such number as the public service may from time to time require, and at rates of compensation to be fixed by a board consisting of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Postmaster-General. And to avoid delays in the construction of the lines contingently proposed to be constructed, the Secretary of War is authorized to offer, with the approval of the President, fair prices for the right of way and other real estate which may be needed for the establishment of the lines and for such machinery, appliances, devices, and materials (not including telegraph lines), whether patented or not, as may be needed for the convenient and successful operation of such lines. If the prices offered are not accepted, the Secretary of War may still take the property, leaving to the owners the right to establish in the Court of Claims, subject to appeals to the Supreme Court, what the true value of the property taken is, and the bill makes an appropriation in advance of so much money as may be required to satisfy the final judgments which such owners may obtain against the United States.

In the details of the bill the committee have been governed by the opinion that it was necessary, expedient, and entirely safe to leave a considerable range of discretion to executive officers, but no discretion is given to officers below the grade of cabinet ministers, who must act under the watchful observation of the country and under a constant sense of the responsibility which attaches to the high places which they fill.

The committee admits fully that it would be inequitable and contrary to an enlightened public policy to coerce the owners of private lines to sell them to the Government, or to make contracts for the transmission of telegrams over their lines, at inadequate prices, by the menace that the Government would otherwise build lines of its own. But it also believes that it is within the limit of the most scrupulous consideration of private rights and interests, as well as demanded by business prudence in taking care of the public interests, to accompany the offer of such fair and even liberal terms as this bill makes to private telegraph companies, with an effective declaration that if such terms are not accepted the Government will provide lines of its own. To do so is not making use of the ample pecuniary means of the Government to oppress individuals, but to protect the tax-payers whose contributions make up the public revenue against exorbitant exactions.

That the terms offered to the company with which the Government may contract for the transmission of messages are liberal will be shown by a careful examination of the cost of sending messages, even taking as a basis the figures furnished by the Western Union Company.

Making no allowance for profit on the capital employed, the cost per telegram on the business of the Western Union, during the year ending June 30, 1883, was 23.325 cents, as given in an itemized statement of the president of that company. To say nothing of the criticisms which might be made on some of the items of that statement, it is shown in a letter, addressed to the committee by Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard, that the same business could be done under the bill reported by the committee, at a cost of 18.912 cents, or in round numbers 19 cents per telegram. This saving is effected in various items, such as in printing; in the charge for the cost of maintaining consolidated companies; in rents, inasmuch as

in most places the post-offices will have room enough for the telegraph office; and in the less number of clerks and cashiers required in the handling, bookkeeping and numbering of messages under the postal system, when all messages are to be prepaid by stamps, and almost the only accounts to be kept will be those of the number of messages sent and of the money received for stamps.

Estimating the average cost per telegram at 19 cents, which includes the 3 cents allowed to the Government for receiving and delivering, and the average rate under the bill reported by the committee at 25 cents, the profit on 40,581,177 messages (the number sent in 1883), will be $2,434,870, which is an ample return upon the capital invested. But the number of the telegrams transmitted by the Western Union has doubled during the last six years, and the experience of the effect both in Europe and in this country, of a reduction of rates, justifies the prediction that under the stimulus of the lower rates prescribed by the bill, the business will double certainly during the next three years, and not improbably during the next two years. That would double the profit and make it $4,869,750, even if the cost per telegram remained the same, whereas it is certain that it will diminish as the number of telegrams becomes larger. Precisely how much it will diminish cannot be accurately stated, but the committee believes that a diminution of 2 cents per telegram may be safely assumed. This would increase the profits on 81,162,354 telegrams $1,623,246, and make the total profits $6,492,996.

In addition to this the company which should take the contract would still have the profits to be derived from wires leased, from all the private business which it might secure at higher rates under special guaranty from private market reports, and from numerous other sources.

In proposing in the bill, as the committee has done, that the contract for the transmission of telegrams may be renewed for five years, on the basis of a uniform rate of 20 cents for day telegrams and 15 cents for night telegrams, and that the Government charge for receiving and delivering telegrams should then be reduced from three cents to two cents, the committee was influenced by the belief that the cost to the Government of receiving and delivering telegrams would be diminished one-third by the expansion of their number. A diminution so large is not to be expected on all the items of the cost of transmitting telegrams, but there is hardly one of the items in which there will not be some diminution. From a full consideration of the case, and after weighing all the testimony, the majority of the committee were therefore of the opinion that it is not an arbitrary and wrongful menace, but a well justified precaution, for the Government to declare that if it cannot have the messages of the people of this country transmitted at fair and liberal rates, it will build or acquire lines of its own. And the committee was unanimously of the opinion that it was proper and expedient to accompany the offer of an option to any contracting company to renew its contract for an additional term of five years, with the condition that there should then be a uniform rate of 20 cents for day telegrams and 15 cents for night telegrams as being no greater reduction than would be just, in view of the expected increase in the number of telegrams and consequent decrease in the cost per telegram.

The committee was confirmed in its view as to the rates which should be fixed, by the fact that a responsible company came before it and offered to make a contract at rates fully as favorable to the public as those contained in the bill. This offer will be found among the papers accompanying this report.

While a majority of the committee believe that the public interest

would be promoted by the adoption in substance of the entire bill, the committee is unanimously of the opinion that very important advantges may be secured by the adoption of the first ten sections, if it appears that the last thirteen sections do not commend themselves to the judgment of the Senate.

Among the important advantages obtained by the proposed plan of contracting for the transmission of telegrams, the four following are conspicuous:

First. It largely reduces the average charges now paid by the public for telegraphic services.

Under the bill reported by the committee, the average will not exceed 25 cents per telegram, after making allowance for the large proportional increase of messages which will be sent over long distances, as a consequence of the large reduction which the bill makes in that class of messages.

The report of the Western Union for the year ending June 30, 1883, shows 40,581,177 messages, and receipts $19,454,902, which would show an average charge of about 48 cents per telegram. But there are included in the above $19,454,902 of receipts, some branches of income not derived from telegrams transmitted over lines in this country, such as revenue from Atlantic and Cuban cables, rental of lines leased to private parties, and receipts from the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. In a letter addressed to Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard, on the 19th of September last, the president of the Western Union says that these independent sources of revenue yield "an aggregate of $4,012,000 that is not derived from the transmission of messages over Western Union lines in the United States and Canada." If this is correct, it would reduce the amount received from telegrams from $19,454,902 to $15,442,902, which would be 38 cents per telegram. In his testimony before the committee, the president of the Western Union states that the receipts exclusively from telegrams during the last fiscal year, were $16,200,000, which would make the average charge per telegram 40 cents. Mr. Hubbard, as the result of his own calculations, makes it 38.9 cents. Taking all the evidence together, it must be very near the fact to say that the reduction made by the bill in the average charge per telegram will be from 39 cents to 25 cents immediately, and to 20 cents at the end of five years.

To the reduction of the average charge per telegram from 39 to 25 cents, is to be added the other quite as important consideration, that under the bill the average amount of service performed, per telegram, will be much greater than it is at present. The great reductions of rates which the bill makes are on telegrams sent over long distances and on those sent to places where the telegraphic business is small, and as a consequence, the proportion of both those classes of telegrams will be vastly increased. If, with its present rates, the Western Union was transmitting the same proportion of telegrams for long distances and to out-of-the-way localities, as will be transmitted should the service be performed under the terms of this bill, its average rate per telegram, instead of being 39 cents, would be much higher, and not improbably twice 39 cents. Taking the two things together, the diminished average charge per telegram and the increased service per telegram, the gain secured to the public by the bill takes on great proportions.

Second. The plan inaugurated by the first ten sections of the bill secures, during the first five years, an absolute uniformity of the charge for day telegrams, within all distances not exceeding 1,000 miles, and

for night telegrams within all distances not exceeding 2,000 miles. The variations from this uniformity, in respect to greater distances, are not large, and they are also much less than the variations in the charges now imposed by the telegraph companies. If contracts are made with those companies, they will be, at their option, renewable for an additional five years, but only upon the condition that the charges shall be absolutely the same for any number of miles, so that telegrams will then be, in that particular, upon the same footing as letters.

Public considerations have induced the Government in fixing the rates of letter postage, to overlook distance and also comparative sparseness or density of population, and the greater or less number of postal communications between different places, notwithstanding that each one of these circumstances affects the actual cost of sending letters, and that the two last named circumstances affect it very sensibly. It is certainly true that the postal intercourse in the densely populated parts is somewhat overtaxed, in order to admit of some degree of undertaxing of the same intercourse with and between the sparsely populated parts of the country. Everybody knows that this is so, and everybody is satisfied that it should be so. A plan of so arranging letter postage as to favor the rural districts, to favor the less wealthy regions, and especially to favor the newer parts of our growing country, is heartily supported by those whom it does not favor, because all believe that it is for the common advantage. Among the circumstances which reconcile the old States on the Atlantic to the migrations of their sons and daughters is the knowledge that however far they may go within the national jurisdiction, if even to the far-distant Pacific Ocean, family and social intercourse with them by letter can be maintained at the same cost as if they had migrated no farther than to the next township. The benefit is common and equal to those who go and to those who remain; and now that the country has had an experience of it, nobody will make or support a proposition to return to the old plan of graduating letter postage according to distance.

The principle of making letter postage uniform, without regard to distance, was only adopted within recent years—1863; but from the foundation of the Government, it has been uniform in the particular of disregarding the difference of expense of sending and delivering letters between places having a large and those having a small postal business. That difference is much greater than the difference of expense between the carriage of letters over long and over short distances. If the postal business, as respects letters, had been left to private companies, they would always have charged higher rates to places which received few letters, for the reason that the cost both for carriage and delivery increases in proportion as the number diminishes. We know that today the telegraph companies graduate their charges, in most cases, upon that principle, and considered as private companies, doing their business solely with a view to profit, they are justified in doing so. Their charges for telegrams are, relatively, very high to and from places in which business of that kind is small, while on the other hand, there are cases in which some companies actually charge less for telegrams between great cities than the lowest rate limited in this bill.

The following table exhibits the telegraph rates from Washington to the residence of each of the members of the Senate and the House Committees on Post Offices and Post-Roads under the Western Union and the proposed postal telegraph systems:

APRIL, 1884.

Place of residence.	Western Union.		Postal telegraph as proposed in the bill.	
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.
SENATE COMMITTEE.	*10 words, exclusive of date, address, and signature.*	*10 words, exclusive of date, address, and signature.*	*20 words, including address and signature.*	*20 words, including address and signature.*
Washington to—				
Denver, Colo	$1 00	$0 75	$0 40	$0 15
Fairfield, Iowa	75	50	25	15
Paris, Tex	1 00	75	30	15
Jackson, Tenn	1 00	75	20	15
Elkton, Md	25	20	20	15
Detroit, Mich	50	35	20	15
Oshkosh, Wis	75	50	20	15
Petersburg, Va	25	25	20	15
Dover, Del	25	20	20	15
Average for residences of Senate Committee	64	47	24	15
HOUSE COMMITTEE.				
Winona, Miss	$0 75	$0 50	$0 20	$0 15
Fort Smith, Ark	75	50	25	15
Henderson, Tex	1 00	66	30	15
Indianapolis, Ind	50	35	20	15
Sparta, Ga	60	40	20	15
Boonville, Mo	75	50	25	15
Winchester, Ill	60	40	20	15
Lexington, Tenn	50	35	20	15
Philadelphia, Pa	15	15	20	15
Akron, Ohio	50	35	20	15
Watertown, N. Y	35	25	20	15
Blue Earth City, Minn	1 00	66	20	15
Manchester, Ky	50	35	20	15
Gallipolis, Ohio	50	35	20	15
Lafayette, Ind	50	35	20	15
Utah	1 00	66	50	25
Average for residences of House Committee	62	42	23	16

All the public reasons which justify and require and have secured the adoption of a uniform rate of letter postage, without regard either to distances or to the varying amount of postal business between different places, apply with full and undiminished force to telegrams. We may be sure that the country will regard it as a great merit in the pending bill that it secures, at the end of five years, uniform charges for telegrams, wherever sent, and, in the mean time, keeps the variations from uniformity within narrow limits.

The evidence submitted to the committee shows the effect of the high and unequal telegraphic charges in this country in reducing the proportion of family and social telegrams to a mere nominal figure in comparison with the proportion of such telegrams in Europe, where the rates are lower and more uniform. Of the proportion of telegraphic messages sent by the Western Union relating to family and social matters, the president of that company stated to the committee (January 31) that "*he did not think it was more than 5 or 6 per cent. of the whole,*" and he added that "*about 80 per cent. of our business is strictly commercial, and does not care so much about rates as it does about quick work.*"

He also stated in his testimony that not more than 500,000 persons, or less than 1 per cent. of the people of the United States, ever use the telegraph. About 12 per cent. of the messages sent by that company consist of press dispatches. In contrast with this condition of the business of the Western Union, the classification of the telegrams sent in Belgium in 1880 shows that the private dispatches upon family and social matters amounted to 55.10 per cent. of the whole, and in Switzerland to 61 per cent. In 1881 the proportions were substantially the same.

With low and uniform rates, we shall hear no more of the use of the telegraph being enjoyed by only 1 per cent. of our population. The proportion of family and social telegrams, instead of being 5 or 6 per cent. of the whole, as it is now, will exceed the 55 per cent. shown in Belgium, and the 61 per cent. in Switzerland, inasmuch as neither there, nor in any country in the world, is the number relatively so great as it is in this country of persons who have something to spend beyond obtaining the bare necessities of life. And moreover there is no country in which families are separated by such long distances. By what gauge or standard shall we undertake to measure the benefit of cheap telegraphy in keeping alive and warm the relations of blood and friendship, and in relieving the anxieties of families, by bringing within the reach of the many that prompt intelligence as to the health and movements of their far-removed members which is now the luxury of the few?

Third. The plan provided in this bill secures from the commencement of its operation a uniformity of charges, irrespective of distance and also irrespective of the amount of business in different places, for telegrams to newspapers and to commercial news associations; that is to say, for all telegrams which convey the current news for publication by the press and intelligence to the public of the daily and hourly changes in the foreign and domestic markets. This uniformity does not now exist, and never will exist under the exclusive control by private companies of the business of telegraphing. It is a weighty recommendation of this bill that it secures it. The procurement of the intelligence which the newspapers ought to give and do give to the country will thus be made as cheap in one place as in another, saving only the unavoidable inequality which arises from the fact that the number of newspapers which may combine to purchase the intelligence is greater in some places than in others. So, too, telegraphic advices to commercial news associations of the course of the markets, so important to be known by all classes, by producers, by manufacturers, merchants, bankers, and indeed every body who is obliged to sell or to buy anything, will be subject to the same charges in all places, near and remote and great or small, provided only that they are large enough to maintain such an association. In these ways telegraphic communication of intelligence of a public nature and for the general information of the people will be made equally facile and of equal cost in every part of this broad country from ocean to ocean. That it will be made so will be one of the beneficial results of making telegraphy a matter of public administration, looking to public objects and controlled by public considerations, instead of leaving it exclusively in the hands of private companies which are necessarily governed solely by their own interests.

Fourth. The bill, while it may not wholly remove, does to an important degree lessen the danger that the purveying and preparation of the intelligence sent to newspapers and to commercial news associations will be subjected to a concealed censorship, whereby it may be

colored and distorted so as to subserve political purposes, to mislead public opinion as to the merits or demerits of men and measures, to pervert legislation, and to favor schemes of private gain.

Under the present telegraphic system the possibility of such a species of censorship, which is one of the most alarming dangers which menace the country, arises in two distinct ways, each of which requires a separate consideration. The first is the power which the telegraph companies themselves have of manipulating news for sinister purposes, and the second is the same power possessed by the Associated Press and other similar associations, not themselves owning telegraph lines, but making special compacts for the transmission of telegrams over lines owned and managed by others. It will appear that the power of the telegraph company in this respect will be entirely taken away by the pending bill, and that the power of the Associated Press and similar associations will be greatly reduced.

The president of the Western Union furnished to the committee copies of two contracts of that company, one an old contract dated January 11, 1867, with the Western Associated Press, and the other a later contract dated December 22, 1882, with both the New York Associated Press and the Western Associated Press. It is the general effect, summarily stated, of these contracts to divide the furnishing of news into two divisions. The one set apart to the Press Association is described as follows:

> The business of collecting and selling to newspapers, for publication, commercial news, and other reports of a general character.

The other, set apart for the Western Union, is described as follows:

> The business of reporting, supplying, and selling financial and commercial news, market and other reports, and quotations of a miscellaneous character, to individuals, clubs, boards of trade, exchanges, and other organizations, for their own use and the use of their members, but not for newspaper publication.

These contracts entitle the Western Union to buy news collected by press associations, but to be used, not for publication, but only for such sales of news as the Western Union has the right, under the arrangement, to make. And, on the other hand, the contracts entitle the Associated Press to buy news collected by the Western Union, to be used, not for resale, but only for publication in the newspapers.

The subsisting contract, which is that of December 22, 1882, is for ten years, unless it is sooner terminated by either party, by giving six months' notice.

The situation gives to the Western Union a practical monopoly control of commercial and financial news. It collects daily and hourly the market and commercial news to be distributed in every town in this country, and with the *power* of changing the complexion of it, whether it exercises that power or not. It admits no partnership in the business of furnishing commercial and financial news to individuals or associations of individuals. It is true that the Press Associations may supply that class of news to the press, but they receive a good deal of it from the Western Union, and, of course, only after such censorship as that company may see fit to exercise over it.

The relations between the Western Union and the Associated Press restrain them from interfering with each other's interests and purposes, and make them practically, as against the general public, a single corporation. This is particularly the case so far as it relates to the market news. Having nothing to fear from the competition of the Associated

Press in selling financial and commercial news, the Western Union can put down individual competition in innumerable ways. As an illustration, take the following case from the testimony of Gardiner G. Hubbard:

A few years ago a man in Cincinnati had a little news bureau. His correspondent in New York collected the news of the market every morning, forwarded it through the Western Union office, and it was sent over the through line. The Western Union afterward monopolized that business, as they monopolize everything they can put their hands on. Asked him to sell out. He said, "No, I am making a very good thing of this business, and I prefer to keep it." The Western Union stopped sending his messages on the through line, and transmitted them on a way line. There was no priority for their messages. Oh, no; they only sent them on the through line. Those that went by the way line were longer in getting through, and when received the customers of the Western Union had received the prices and acted on them. No priority, only the man was ruined. He was obliged to give up his business to the Western Union, and they now monopolize it.

For the purpose of giving fabulous fortunes to its inside managers and their friends, the Western Union need not send untrue market quotations. It has only to give the true quotations a single hour, or less than that, in advance to those whom it means to favor, and the work is effectually accomplished.

No such power should be allowed to exist in this country, even if no past abuses of it can be shown to have occurred, or even if it be believed that, in fact, it has not been abused. The temptation to abuse it is enormous, and will sooner or later prove to be irresistible. The bill will effectually take the power away from the Western Union, or any other private telegraph company, by the low rates and equality which it secures to everybody, and by the still lower rates which it secures to commercial news associations. Competition in furnishing commercial and financial news to all points and places is not to be expected under this bill, but it will be sufficient if it insures, as it is certain to do, competition in furnishing such news to the more important places, whereby the field for profitably tampering with public intelligence will be so narrowed that the temptation will no longer constitute a sensible danger.

In respect to the Associated Press, William Henry Smith, the general manager, described the working of it in his testimony (March 7) before the committee.

The Eastern news is collected by its local agents at various points and sent to a central officer in the city of New York, by whom, after being subjected to a process which is described as "editing," it is sent out to the newspapers which belong to the association. This "editing" consists of selecting such parts as the central officer thinks proper to send out, and in modifying the language, and in making the selection, he sends more matter to some sections and places than to others. All the Eastern news goes first to the central office in New York, except that portion of it which is sent directly from this city of Washington to the West and South, and to Baltimore and Philadelphia; and there is a central officer here who determines absolutely what shall be sent and what shall not be sent. It may be assumed, and is doubtless true, that the persons selected to do this species of editing will be those best fitted to do it skillfully and judiciously, but it must also be assumed that they will be in almost all cases persons who can be influenced, and especially by those to whom they are indebted for their appointment and for continued retention in their places, to edit the news so as to give it a particular coloring and to serve particular purposes. Of the nature and

danger of such a power, the following description was given in the testimony of Gardiner G. Hubbard:

> The man who rules the Associated Press has an instrument for shaping the opinions of the millions which, by the constancy, universality, and rapidity of its action, defies competition. The events which take place in all business, political, and religious centers, together with the actions of public men and their imputed motives, are all presented simultaneously to the public, from ocean to ocean, through this instrumentality. The agents who collect the news respond to the central authority at New York, and are subject to removal at its pleasure. Here is a power greater than any ever wielded by the French Directory, because, in an era when public opinion is omnipotent, it can give, withhold, or color the information which shapes that opinion. It may impart an irresistible power to the caprice of an individual, and the reputation of the ablest and purest public man may be fatally tainted in every town and village on the continent by a midnight dispatch. It is incompatible with public safety that such an exclusive power to speak to the whole public in the same moment, upon every subject, and thus to create public opinion, should be under the absolute control of a corporation.

The general manager, William Henry Smith, seemed to claim that the fact that no opposition news association was formed for twenty-five years to compete with the Associated Press, is proof that its management had been unobjectionable. On the contrary, it may appear to others to be one of the proofs that the Associated Press is so strongly intrenched in the intimacy of its relations with the Western Union, that competition with it has been made well nigh impossible.

It may be said that if under the operation of this bill several associations shall be formed to collect and distribute news, they will necessarily have their news concentrated at central points before it is distributed, and that the same danger of a censorship at such central points will exist as now exist in the case of the Associated Press. But the temptation to exercise a censorship will be taken away, because there will be little or no advantage to anybody in manipulating the news sent out by one association, when other and independent associations are at the same time sending out the news unmanipulated. It is only the fact of a monopolized news distribution which makes a news censorship possible. This bill is for the press a proclamation of emancipation, and it will not be really a free press until it, or something like it, is enacted into a law. To-day no new paper can be placed on the list of recipients of Associated Press dispatches without the consent of all the papers in the same town already on the list, and all papers receiving the news by contract with the association are liable to be stricken from the list at the pleasure of the central management. The telegraphic news is the breath of life of the daily press, and to receive such news practically at the will of one company is an intolerable condition, degrading to the newspapers and alarming to the country. This bill will put an end to it by the impartial and low rates which it fixes for telegraphing, and by the competition in the furnishing of news which it renders possible and encourages. And to whatever extent it may be shown by experience not to reach and remedy the whole of the present evils, Congress will always have the power to supply what is proved to be lacking by amendatory legislation.

Summarizing what has thus far been said, it has been shown that the bill secures the advantages of cheapening very largely the charges for telegraphing; of making those charges and the charges for the transmission of public intelligence for the press and for commercial news associations uniform; and of removing or greatly diminishing the danger that the selection of the public intelligence to be telegraphed will be controlled by large and centralized corporations, by whose managers it may be colored for political, personal, and selfish objects. The ad-

vantages thus enumerated are each of them of the first importance, and they constitute together a weighty aggregation of reasons for the enactment into law of at least the first ten sections of the bill. While no reason of a public nature for opposing the adoption of these ten sections suggested itself to any member of the Post-Office Committee, they are and will be resisted by telegraph companies which are now profiting by higher rates for telegraphic business than the bill provides. Such companies must either offer to become contractors under the lower rates of the bill, or take the risk that other companies, now existing or hereafter to be formed, will become such contractors. If the thirteen concluding sections of the bill shall recommend themselves to the approval of Congress, and if no company will contract to convey messages of the public delivered to it by the Government at the rates limited in this bill, the existing companies will be subjected to the competition of lines constructed or acquired by the Government.

It is not to be expected that any company, which is now reaping a monopoly harvest from the present situation of things, will favor the pending bill, or will fail to exert itself to defeat it. Men easily persuade themselves that they have an equitable right to the perpetual enjoyment of the advantages which they possess, and that every deprivation or impairment of such advantages is an act of injustice. It is the duty of legislators to weigh in a just balance the interests of the public and the interests of private companies and individuals.

The Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads has endeavored to discharge that duty with care and fairness, and it has arrived unanimously at the conclusion that the time has come for reducing the present rates of telegraphing and making them uniform, and that to the extent of the plan contained in the first ten sections of the bill, this may be done without injustice to existing companies, and especially without injustice to the principal existing company, which is known to have enjoyed, over a long period of time, an income enormously disproportioned to any investment of capital which it has made.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { REPORT 577, Part 2.

TESTIMONY, STATEMENTS, ETC.,

TAKEN BY THE

COMMITTEE ON POST-OFFICES AND POST-ROADS,

UNITED STATES SENATE,

IN REFERENCE TO

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1884.

REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE
ON POST-OFFICES AND POST-ROADS,
January 17, 1884.

The Committee having under consideration the bills—

S. No. 17 (by Mr. Edmunds). To provide for the establishment of a postal telegraphic system;

S. 227 (by Mr. Hill). To establish a system of postal telegraphs in the United States;

S. 1016 (by Mr. Dawes). To provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph;

And other petitions, memorials, and resolations on the subject of postal telegraph.

Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, United States Senator from the State of Vermont, appeared before the Committee by request and made the following statement:

I shall only occupy a very few minutes of your time, and probably it is quite unnecessary, but I feel so much interest in this general question that I do not wish to leave anything that I can say or do on the subject unsaid or undone. The study that I have given to the matter for one or two years has led me to two or three general conclusions, and those only I shall state to you, and not go into any matters of detail or estimate.

The first is, I am perfectly satisfied that Congress has the constitutional power to do what is proposed, and in any of the forms that are proposed under several constitutional heads—commerce, war, post-office, and I might add finance—on the same principle that the Supreme Court held that the old national-bank law was constitutional, although all that the Constitution said was that Congress might borrow money, might have a Treasury Department, and might levy taxes, and therefore presumably Congress must have the power to provide the means to carry on the fiscal operations of the Government. If a bank was thought by Congress to be wise for that purpose, it was constitutional.

So that I think the constitutional question is beyond the range of fair dispute, and I do not wish to take any of your time upon that point.

The next question is one of public policy: Is it expedient for the interests of the people? On that point I only have to say that this Government—national and State combined—was, as the Constitution says, instituted to promote the general welfare; and the specific objects that are named in the Constitution, and the particular one of promoting its general welfare, point out clearly that Congress, within the scope of the powers that are given to it, may do whatever appears to be for the general welfare. Among that class of objects is the dissemination of intelligence, the freest and most convenient means of intercommunication between citizens of the Republic and of every part of it. It was on that principle that the Post-Office Department was provided to be established. It was on that principle that Congress was given power, rather than the several States, to regulate commerce among the several States. It was on that principle that Congress was given power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. I need not go on enumerating things we all understand so well. Whatever is within the scope of the objects that were given to the control of Congress, either independently of the States or concurrently with them, all look, of course, to its general welfare, which the preamble of the Constitution refers to—promoting the happiness, the prosperity, and the intelligence of the people.

I, of course, need not spend a moment of time to convince you that the telegraph in this age of the world is perhaps more essential to the safety of the country in time of war or in time of peace, so far as it respects its military establishment; to the welfare of the country, as it respects Congress; to its happiness, as it respects instantaneous intercommunication between citizens, relatives, and friends in distant parts of the country on subjects of domestic solicitude, like sickness and death, and every species of family intelligence. All that is too clear to be more thar stated. So that the policy of providing within the Constitution and according to it for this means of communication would seem to me to be perfectly established.

The people who are engaged in telegraphic operations, just as the people who have been engaged in express and transportation operations, feel a natural solicitude, of course, that their business should not be competed with by the exertion of any function on the part of the United States. They argue to me that it is unjust to them that Congress should enter the field of what they call competition with private business. But if I am right in what I have said respecting the inherent constitutional power of Congress, and the inherent public policy of doing this thing for the reasons that I have stated, then the argument of these gentlemen engaged in that sort of business falls to the ground, because they have known the Constitution of the Government and the public objects that it was bound to promote all the time, and that whenever Congress saw fit to enlarge the postal establishment in order to facilitate its war and commercial and financial operations, to exert the powers that belong to it by the Constitution, it must necessarily do so without regard to the extent to which it would affect private interests in doing the same things that Congress finally thinks it best to do itself, and for the advantage of its own people. For instance, it might have happened—and I am surprised, when I look back at the history of the country, that it did not—that for the first twenty-five years of the existence of the Government all post-office operations were carried on by private hands. I do not remember how late down in the progress of affairs it was before Congress passed the act prohibiting the transporta-

tion of letters by private hands and compelling their transportation by mail, but in the condition of the country at that time it would have been perfectly natural that the transportation of such intelligence as could be transported at that time in that way alone, by letters and printed papers, should be carried on in many sections of the country at private cost and as a private enterprise. Yet, I suppose that nobody would contend that had it been so Congress would not have had the power to take the matter into its own hands whenever it considered it wise to do so under the conditions of the country, and nobody would have had any moral—and of course he would have had no legal—ground of complaint that Congress had set up a post-office establishment. So that it does not appear to me that there is any just ground for this corporation—I will say corporation because it comes to that; there is only one in the country amounting to anything, and, like Aaron's rod, it swallows up all the other rods that appear on the surface of the country—I say it does not appear to me that there is any just ground for this corporation to complain that Congress is doing something that is injurious to its private interests, not the slightest; but if it did, it is the natural consequence of carrying on the Government. It is within the exercise of its just and intrinsic powers, and, of course, if we have not those intrinsic powers that is the end of it. In exerting these intrinsic powers, if particular interests are, for the time being, injured, no one has any right to complain.

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the instantaneous transmission of intelligence, should be subject to no censorship, to no corporate will, to no question of how it is going to affect stocks or the standing of corporations or of persons, but it should be free to all men as the post-office is, and, like the post-office, subject to no *espionage*. It is essential, I believe, at this time, to the interests of the United States, and growing more and more so in connection with great social questions and the aggregations of vast sums of money under corporate power, that this governmental business should be taken in hand by the Government on the constitutional principle stated—should be undertaken independently, and subject to no contracts or arrangements with parties.

Then it appears to me that the wise and prudent way to accomplish it would be to avail ourselves of whatever force of people in the pay of the United States we are possessed of. We have a Corps of Engineers in the Army who are engaged in doing engineering and practical building work of various kinds in connection with rivers, harbors, forts, and arsenals, levees, dikes, canals, locks, and the like, who are now employed at the expense of the United States, holding life places, and with ample material in the way of skill, learning, honor, probity, intelligence, everything that goes to make up a good administrative system of doing something on the face of the earth. If we were to provide for putting the construction of these lines into the hands of the Engineer Corps we should thereby make a great saving in point of economy in the expenditure of money, and at the same time have no jobbery in the way of contracts, have no peculation of funds, for I am bound to say for the engineers that, through the whole history of the Government, the percentage of money lost to the United States in the disbursement of public moneys at the hands of the Engineer Corps of the War Department has been smaller than in any other branch of the public service, and I believe smaller, although I do not speak by the book as to that, than in any branch of any public service of any country in the world. It almost never happens that any of these gentlemen who are in the Corps of Engineers, charged with the disbursement of public funds, default one cent.

Mr. MAXEY. That is so; and in the case of Paymaster Gratiot, taken to the Supreme Court, the question was only as to his commissions. There was no defalcation.

Mr. EDMUNDS. So that my plan would be as one most suited under all circumstances, as I have suggested in the bill that I had the honor to introduce, and which is before you, to have a Board composed of three heads of departments to establish four leading lines, trunk lines, just as if there was not a telegraph in the world at this time, and to have the actual building carried on by the Corps of Engineers. We begin just as we did the post-office in old times, to construct north and south, east and west, some great arms or trunks, from which branches may go from time to time as money shall be appropriated and as there shall be use for the same.

Then I have thought it necessary (as I think you will all agree, if you think it desirable to do anything) to provide, in as careful a manner as I could, for the right to build these lines, that wherever there is private property that has to be taken (for instance, running poles over a man's land, or through the streets of a city), if they will not grant the right—as of course all cities will in some way, there is no difficulty about that—I have thought it necessary to provide for coercive measures, just as a State would do if lands were to be taken for a highway or a railroad, to take what cannot be bought, under the force and form of law, so as not

to have any blockade or injunctions on the part of anybody who may be disposed to resist the carrying out of this system as an actual fact. So I have endeavored to provide in the ordinary way for the purchase of rights of way and of material, subject to the approval of the President, so that the matter would be under a check as respects the paying of extravagant prices, and so forth.

Then if the party whose property is taken thinks he has a claim beyond what would be allowed to him, he has the right to sue the United States in the Court of Claims, in the ordinary way, by petition, setting forth his claims. That court will decide the matter, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Then I provide that no refusal or omission of the claimant to take his compensation, either for land damages or telegraphic instruments, patent rights, anything that is necessary in the proper working of the telegraph business, shall delay the progress of the work, but the claimant may go to the Court of Claims, get his damage allowed and get his money. That, I am sure, relieves us of all constitutional difficulty.

All the courts have held that if you provide a tribunal in which the claimant may get what he claims, if he will not take what has been offered him—if the means are provided for paying him when the tribunal decides the case, then you may go on with the work without waiting for lawsuits to be decided. If it were otherwise, it would take an indefinite and almost interminable time to decide the question. All that, however, is merely technical and instrumental, so that if we go into the thing at all we may not be balked by blockades of injunctions.

The CHAIRMAN. In every case the amount of damage done by taking property would be a question of fact, I suppose?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a fair way to determine that, to send claimants to the Court of Claims in Washington?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the claimant happens to reside in Colorado, and he claims damage to a certain extent, how will that be determined by the Court of Claims here?

Mr. EDMUNDS. If the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President of the United States, offers him a less sum than he thinks he ought to have, then he is not bound to take it, but he may apply to the Court of Claims, who shall hear the case. The evidence in such a case would all be in writing, and I am sure that the difference in expense between such a hearing in the Court of Claims here and a hearing by the district court of the United States for the district of Colorado would be absolutely *nil*, and I thought it would be more convenient and systematic if the whole matter were aggregated in one tribunal that is fair—as we all agree that is—than to have the cases tried in local tribunals.

The CHAIRMAN. In such cases would not a man be entitled to a trial by jury?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Oh, no. This class of cases are not those at common law, where the Constitution requires trial by jury. It is a question of public and political policy and concern, and it is perfectly legal if the sovereign power provides a tribunal in the nature of a judicial tribunal (they generally provide commissioners, as you know, a tribunal that is fair and impartial), where the parties can have an opportunity to be heard. So that the constitutionality of providing for the Court of Claims in such cases, or for the district judge or circuit judge, as a court without the intervention of a jury, is clear, I think.

Mr. WILSON. We had a difficulty of that kind in the Rock Island case, away back in the sixties. The owners of parts of the island were asking exorbitant prices, and we passed an act providing that the machinery of the two States of Illinois and Iowa might be availed of in order to effect the combination and determine the prices. That was through commissioners primarily, with the right of appeal to the court by either party in case either should not be satisfied with the finding of the commission.

Mr. EDMUNDS. The rub will come at the starting of these lines. After the thing is once started we shall not have the least difficulty. Suppose we start four trunk lines, making five thousand or ten thousand miles; the only difficulty you will experience—I do not pretend to be much of a prophet, but I am glad this is taken down—will be from resistance brought by somebody at the instigation of the corporation that now has control of the telegraph business. It will be their fight, and not the fight of the particular men that own the land, or the particular machinery necessary in operating the telegraph business. We lawyers know perfectly well how all that is.

Mr. MAXEY. We have in our State a law authorizing the appointment of arbitrators, who may select an umpire, and they determine the amount of damages. Suppose that somebody in interest wants to get out an injunction. In such a case the corporation may deposit that much money in the court, and the road may go on. If the party gets more damages finally than the amount deposited, the corporation is bound to pay it. If that much or less, then the party pays the costs of his injunction. Is there any provision in your bill to meet a case like that?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, except as to the costs. The provision I make is based upon the law of most or all the New England States relative to common roads and railroads. It is this: If anybody claims damages, the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, is to offer these gentlemen what he considers just compensation for carrying the poles, for illustration, a mile across their lands. If they take it, of course that ends the matter. But if they refuse it, then they are authorized to file their petitions in the court of claims and have the matter adjudicated there. The bill also provides, just as Congress has provided for all judgments of the Court of Claims, that the money necessary to pay judgments of the Court of Claims—with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to guard against accidents and errors, of course—is appropriated. Then my bill provides further, that no refusal or omission—the word "omission" has been left out by a clerical mistake; I have marked it in in my copy—to take the sum that is offered to him shall impede, or delay, or hinder the progress of the work, because, under the constitutional provision of giving him just compensation through an impartial tribunal, he is entitled to the money the moment the question is settled.

The CHAIRMAN. This appeal to the Supreme Court is open to either party?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes; to either party.

The CHAIRMAN. But there would never be anything to appeal from except questions of fact, would there?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes; there might be. It very often happens in the adjudication of questions of damage that the principal question is whether the claimant has any legal right, or what is the nature of his right, to the property in respect of which he claims, or whether what is done to him is in point of law a damage; as, for instance, by the ordi-

nary laws every landowner adjoining a public way is supposed to own the soil to the middle of that way, and if he owns on both sides, then he is supposed to own the fee to the whole road, and the public only have the right of passage. The question of law has often arisen as to whether the mere act of going over a road with a new species of conveyance is such an infringement of the rights of property as to entitle the owner of the land to more pay than for the original purchase. All these questions depend on circumstances, so that it would be really like appeals in equity to the Supreme Court of the United States, depending upon the particular phase of the question, as to whether it was law or fact, or what sort of error had been committed in the Court of Claims.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one objection to taking an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States—that it would take a very long time to get a decision, and the claimant would consequently have to wait a long time.

Mr. WILSON. There would be a tender made at the beginning.

Mr. EDMUNDS. For one, I should be quite willing, for an object like that, to vote to provide that all appeals of this character should take precedence in the Supreme Court, so that they could be carried through very fast.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know that we will ever have to take any private property. In towns and in the country the lines would pass over highways, and I doubt very much whether you would ever have to take the lines across a piece of private property.

Mr. EDMUNDS. The tug will come in the first six months, probably, with injunctions all over the country as fast as the Government tries to do anything. There will be efforts made to break it down, ostensibly by the owners of private property, but really by the corporation that wishes to prevent it. The moment that fight is once done with, if you get three hundred thousand miles of line over all the post-roads in the United States, it will not happen once a year that any dispute will go to the Court of Claims in regard to compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that we would give the people of the country a cheap telegraph service much sooner and that we would give them a much cheaper telegraph service by ultimately purchasing existing lines. If the Government does it at all it should do all the business, because it can do it at smaller charge. At first the companies would refuse to sell their lines for anything that we would give them; but as soon as they find the Government lines a fixed fact they would be ready to sell at any fair and reasonable price, at, say, what it would cost to build new lines or upon some such basis. So far as the necessity of prohibiting competition against the Government is concerned, it seems to me that competition would not long exist, any more than it does in the Post-Office.

Mr. EDMUNDS. My answer to that is, first, that I agree with you entirely if we could purchase to-day all the telegraph lines in the country, even with the embarrassment of rival lines built and bought up, of buying a great deal of property that is quite unnecessary, at a fair and just price, the value of the property as a thing—not measured by the amount of profit that the owner could make out of it in twenty years, which is not the measure when a State takes private property, but the just price of a thing, for we are not buying a patent right or anything that is a monopoly. If we could buy this property at the value that it has as a thing on the surface of the earth, and that is the price at which you can get another exactly such a thing, then it would be an excellent thing to do, and the easiest way, even with the embarrassments and

nuisances of a great many double lines and waste; but that is a mere fraction. How is it to be done? Either by the consent of the company or by condemnation. If you provide for condemnation, you have to take them all, and you have to take them at a valuation made by somebody. And I confess that I do not know any tribunal to which, as a representative of the tax-payers of the United States, I should be willing to trust that appraisement. If you do not wish to put your foot in blindly and pay for this property in a lump, then your only other alternative in respect to dealing with it is to purchase by consent. If you provide for that and stop there, then you will not purchase at all. On the other hand, if you begin with a few thousand miles of great trunk lines, from which branches must radiate in time, so that nothing is lost; if you get it started so that these gentlemen see that the thing is established, that you can carry on a postal-telegraph business, and that you are in earnest, then they will be willing to make fair terms and sell their lines at reasonable prices.

I should be willing, I think, when we get started, to confide to the President of the United States and the seven heads of Departments (that is the best thing I can think of at this moment) the discretion of negotiating with these people for the purchase of their lines on terms of their actual value, measured by what it would cost to build them all over anew, and the value of their patent rights, such as are necessary. I would deal with them justly and uprightly, and liberally even. Having gone the distance I have already spoken of, in having five or ten thousand miles in operation in the United States, and the policy fixed, of going on, I think I should be willing to say that whatever sum the President and Cabinet agreed upon and reported in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury (the report to be signed by the President and all his Cabinet, in the face of the people of the United States) and that sum reported to Congress, we would pay. But in my belief it is useless to go forward a foot in dealing with these companies in the way of purchasing existing lines, if you leave it as a matter of purchase. If you leave it to coercion, then you must take the whole, and I do not know of any tribunal, in the present state of things, that I should be willing to trust to fix the price. But if we start the thing, and in a way that will not be any loss to us when we do buy, if they are willing to sell—for these great trunk lines are arteries where the circulation is increasing more and more all the time, so that you can hardly have too many lines in a few years on these great trunks—we shall then be in a condition to deal with them and they will be in a condition to deal with us. Their present feeling, I am sure—and which has existed for several years, as I have known from having heard the subject discussed—is exactly that which the Pacific Railroad occupied six or eight years ago: that it is totally impossible to get a bill through Congress to provide for a postal telegraph. They do not mean to let you do it, and they do not expect you are going to do it. They think they have got their hand on the throttle so that it is impossible for Congress to move without their consent. But I wish the experiment tried. We tried it with the Pacific railroads and were beaten to death for the first three or four years, and I do not know but we shall be now. But the way to do is to begin.

I remember that when Mr. Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury and the Pacific Railroad interest was accumulating, I offered an amendment to an appropriation bill, which all agreed was perfectly legitimate under our rules, and there was no point of order made, to have Mr. Boutwell hold up paying out any more money of the United States to

those companies for transportation until it could be looked into. We had a debate, and I was laughed at; and on the yeas and nays I got only a very small minority to vote with me. The next session, or the next session but one—there having occurred in the meantime what is called the Credit Mobilier investigation, which did not touch this question, however, but which only showed that there had been wrong going on, more or less—I offered substantially the same amendment, and on the yeas and nays a great majority voted for it.

These gentlemen have the same feeling that the railroad people had. They have a right to have it, in one sense; and, if they think they are stronger than the public interests and people, they have a right to blockade it if they can by fair and honest methods.

Mr. MAXEY. Have you made any estimate of the number of employés that would be necessary when the postal telegraph system, according to your views, is put on its feet for, say, three hundred thousand miles, the present number of miles of postal service we have?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I have only made an estimate proportionately. My conclusion is (from having seen the English and French postal telegraph operations, and from having seen how a great many of these small existing telegraph offices are worked), that it will not increase the present number of employés at the most by more than one-third, taking the great cities and great and small offices together; for the reason that because all the small lines give but comparatively little business, and in rural districts it will happen at the post-office, just as it now happens at the railroad stations and at the private telegraph offices all over the country, that some person connected with the railroad depot (the son of the freight agent, or the station master himself, or his daughter) is telegraph operator, is paid on a commission, on the very same theory that we pay our small office postmasters. So that in the great mass of post-offices all over the country, with the increase of telegraphy and the number of people who should take that up, young women, and everybody wanting something to do, it will happen as a fact that in the family of the postmaster there will be some one who will do the telegraphing and will be paid in the same way that you now pay for the transmittal of letter intelligence. I dislike to increase the patronage, but we must carry on the Government, and I have provided, with a sincere faith that it is the best way, that this question of the employment of operators shall be entirely taken out of any political channel; that these people shall be examined on the principles of the civil service commissioners' law, without any respect to their politics or their religion, but in respect only to their fitness and capacity to perform the duty. And being examined, they shall be employed and hold office on the same theory.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to purchasing existing lines, I want to ask as to the discretion in the matter to buy existing lines at prices not to exceed the actual cost of constructing lines, or a certain percentage over, if you please to give it, whether it would not be safe to trust that in the hands of certain officials of the Government, to be designated in the bill—the Postmaster-General or somebody else. I am satisfied that if the Western Union Telegraph Company became convinced that we were going to build an independent system, they would be ready to sell at once.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I will venture to say that they will not sell at the cost of construction, because, even with the existence of a postal telegraph, they can still make a good percentage upon the actual cost of their construction.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I think it much better for public interests, and much better for justice and fair play towards this existing business—which is only to be driven out of existence, if it is to be at all, which I doubt, for a great many years; it may wind up in the end, and probably will—to provide for going on independently at first. We should spend what is necessary at first for these trunk lines only. Nobody would propose to put up thirty million dollars, or whatever it may be, in one lump, to go on indefinitely with construction; but, like all other matters, Congress must have its hand on the purse every year. I think that is a pretty good rule in carrying on the Government, so that in the course of a year or two after we have started this thing we shall be able to deal with these people on safe and just terms. For I agree with Mr. Saulsbury that it would be extremely unsafe to authorize the purchase of these existing lines for the cost of their construction.

The CHAIRMAN. By cost of construction I mean what it would cost to build another line of the same capacity.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That would be practically useless at present, and it might result, with influences that might be brought to bear on those to whom we should intrust this, in delay in the commencement of operations until a Congress or two had come and gone, on account of protracted negotiations. In whatever way we might try to buy I believe it would bring a blockade, unless we take the property by condemnation (and that is too much of a risk, I think, though I think I should be willing to run that), or go on and open up the beginning of this system by what is clearly within our reach, and then the policy being such, and the fact that it is going on, would put these people in a condition to deal with the United States upon principles of business, fairness, and patriotism.

The CHAIRMAN. One other question, and that is, whether the Government proposes to use patents. For instance, if we should deem it necessary to have the telephone in connection with the telegraph, would you deal with the owners of such an important patent the same as with the owners of telegraph property?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Precisely. My bill contains one provision for exactly that thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not that be very severe, for instance, on the telephone companies, to take their patents and use them without having first determined what they were worth, and leaving the courts to determine what we would pay?

Mr. EDMUNDS. It is subject to exactly the same principles as every other species of property, and Congress would undoubtedly have the right to deal with it in the same manner—by a judicial determination of value; and especially would that be so with respect to a patent which only exists by the permission of the Government, whereas the right of ordinary property is a natural right. But no man has any natural right in a patent, which only exists by force of conventional law.

I am much obliged to you, gentlemen of the committee, for your kind attention, and regret that I have occupied your time so long.

STATEMENT

OF

NORVIN GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Thursday, January 31, 1884.

NORVIN GREEN, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, came before the committee and made the following statement:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS OF THE COMMITTEE: While I am greatly obliged for the courtesy granted of a hearing before you, there is probably little more that I desire to say than what I have written and submitted to you from time to time, especially in my last statement, of which I sent each of you a copy, but not formally addressed to the committee. I trust it will be regarded as a statement submitted to the committee.

The reason I desired a hearing was that we might be heard by counsel. There are great principles of written and unwritten law underlying this question—of the duties of the Government towards its citizens, the powers of the Government in the premises, and of how far the Government is committed under the act of 1866, in regard to which so great an interest as that I represent, I think, should be heard by counsel. We have retained Mr. William M. Evarts, who promised me to try to be here to-day, but is not. He is engaged in a very large case. He says:

> I telegraphed chairman that I cannot be there to-morrow, but can attend next week, at convenience of committee, after Monday.

I trust, therefore, the committee will extend to our company, which has a very large interest involved, the courtesy of a hearing by counsel upon the subject generally, and especially, as I said, upon the written and unwritten law of the subject.

It is a very large question, Mr. Chairman and Senators, involving no less than $100,000,000 of property. I have not conferred with the other telegraphinterests of the country, but I assume that they do not want

the value of their property destroyed any more than we do. I have outlined our general view of the subject. We do not want to sell our property; we prefer to go on with it. If, however, the Government must go into the telegraph business we think all the equities of the case require that they should take existing properties at a fair valuation. We think we had a right to expect that that would be the course of the Government by the language of the act of 1866.

Whether it directly commits the Government to that course of policy or not, certainly the telegraph interests of the country had a right to expect it. It was there stipulated with the companies accepting the provisions of that agreement that the Government should have the right at any time after five years of taking their properties at a fair valuation, to be ascertained by an arbitration of five persons, two to be appointed by the company, two by the Government, and the four to choose a fifth. That was a fair way to make the appraisement. It is a method frequently adopted between persons and corporations. It is a method recognized under the laws of most of the States. And certainly five men can be found whose character and disinterestedness would be above suspicion.

But I do not propose to pursue that subject. I propose to leave that to abler hands, as also the question of the power of Congress in the premises, which I have treated somewhat in my paper submitted to the committee, and originally in the North American Review. But not being educated to the law, I think it is not doing justice to the great interests I represent to trust this consideration to any treatment that I am able to give it. I propose, therefore, in these remarks, to confine myself to the question of policy, as to whether it is worth while for the Government to take the telegraphs at all.

I assume that, under the genius and fundamental principles of our Government, it is the true policy to do nothing by governmental agencies that can be as well done by private enterprise. The suggestion of the Government taking the telegraphs naturally comes from the fact that European Governments have taken charge of the telegraphs. In most of them—though probably England is an exception—the taking of the telegraphs was from this consideration: for the protection and security of the Government. It was in order to prevent freedom of communication between plotters against the Government. It was in order to have a knowledge of what was going on and protecting the powers that be. In this country we have no Government in that sense. We have a temporary administration of the Government. But the people govern, and it is not fair or proper that that temporary administration should have the advantages which are deemed necessary to crowned heads who sit uneasy upon their thrones, who are afraid of plotters against them. Unless, therefore, there is something essentially and inherently defective in the service rendered, there seems to be no reason why the Government should consider the subject of taking possession of the telegraphs.

Let us examine the facts. Those of us who have passed three-score years have seen more progress made in the last fifty years in the application of science to useful and progressive arts than has been made in five hundred years before. Prominently amongst them are the railroads and telegraphs in this country, pushed in almost every instance in advance of their needs. The railroads have been pushed westward, as you know, and many of them languished for years, have gone into the hands of receivers, passed into new proprietorships, because they were built by enterprising capital in advance of any absolute need. The tele-

graphs in earliest times were the same way. Three-fourths of the early projected telegraphs from 1845 to 1854 passed from the possession of the original projectors into new hands, and the original capital invested in them was absolutely sunk. Those daring enterprises were projected on the faith of the action of the Government—Mr. Hubbard has given more attention than I have to this matter and is probably more familiar with it—in 1845 or 1846, when Professor Morse and his associates offered his patent to the Government at its own price.

Mr. GARDNER G. HUBBARD. In 1843, I think.

Mr. GREEN. I think it was later than that. It was while Cave Johnson was in the Cabinet as Postmaster-General; I think it was in 1845 or 1846. He did not come in until Polk's administration. The subject was referred to the Postmaster-General, and on his adverse report Congress declined to entertain it at all.

Mr. HUBBARD. Against selling it?

Mr. GREEN. Yes, against the Government taking it.

Mr. HUBBARD. Not against the Government taking it.

Mr. GREEN. It is not very creditable to his sagacity, but the Postmaster-General at that time thought the telegraphs would never amount to a row of pins.

Mr. ROBERT B. LINES. Did he not change his opinion subsequently?

Mr. GREEN. Subsequently, perhaps.

Mr. LINES. He was subsequently very strongly in favor of Government telegraphs.

Mr. GREEN. On the faith of that decision private capital was largely invested in telegraphs, and that interest was most daringly and recklessly pushed, as it has been pushed ever since. Under private enterprise we have a larger proportion of telegraphic facilities to population than any country of Europe. We have a better service than in any country of Europe. We have a cheaper service than in any country of Europe. And I am prepared to substantiate that by any course of investigation. We are now sending for the 25-cent rate, about equivalent to the shilling rate of England, over a larger area than Great Britain. Within that area are a large amount of 10-cent rates and a large amount of 15-cent rates. It is true our messages are ten words, but the date, address, and signature are free, and it would not be a difficult matter to show you a very ordinary current case where date, address, and signature would be more than twenty words of themselves.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HILL). That is also true in England, I believe.

Mr. GREEN. I presume it occasionally is. Our 13,000 offices, to a population of 52,000,000 would be one office to every 4,000 inhabitants.

I have before me a carefully prepared statistical paper by Mr. Grant, a man of plodding energy at digging out things. My company has no responsibility for it, but I believe it is substantially correct. In that I do not see any country, certainly any whole country, that has anything like equal facilities with ours, either in number of offices, miles of wire, or miles of line proportionate to population. There is only one country that has a higher percentage of telegraph business in proportion to the population, and that is Switzerland, which has about 95 per cent. of messages to population against about 90 per cent. here. That is a little country with 2,000,000 of population, that might better be compared to New York than to the United States, and as compared with New York it would be beaten three or four to one.

In the growth and extension of the telegraph business it has doubled itself every five or six years. In number of messages it has doubled about every six and a half years. In miles of wire it has doubled about

every six years, and in lines and poles about every seven years. In this rapid progress and increase there have been a great many lines purchased—consolidations as you call them—properties taken up, extending in both length and breadth, duplicating our systems. That is one thing that has possibly created some feeling, and it has been said that it has resulted in increased rates. That is not true, except in a solitary instance of the war of rates with the Atlantic and Pacific, at the time that company made a drive at the Western Union Company and reduced the rate to 25 cents east of the Mississippi River, which was, for the greater part a losing rate, and which caused the Western Union Company to pass a dividend. After the taking up of that line the rates were increased to those competing offices, but not nearly so much as they were before. For instance, before that competition began, the rate from New York to Chicago and Saint Louis, was $1; it was increased to 50 cents from 25, and is 50 cents now. At the same time there were five offices reduced to one increase. There was a pretty high rate maintained to side offices and branch offices where the competition had not reached, and they were reduced to make some sort of harmony and equalization with the other rates. So that, while it did not affect as much business, there were really five reductions made to one increase in that case. In every other instance of the absorption of an opposition line, there has been a decrease of rates. Reduction of rates has followed every instance.

After taking up the American Union we went through the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, and made very sweeping reductions. After taking up the Mutual Union last summer we made further reductions, making a uniform rate of 25 cents all over New England, a uniform rate of 25 cents throughout the State of New York, a uniform rate of 25 cents throughout the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, and a uniform rate of 25 cents between New York City and all points in New England, all points in New York, and all points in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Washington City. Within that area, however, there were still some 15 cent rates. With the oil regions we have had for three or four years a rate of 10 cents between the oil exchange in New York and the other oil exchanges in the oil regions. That 10 cent rate involves no delivery and no enveloping. It is a simple communication between two exchanges, the sender and addressee both being on the floor, and it saves a very large amount of expense.

That brings me to notice certain bills in which my friend Mr. Hubbard is interested, I believe, proposing to do business for the Government at a rate of 25 cents within 500 miles, 50 cents between 500 and 1,000, and 75 cents for distances above 1,000, the Government receiving and delivering the messages, and furnishing office room. Why, we are doing business for less than that, and receiving and delivering our own messages, furnishing our own offices, and taking all responsibility. If the Government would open that measure to competition, I think we could beat that a good deal.

Under the act of 1866, we agreed, by accepting the provisions of that act, to do the Government business at such rates as might, from time to time, be fixed by the Postmaster-General. The rate so fixed for two and one half years has been one cent a word for each circuit of 500 miles or less. So that we are doing a large amount of business for the Government continually, at the rate of 20 cents for 20 words for 500 miles, and we receive the messages at our own offices, for which we pay our own rents, and deliver the messages in our own envelopes, and by our own messenger boys.

Senator SAULSBURY. What is the amount of money paid to your company for transmission of messages for the Government?

Mr. GREEN. That question has been asked by the Postmaster-General, and it is very difficult to answer. The Government pays us under contract for the signal service reports in regard to the weather from $80,000 to $100,000 per year. The military service of the Government is wide spread, as you know, as is also the naval service. It would be a matter of great labor to ascertain what it all amounts to. The Government has its military stations on the western frontier and the naval stations along the coast. We could easily ascertain what is done from this city. Most of the Government telegrams go from Washington, so that it might be ascertained through the office in this city what those telegrams and the answers thereto have realized to the company. But it is not a large service aside from the signal service. Aside from the $80,000 or $100,000 a year paid us on that account, there probably would not be more than $25,000 or $30,000 a year. It is very much scattered, and it is almost impossible to tell exactly what it would be.

When I went into the telegraph business, in 1854, I leased and subsequently bought out two lines from Louisville to New Orleans that were utterly broken down. There had been $2,500,000 expended on them. There was some $16,000 or $18,000 worth of stock in the two companies, and they could not get credit for a horse and buggy anywhere on the line to go out and put up a wire. They held a meeting of the stockholders and agreed to sell or lease out the lines for payment of the debts, and the proceeds never did quite pay the debts. When I went into that company a message from New York to New Orleans had to pass over the lines of five different companies, and nobody ever thought of getting an answer the same day. The messages went down one day; they got down during the night. Ours was known as the Owl Line, because we had to send all the messages during the night in order to get them there. The next day answers would come back, and they generally got to New York at night, so that it was usually the second day in New York before they got answers. I have before me a tariff book of 1869, which has been sent me. Consolidations have been going on all the time, but the largest consolidation—*the* consolidation—took place in 1866, when the American Telegraph Company and the United States Company were absorbed by the Western Union. There was no change in the rates until 1869, at which time the rate from New York to New Orleans was $3.25. It is now 75 cents. It would be very tedious to go through this tariff book, but it shows the amount paid to our line and the amount paid to other lines. As, for instance, to Adams, Minesota, the price to the Western Union was $2 for the ten words, and 13 cents for each additional word, while to the adjacent lines to extend a message the additional rate was $1.20 for ten words and 7 cents for each additional word from Milwaukee or Chicago. To Albany, N. Y., we got 25 cents and 2 cents, while 75 cents were paid to additional lines; and so on. There are several thousand offices here, showing additional lines.

What I want to impress upon you is—and I am sorry that I have not time to show you more examples—that every absorption of a telegraph line has succeeded in a material reduction of rates to some places.

Senator WILSON. Can you state what was the average result of consolidation? You say that it resulted in a reduction to some places.

Mr. GREEN. It resulted in reduction everywhere, but in very large reductions to some places, as, for instance, when we were absorbing the Northwestern Company in Minnesota, their rate was almost entirely

wiped out when the Western Union square rates extended to their territory. Not long ago we extended our lines to Hot Springs in Arkansas, and wiped out a 50-cent rate from Little Rock. We did not charge any more to Hot Springs than to Little Rock. Only last year we took up some lines in the Catskills to sundry wtaering places. They had charged a separate rate of 25 or 30 cents per message in addition to our rate. We took them up, but did not charge an additional cent. Our rates to all points in New York are 25 cents. There are still, even in the State of New York, a half dozen little independent lines that we have not been able to take. If we could get them at reasonable prices, their rate would be entirely wiped out. There are some up in the Adirondack region and at various watering places. There is one place of some considerable size where they have springs, in the central part of the State—I cannot call the name of it—that has a telegraphic line some 30 miles long from the New York Central Railroad, over which they charge a separate rate just as high as ours. Then there is the case of the Pensacola Telegraph, which I quoted in my article in the Review. That company tried under the laws of the State of Florida to maintain its exclusive right to its telegraph lines in two counties of Florida. It had a line about 40 miles long form Pensacola to Pollard, on which they charged a $1 rate. Our rate was continuously and steadily reduced year by year until it came to pass that our rate from New York to Pollard was 75 cents, the distance being about 1,800 miles, while their rate for 40 miles was $1. We extended our line to Pensacola and wiped out their rate entirely. Thereupon arose the litigation which came to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that court sustained the act of 1866 as a proper regulation of the telegraph as a part of the commerce of the country.

I assert, therefore, that instead of increased rates resulting from consolidation, with the single exception of the Atlantic and Pacific, it has resulted in a reduced rate, and to very many places in a very largely reduced rate, wiping out the rate of the other company entirely. It has also resulted in a greatly improved service. The relaying of telegrams and transferring them from one line to another necessarily results in great delay. The unification of the lines, therefore, always results in an improved service.

On all these subjects I testified quite at length before a subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Labor, and made some exhibits that the time allowed me here will not permit to be renewed, but which I will be very glad to have the members of the committee look over at their convenience.

Senator MAXEY. I would like to ask you one or two questions, if it does not interrupt you?

Mr. GREEN. Not at all.

Senator MAXEY. First, suppose the Government should establish a postal telegraph system with a dozen lines, but without prohibition upon private companies; what would be the probable effect?

Mr. GREEN. The probable effect would be that the Government would establish a losing rate which would destroy the value of our property. I can illustrate it in this way: When Commodore Vanderbilt started a line of steamers on the Hudson River from New York to Albany, charging only a rate of 25 cents, and finally carrying passengers for nothing, in order to break down the revenues of the opposition, and compelled the opposition to sell their steamers at low prices, there was a general outcry amongst the commercial community that it was piracy. It is true he did not run his steamers

into the opposition line and sink them, but he sunk their revenue, and it amounted to very much the same thing. If legislation were to establish an opposition telegraph to the company it would do the business at a losing rate; it might not continue; it might rally by and by, but undoubtedly they would do the business at a losing rate. The postal business has been conducted at a losing rate from time to time, very often with large deficits. The telegraph service in England has been performed at a losing rate for a long time, and last year they would have had a big loss except for a charge of £19,000 sterling for service in transmitting Government messages. That brought them up to about £400,000. But for that charge of £19,000 their rate would have been immensely losing.

Then there is another matter that suggests itself, and that is that the undertaking is a very much larger one than this committee conceives.

Senator MAXEY. I was going to ask another question that would probably bring that out. I had better ask it now, and then you can discuss both together: Should the Government establish such a system (indicated by the first question) over its own lines, what would be the approximate number of employés in the United States, taking as a basis the present development in private companies? What would be the probable annual increase of employés?

Mr. GREEN. I have touched upon that in this paper to the committee. The number of employes in the present telegraph system is very difficult to ascertain. Under our contracts with railroad companies, out of 13,000 offices, about 9,000 offices are open for the public for commercial business and social messages. Over 9,000 offices are maintained by the railroad companies, and the employés are the employés of the railroad companies. The compensation the railroad companies get for it is the free use of the wires on the line of the road, and a certain amount of telegraph service off the line of the road, annually. In a few instances, as in the case of the New York Central, and one or two others, the amount of service is absolutely unlimited, and they can do what they please, and they do a very large amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these lines owned and operated by the telegraph company, or in most cases by the railroad companies?

Mr. GREEN. They are owned by the Western Union Company in most cases. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has a system of poles and wires of its own. The New York Central does not own a wire except some signal wires close to the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you state approximately how many miles of these lines are owned by railroad companies?

Mr. GREEN. Perhaps 19,000 or 20,000. I do not believe that any railroad company, except the Central Pacific and the Pennsylvania, own any lines of poles. The Baltimore and Ohio claim to own them, but we expect to get a decision against them that they belong to us. The contract stipulates distinctly that the poles do belong to us. But, as to a great many railroad companies, we give them one wire, and they stipulate that if they need additional wires they shall be put up at their own cost, and in that way many of them have got one or two additional wires put up at their own cost, and they own those wires.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state how many employés, aside from those employed by the railroad companies, the Western Union Company has?

Mr. GREEN. I cannot give you that exactly. I get at the employés in this way, Mr. Chairman: We have 25,500 instruments in use. Those instruments, as a general rule, belong to us. There are a few instances

where the railroad companies have their own instruments on their own wires. Every instrument requires an operator, and in large offices that run day and night most of the instruments require three operators, because they do not work more than eight hours a day, and they have three relays. I should say, therefore, that there are probably 30,000 operators employed on the Western Union lines. There are probably 5,000 or 6,000 other employés engaged in constructing and maintaining the lines, superintendents, clerks, and officers.

Mr. LINES. Is it not possible for one operator to attend to two or three instruments, provided they are not constantly employed?

Mr. GREEN. That would be a very unsafe operation.

Mr. LINES. Is it not often done in the minor offices?

Mr. GREEN. It is more often done in the large offices, like Boston and New York. It is not often done in minor offices. In New York we have 113 branch offices on short wires in the city. In very many of those branch offices there is very little business. I do not think it often happens that one operator attends to more than one instrument. There are four or five of these branch offices on one wire, with only one instrument in the main office.

Mr. LINES. Suppose you had three or four lines along the railroad, and, for testing purposes, you had an instrument on each line in a minor office—take the case of the junction where two railroads cross each other—would not one operator do at that junction?

Mr. GREEN. Where they have two wires, used occasionally for testing purposes, of course they do not need an operator constantly at the desk. But that is more than made up by the instruments used day and night that require three relays of operators to run them.

Mr. HUBBARD. I suppose you have in your service somewhere about 8,000 or 10,000 operators?

Mr. GREEN. In the Western Union I think that is about the fact.

Senator PALMER. That is exclusive of your messengers?

Mr. GREEN. Yes, sir.

Senator PALMER. How many messengers are employed?

Mr. GREEN. In the large cities there is a little army of them. I suppose we have 125 in one office in New York, and we have quite a number of them everywhere.

Mr. HUBBARD. About 2,000 messengers, I guess.

Mr. GREEN. In New York, Boston, and the other large cites, we make contracts with the American District Company to make our deliveries. We put their offices in the same building with ours, and they furnish us messengers and make our deliveries promptly, and perform such other messenger service as is offered them. So that the messengers are not all there exclusively for our service, but they are all at our command.

Senator MAXEY. Your answer to my question related to the Western Union. The question I asked had reference to the approximate number of employés under the control of all the companies, my object being, as you will at once see, to get at the number of employés that would probably be needed by the Government in case it supplants your company and all other companies.

Mr. GREEN. I estimate that there are between 40,000 and 50,000 employed by the railroad companies and telegraph companies.

Senator MAXEY. And you regard them as necessarily employed in that business?

Mr. GREEN. Necessarily employed in that business. Whether the Government would have persons employed by railroads or other parties to run their telegraphs, or employ them itself, would be a matter to be

arranged. But estimating that the business duplicates itself every six years, with the additional impetus that would be given to it by extremely low rates and by opening additional offices, I believe it would be duplicated in four years in Government hands, and that instead of 600,000 miles of wire now in existence you would have 1,200,000 miles of wire; and instead of some 15,000 offices that are now on all the lines you would have probably 30,000 offices.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean by that that the reduction of rates would give us that enormous increase?

Mr. GREEN. The reduction of rates and additional offices. For I assume that if the Government takes the telegraphs every post-office will want a telegraph office.

Senator MAXEY. That is what I was trying to get at.

Mr. GREEN. And every member of Congress will want every post-office in his district to have one. So that the number of offices and employés would be very largely increased. I think within five years the Government would find itself with an army of 100,000 employés on the telegraph system.

Mr. HUBBARD. As the number of messages increase, so will the number of operators increase, because under your estimate they would have two or three times the present amount of business to do.

Mr. GREEN. Our operators in the larger offices, New York, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia, are worked up to their full capacity. But if you take a little country office that does not send more than twelve messages a day, of course the operator could send twenty-five messages just as easy if he had them. But that would not be a guide to the increase that would take place. It would not be the increase in certain offices, but the increase throughout the country. Probably there would be some increase at important offices too, in consideration of the lower rates, etc., as Mr. Hubbard indicates.

Now, as to the difference between social telegraphing in this country and in Europe. I did a good deal of social telegraphing over there myself. I had a free pass, and I was told that I was the only man that ever did have a free pass under the post-office system there. But a great many of their officers have been over here and I have given them franks. I got one over there with a big red seal with the British coat of arms upon it, and signed by the postmaster-general. But that is the pleasure ground of the world. People are there for pleasure. They have nothing else to do. A great number of people are always traveling over there during the summer season, over Switzerland, Belgium, Great Britain, and France. They have friends in different sections and they do a vast amount of social telegraphing that they would not do at home, because they have nothing else to do. That is the reason of the largely increased social telegraphing abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it in this country?

Mr. GREEN. I do not think it is more than 5 or 6 per cent. of the whole.

The CHAIRMAN. In some of the countries of Europe it is stated to be from 55 to 60 per cent. of the whole.

Mr. GREEN. No; it cannot be that much; it is less.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what is reported.

Mr. GREEN. They must be very slow in their business. About 80 per cent. of our business is strictly commercial. It is a very exacting business, and does not care so much about rates as it does about quick service. Any postal service that made deliveries in the usual method of delivering letters would not meet the requirements at all, and there would be an immense amount of cuss-words used.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think anybody would expect that class of service as is now employed in delivering letters if the Government should assume the telegraph.

Mr. GREEN. It is a class of service that requires to be met. Our people are a fast people and they want things done quickly. We have connected the Produce Exchange in New York with the Board of Trade in Chicago, and we are doing about 600 messages a day. The time is absolutely at an average under a minute. It is open every day. The business people send their messages at the counter and get their answers before they leave the counter. That is a class of business that is done very cheaply, because there is no delivery, no booking, no registration. The message is handed in in pencil, and the answer is handed back in pencil at the counter. We trust our clerks and keep no copies, in order that they may do that business rapidly.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you some questions in regard to the statement you made—which I must say was a very extraordinary statement—in regard to rates. Would you prefer to finish your remarks now?

Mr. GREEN. No; I will hear your questions now.

The CHAIRMAN. I have been seeking information as to rates. Do you regard the paper published at Berne, called the Journal Telegraphique, as furnishing reliable information on that subject?

Mr. GREEN. I presume it is reliable; I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. It is official and is supposed to be a strictly reliable authority. What do you understand the rate to be in Switzerland?

Mr. GREEN. I really do not know. Switzerland is a very small country, and I have had no means of gaining that information.

The CHAIRMAN. Ten cents for twenty words. What is it in Belgium? The same.

Mr. GREEN. In France and Germany it is about the same as in England.

The CHAIRMAN. In Germany it is a cent and a quarter a word. In France it is one franc for twenty words. I would like to know on what you base the statement that you have made, that we have a cheaper service in this country than in Europe. I have very carefully gone over the figures in this paper, the Journal Telegraphique, and I find the average of all the internal messages sent last year in Europe was 27 cents for twenty words. That refers to the whole of Europe.

Senator MAXEY. I live about 1,600 miles from here, in Texas. According to the rates in Europe, how much would it cost to send a message from here to my place of residence? Of course it would have to pass through several countries in going that distance in Europe.

Mr. GREEN. The united rates would be more than ours. I do not think you could send it for less than $2 or $3.

Mr. LINES. Can you not send a message from France to Algiers, 2,000 miles, for 20 cents?

Mr. GREEN. That may be. I will take your average, Mr. Chairman, of 27 cents for internal messages in those countries; at the same rate in a country covering an area east and west of 4,500 miles the rate would be about 35 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not agree with your annual report; 40,000,000 messages at a total amount of $19,000,000.

Mr. GREEN. If you will look at Mr. Hubbard's article in the North American Review you will see that matter explained, you will see that he publishes a note. My annual report covers cable messages and so forth, to the amount of $400,000 received for Atlantic cable messages

and some $300,000 for Cuba cable messages. It is not all for land messages. To divide the aggregate receipts by the aggregate number of messages would be a very unfair way of ascertaining the average rate per message. Mr. Hubbard saw that point and wrote me about it, and I wrote him an answer which he inserted in his article, and which was a fair statement of the case, showing an average really of about 35 cents.

Mr. HUBBARD. Thirty-eight cents. In that estimate you over-estimated the number of messages.

Mr. GREEN. We do not count our messages as they do. They count every message traveling through the country, although it may go through three or four countries. So that, taking Europe as a whole, some messages are counted three or four times. We count the messages sent. We count 30 words to the press as a message, and we count only the number of press messages sent, whereas we deliver three or four times that much. For instance, we send about 5,200,000 messages of press sent; but the amount delivered is 605,474,000 words. That divided by 30 makes over 20,000,000 messages delivered. I think Mr. Hubbard, in his article, said that we got nearly as much for press as we do for commercial messages. That is because of the same fact. We send 5,200,000 words of press sent; 200,000 messages of 30 words to the message, and we got $1,800,000 for it, so that we got about 20 cents per message of 30 words sent. But those messages were delivered and charged five or six times. For instance, we count reports sent to New Orleans with 22 drops; we do not count the drops at all, but we charge for those drops. Our press service is cheaper on the average than in Great Britain; I do not know how it is elsewhere. I have this examination of Mr. Somerville; he has given very careful attention to the subject. The average rate to each paper served in the associated press combinations in 1883 will not be over 6½ cents per hundred words.

In Great Britain the charge is a shilling for 75 words in the daytime and for 100 words at night. Then they charge a half cent a word for any additional deliveries in the same place. We charge the New York Associated Press about 2¼ cents a word from New York to New Orleans, and one-eighth of a cent for each drop. So that they get 1,500 words a day for about $1.87½ at each of those places without respect to the number of papers that use it. We make no distinction as to that; it may be one or two or three papers. We do not sell it to the newspapers; we do not deal with the newspapers. We deal with the Associated Press and they sell it to the papers.

While on that subject I want to say that I see that some resolution has been introduced in respect to our relations with the press. I am ready to supply the committee with our contract with the New York Associated Press or any other association. One stipulation in it covers the whole thing—that we shall not contract with any other company at any cheaper rate than we afford them without giving them the benefit of the reduction.

Senator SAULSBURY. "The most favored nation" clause?

Mr. GREEN. Yes. We are perfectly at liberty to give everybody and anybody the same rate for the same service. But it is perfectly manifest that the papers can get a cheaper service by combination than they can by taking single reports. Some of the papers raid against us because we do not give them the news of the day at the same price their neighbor gets it, when the neighbor has a contract with the Associated Press for drops, and we have no more right of property in that news than we have in anybody's private message. We cannot transmit a single re-

port to that place for the same price that we get for a drop copy of a report that is going through.

Senator WILSON. You say that you can supply the committee with a copy of the contract between your company and the Associated Press?

Mr. GREEN. Very cheerfully.

Senator WILSON. We would be very glad to have it.

Mr. GREEN. Our last contract with the Associated Press was made perhaps a little less than a year ago. It was a joint contract with the New York and the Western Associated Press. You will remember that they got into a row a little over a year ago, and the Western Associated Press established an office in New York and got their own foreign news. After a while they settled the difficulty by making a joint contract with us. That I will send you at any time. We have also made a recent contract with the opposition press, the United Press Association.

Senator WILSON. Have you more than one press contract?

Mr. GREEN. Oh, yes; we have a contract with the New York State Press which has been modified from time to time by correspondence and vrbael concessions, but it has been in existence some seven or eight years.

Senator WILSON. Will it be convenient for you to furnish the committee with that contract?

Mr. GREEN. We will furnish all of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Referring again to the subject of rates, they have in Europe a system of charging for messages which pass through a country from one country to another; they charge something for those messages in the country through which they pass.

Mr. GREEN. They charge for all those interstate messages.

The CHAIRMAN. Not only in the countries where they are sent and received, but in any country that they pass through.

Mr. GREEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And they charge in some cases very high rates between one country and another. Notwithstanding that fact, take the whole of Europe, and allowing for all these extra charges and extra high rates, the average cost of all the messages sent in Europe last year was only 31 cents.

Mr. GREEN. Take any section of our country of like area, New England for instance——

The CHAIRMAN. The area of Europe is larger than the whole United States.

Mr. GREEN. That is the average to each particular country. That is not the average for the whole of Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. It includes both national and international messages over the whole of Europe.

Mr. GREEN. I understand that is the average of each particular country. Take an area of the same size in this country and our average would be less than that.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not understand me. In all the countries of Europe last year a certain amount was received for internal and international messages, and taking the total number of messages sent and the total amount received, and it shows that the average cost of all the messages sent in Europe was 31 cents.

Mr. GREEN. That does not alter the case. Each particular country has set down the message that passed through as a message; the next country has set it down as another message, and the next country as another message. It is impossible to trace those messages.

The CHAIRMAN. I base my figures wholly on the number of messages sent; not transmitted, but the number actually sent. How you can

make the broad statement that we have a cheaper system here than in Europe, when in France we can send 20 words for 20 cents, and in several of the countries of Europe for a half cent a word, is what I cannot understand, and I would like to have further information on that subject. The figures seem to show that our rates are much higher than in Europe.

Mr. GREEN. You are very much mistaken about any such figures. However, when you understand that we pay more than twice as much to our operators as they do, when we pay more than twice as much for office men as they do, that labor in the construction of lines is very much higher, and that material, except as to wood and coal, is higher, there is every reason why it should be higher here. But I believe it has been noted by everybody who has traveled in Europe that we do very much better service than they do, both as to speed and accuracy.

Senator PALMER. I would like to have the comparative rates between Montreal and Chicago, and New York and Chicago. At Montreal I think they have the Imperial telegraph—I do not know the name of the company.

Mr. GREEN. The uniform rate in the Dominion of Canada is 25 cents; the rate between Montreal and Chicago is about the same as the rate from New York to Chicago.

Senator PALMER. From Montreal to Detroit it is the same, is it?

Mr. GREEN. I do not remember as to Detroit; I do not know that it is the same. It is 25 cents for the Canada company, and something for ours.

There is another make-weight on this subject of Government telegraphs to which I desire to make reference, and that is the prejudice that has grown up in the country against large corporations, the mass of accumulated wealth, and there has come to be a good deal of feeling on that subject, and a good deal of a certain kind of legislation, State and National. I assume that one telegraph system can do the business of this country cheaper than three or four. I do not blame people for encouraging opposition, but the fact is that the more opposition lines you make, the more cost is attached to doing the business of the country. The reason we have been enabled to pay higher prices than the actual cost of these opposition lines is that they were worth more to us than to the opposition. We could take their wires into our offices, save their office rent and about one-third of their expenses, if not half, and take all their business, and do it at a profit, while they did it at a loss. Undoubtedly, if one system can do all the business with one set of offices and one set of officers, and only a little increase in the number of operators, they can certainly do it at a cheaper rate than competing systems duplicating the expense for the same amount of business. And that is what has resulted, that the rate has been made cheaper by all these consolidations. We have made a steady and conservative reduction of rates, and have recently made a reduction in the preparation of our new tariff books which will go out on the 1st of March, that makes our maximum rate $1, for which we send 4,500 miles. There is no country that I know of in the world now where you can send that distance for $1. We send from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Washington Territory, for $1.

The CHAIRMAN. The rate is $1 for distances under 2,000 miles, is it not?

Mr. GREEN. No, sir; I think not. Our rate is 75 cents east of the Rocky Mountains. I suppose it would be $1 for 2,000 miles to Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should that rate be paid in the United States when messages can be sent from France to Algiers for 20 cents?

Mr. GREEN. Because they undoubtedly do it at a loss, although they get very cheap labor. I think they must do it at a great loss at that. The careful analysis of our business in my letter to Mr. Hubbard shows the cost to be about what?

Mr. HUBBARD. Twenty-three cents you make it.

Mr. GREEN. The average cost per message is 23 cents. I believe, with the salaries we pay, the exactions of the business, and the prompt service we render, it costs us a great deal more, because if we had the whole twenty-four hours we could do it cheaper, instead of having to crowd it into three or four business hours of the day. That makes it expensive. Deliveries have to be promptly made. We cannot wait for circuit messengers to make deliveries, but the messenger must go immediately when we get a message. With that character of service I believe that whenever a message goes beyond one circuit and is relayed it cannot be done for 25 cents except at a loss to the company or to the government that does it.

Mr. LINES. I see it stated in the Journal Telegraphique that the receipts of the French administration last year were something over 26,000,000 francs, and current expenses 17,000,000 francs; leaving a profit of about 9,000,000 francs. There were 21,000,000 messages. They give also here in this Journal Telegraphique your statistics, which I presume were furnished them by your company: 40,581,177 messages, at a cost of 97,274,510 francs, a little over 2 francs to the message.

Mr. GREEN. That may be so. They might make a profit on their business, but you could not expect them to send a message 2,000 miles for 20 cents except at a loss. A uniform rate of 25 cents for the United States would probaly make a profit at some places, but it would make a big loss for long-distance messages. A message from New York to San Francisco has to be relayed three or four times. We can sometimes send it through automatic repeaters, but each of those requires one operator instead of two. If it is absolutely relayed it requires one to take it and another to send it. But if it passes through an automatic repeater it requires one to have charge of the repeater instead of two.

But I wanted to say a word about the prejudice that has grown up in regard to the accumulation of wealth. I have begun by saying that a successful telegraph company in this country must be a large one. The business is better done by a large company, better handled by unification, with prompter service and can be cheaper done. But in respect to individual wealth, there is a great deal of prejudice which I think it is well for us to look at. I remember that after I was a man grown there was not a man in the United States worth a million dollars. John Jacob Astor and Stephen Girard were supposed to be worth $800,000, and nobody in the country would believe it.

Mr. HUBBARD. What year was that?

Mr. GREEN. Going back to about 1838.

Mr. HUBBARD. My grandfather died in 1832, and he left $3,000,000.

Mr. GREEN. I did not know him. I know that when it was stated that Girard and Astor were worth $1,000,000 nobody would believe it, and now I suppose there are five thousand men in New York who are worth $1,000,000, and I suppose there are five hundred or several hundred worth over $10,000,000. That is thought to be threatening our liberties. Perhaps too much accumulation of capital in one man would be somewhat threatening, but on the other hand there is a great benefit to the country in it. I became satisfied that the great power of Eng-

land consisted in the wealth of her citizens. Whilst I was over there the chancellor of the exchequer had an examination made as to the incoming revenue on British capital invested in other countries—what was bandied about in the papers as the "unearned increment." It was ascertained that about £160,000,000 sterling per annum was received in Great Britain in that way, equivalent to $800,000,000 of our money; $120,000,000 of that came from the United States. They held about $2,000,000,000 of our securities, and we are paying them $120,000,000 per annum on interest account. We are paying about $70,000,000 or $75,000,000 by the balance of trade in our favor, something more in the profits on our exports. The balance is eked out by new and additional loans. Of course if that were to go on as it has been in the past years, it would be very disastrous to this country sooner or later, because there must come a settlement day. The panic of 1873 grew out of the large borrowing of 1872, the importations of 1872 and the exportation of about $240,000,000 of gold that year. That laid the foundation for the panic of 1873.

What have we done last year? We have built over 10,000 miles of railroad, costing in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. We have not borrowed $5,000,000 on the other side. The bonds have been taken in this country. We have been building from 7,000 to 9,000 miles of railroad per year for the last ten or twelve years, and we have been steadily reducing the amount of requirements from abroad. The accumulated capital of this country is taking our securities to make our improvements. We have not done a bad business to make this debt. We have benefited our country and made it rich, and we are now beginning to reap the harvest. Most of these railroads were built, as you are aware, at least ten years in advance of their needs, and did not pay anything for a long time. One of our wealthy citizens, Mr. Vanderbilt, takes $60,000,000 of Government bonds in one batch and locks them up in his safe. That is saved to this country—saved from going abroad. Of course it would be more conservative to the country if this increased wealth was more evenly distributed, but it is of vast advantage. There is more business done in a week now than could be done in months before the days of telegraphs and railroads. My father had to come to Philadelphia from the West in a stage-coach over the mountains to buy goods, and it took six weeks to make the journey. You could not do the amount of business then in five or six months that can be done now in a week or a day by the use of railroads and telegraphs.

The rapid accumulation of wealth is because of the rapidity of our transactions, and that our community may continue to increase and grow in wealth should be the interest, the prayer, and the fostering care of every legislative department. Of course too large a share of that falls into the hands of three or four men. We cannot help that. Their superior shrewdness and sagacity enabled them to accumulate it, and we cannot avoid it very well. But still the accumulation of wealth in the country is giving great additional strength to the country.

I would like to say a few words on the capitalization of the company, but the time will not allow it, and I have not thought that that necessarily entered into the case. One thing I may say, however, and that is, that the capitalization of the company has nothing whatever to do with its rates. If you do not make any profit, it does not matter what your capital is. You have got to make your expenses first. The rates are predicated on the cost of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Your profits last year were about $8,000,000.

Mr. GREEN. A little over $7,000,000; but they were not all from

telegraph business, or such business as the Government would probably want to take hold of.

Mr. HUBBARD. I would like to say one word beforeDr. Green leaves. If the committee will allow me some time I wish to take up this proposition of Dr. Green's, and endeavor as far I can to controvert it. He says unless something is defective in the service, there is no reason for Government interference. I shall undertake to show that there is something defective in the Western Union service, and that will be mainly that their rates are excessively high; or, in other words, that if they had a rate not exceeding 60 cents for the whole country—and I believe I can prove it as clearly as I can prove any mathematical demonstration—they would make more money for themselves and serve the country better than they can at their present rates. And secondly, that that company cannot serve the country when it is allowed to capitalize as fast as it has without reference to the value of the property capitalized.

Mr. GREEN. In answer to that, I want to say that there has been no watering of stock, no capitalization without substantial cause since 1866. I have shown that. If they paid pretty high prices for some of the properties it was no more than they were worth.

ARGUMENT

OF

HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, ON BEHALF OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

JANUARY 17, 1884.

Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS appeared before the committee and made the following statement:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN. When the management of the Western Union Telegraph Company desired me some weeks ago to give some attention to the matter pending here and to undertake some presentation of the interests, wishes, and rights of existing telegraph companies, I felt that in some respects the office was one that might well be declined. I have never taken part in those views so common, I think, with our countrymen, of supposing that persons not engaged in the management of public affairs are much wiser and more trustworthy in dealing with them than those that are; and I was perfectly aware that on this committee were found not only experienced public men but distinguished and competent lawyers, who might well give, of their own attention, such a disposition of the legal questions as ought to be satisfactory. Still, it is always satisfactory to parties having large interests to feel that they at least have been heard in such manner and by such representation as seems to themselves useful.

I have read with attention the presentation made by Dr. Green. I have read also the interesting and candid view presented by Mr. Hubbard through the press, not so much in contradiction to, as in modification of, some of the views regarding facts which are held by the Western Union Company; and I shall endeavor to abstain as much as possible from any recurrence to the topics that have been thus fully presented before you, and which are accessible to you for reconsideration in their printed form.

I suppose that there are three considerations which have brought up, with some degree of intensity if not of animosity, this subject in reference to the Western Union Telegraph Company. One of the principal points is, no doubt in the popular estimate, in the public discussions, perhaps in the views of public men—and perhaps they are shared by members of Congress and by members of this committee—what is supposed to be their exaggerated capital; that it consists in great part of what may be fairly considered, in short—for it is perfectly well understood—watered stock. From having conducted in the higher courts of New York the late litigation pursued against them with great bitterness by certain stockholders who claimed that the transaction of 1881 was an unjustifiable exaggeration of stock, an issue of stock without value, I am able to give, what I think will not be controverted, a correct statement upon that subject.

Standing at $41,000,000 in 1881, as the measure of their paid-up stock, this company undertook to buy out two great important telegraph corporations. They were rivals without benefit to the public, that, according to any policy adopted by the Western Union, exemplified since their purchase, could not be considered as carrying any advantage to the public. Whether or no they were, as sometimes railroad properties are, brought into existence, not for additional public service, but for sale, for coercion upon established rights and interests that are invaded, is quite immaterial. The working of affairs was not for the benefit of the public. The Western Union, having a right, by law of the State of New York, to purchase the properties of other telegraph companies without stint and to pay for them in its stock, undertook the purchase of those two companies, the Atlantic and Pacific and the American Union. They agreed, as other parties on contracts do agree, upon what it was worth while for the Western Union to pay, and what was the measure upon which these companies would sell these properties. They were properties; they were lawful properties, and the owners had a right to their own opinions as to what they were worth; they were properties which, if to be acquired, were to be acquired from a motive of profit and advantage to the buyer; and he had before him always the question of how much it was worth his while to pay. The elements of that contract were perfectly open and lawful. Certain prices were fixed which involved a payment in the stock of the Western Union, for the two, of something like $23,000,000. These companies would take no less. The Western Union thought they were worth acquisition at that price.

There came up, connected with this, a question of the increase of their own stock—a question that need not have come up, but for the fact that they were acquiring these additional properties and issuing stock of their company that made the sellers participants in the property and the profits of the Western Union Company at a certain ratio to the previous stock. The Western Union Company had pursued the policy, not of dividing all its profits, which by law it was entitled to do, not of dividing all its profits and then issuing new stock for cash, getting the means of enlarging its plant and its investment; or, in the alternative, not borrowing money on bonds or debt, and leaving that a fixed charge upon the property, but of using the surplus cash receipts beyond a safe dividend themselves, investing it in new properties which became a part of the capital investment in one sense (that is, they were an enlarged area for the earning of dividends), but they were not an enlarged capital for the protection of creditors or in any other sense.

Cotemporaneously with this purchase of $23,000,000 to be paid for in their stock, the question came up for the proper disposition of the matter—what shall we do with our old stockholders? Is this $23,000,000, if we pay them, to be $23,000,000 to comport with $41,000,000, and so be $23,000,000 out of $64,000,000? Or, shall we take now the property which we have acquired by using cash that might have been distributed as dividends in the purchase of property, which property we now have, which property we have kept up as part of the plant before we made new dividends, and which property now measures in a surplus value saved from dividends and not yet added to capital, to the amount of $15,000,000? Of course, gentlemen see that this element was to be considered in fixing the price that they were to pay for these other properties. Were they to pay $23,000,000 out of $65,000,000? It might be, or it might not be; or it might be that they would pay $18,000,000 out of $65,000,000. I only present it as a regular and solid consideration for proper determination. The settlement was arrived at: "No, we will now consolidate in a full capital stock the property rights of our stockholders that have been reserved from dividends, that we still now have in possession in value, and we make up the stock of $80,000,000, of which our stockholders have this issue of $15,000,000 and you have $23,000,000." So far as making it twenty-three eightieths instead of twenty-three sixty-fifths is concerned, nobody can complain of that transaction as incompetent or against any policy.

The litigation was raised in this way: Although our laws allowed the purchase of other property and the issue of stock for it, it assumed it was on the basis that there was to be value received. It was not water. It was only the measure by which you could acquire property that you were to pay cash for, measured in cash, paid for in stock instead. So, too, with regard to the increase of our capital stock. We have, by general legislation—all the telegraph companies have—the power of increasing their stock as they increase their property, but only on the increase of their property; and this increase of $15,000,000 was based upon the idea that besides their firm property representing their $41,000,000 capital, they had $15,000,000 of additional corporate telegraph investment in lines, the same as the $41,000,000; not that they *had* had, not that there *had* been this aggregation of investments which had passed away or shrunk or been depreciated, but that they had been kept up and were then presently in their power. The litigation was raised to test this question of whether these aggregations were supported on value.

The court of first inquiry, where the proofs were taken, went into a thorough investigation by which these bitter litigants sought to beat down both the value of the properties that we acquired by purchase and paid for in stock, and to beat down or disperse this idea that we have solid capital that might have been distributed in cash dividends and was now in hand. The result of those inquiries, through long periods of examination, brought the court to the determination that these properties were worth what we paid for them in the sense in which they, as properties, were offered for sale, and as properties were desirable and were purchased by the Western Union. They then found, that as matter of fact, besides its intact $41,000,000 capital represented by value and investment, this Western Union corporation had $15,000,000 and more—several millions more—which was a substantial basis for

now issuing stock to stockholders who had been deprived of it as cash dividends which they were entitled to, or might have been entitled to at the will of the direction. On that point the litigation was severe, because that was the principal element, after all, which incited the litigation and stimulated it. The court found, as matter of fact, after this inquiry, that that was so.

Then there remained an important question of law—whether, the fact being so, the laws of the State of New York, which allowed an increase of capital to telegraph companies, allowed such an increase upon any other basis than a cash receipt for its amount at the time it was issued. There had been no exact adjudication on that subject. We thought that the laws of the State, the policy of the State, and the authorities, as far as they went, justified the issue. And we came to the court of appeals to discuss and determine that question, whether it being on the record and indisputable—indisputable not by consent, but by proof *in invitum in adversum*, that the $15,000,000 was in hand—whether that issue of stock without cash receipts was prohibited by any law. The court of appeals unanimously determined, not that stock could be issued for nothing, but that stock could be issued to stockholders under those circumstances just as well as it could have been issued piecemeal for the cash that might have been distributed as dividends, but was not. Whether right or wrong, that is the law of our State. It is the law established in a litigated suit, that never for a moment partook of the least quality of amicable purpose, and by a court as important and as valuable in our State as any final court of appeals that we have ever had.

Senator MAXEY. Did the holders of the $23,000,000 of stock and of the amount of $41,000,000 already issued, agree to this increase up to $80,000,000?

Mr. EVARTS. You mean the vendors of the property?

Senator MAXEY. Yes.

Mr. EVARTS. Yes, sir; they did. It was all adjusted. You see the importance of the adjustment. It was understood that they got $23,000,000 out of $80,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you object to being interrupted, Mr. Evarts, or would you prefer to follow the line of your argument to its close before being interrogated?

Mr. EVARTS. I do not object in the least to interruptions.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I would like to ask one question now: Whether the purchase of the American Union Company's lines, for instance, which you have described as a legitimate purchase to secure the property, was for the purpose of increasing the facilities of the Western Union Company, or merely for the purpose of getting rid of a rival company, and thus maintaining a monopoly?

Mr. EVARTS. I cannot determine that, certainly as a lawyer. All that I can say about that is what I have already said, and I intended to measure my words—that the property that they sold was a lawful property that they had a right, like everybody else, to fix their price upon. The property that we bought was a property that we had a right to secure—if we acted in good faith towards our stockholders, of course—upon such terms as made it useful and valuable to our company in business, which was the conducting of telegraph business for pay and profit and distribution of the profits. I do not know whether we would have bought more property if we could have gone as freely and securely in the management of our business without the property. But all we can say about it is what Doctor Green, I believe, has made very ap-

parent, that the consequence of the transaction was not an increase but a reduction of rates. So that, if we had a laudable desire to magnify our corporation and enlarge its area of action and profits, we have done all this, not at an increase, but a diminution of the public burdens of the telegraph; and we have done it, I believe—although I am talking now somewhat out of the general propositions about which I may be supposed to have any opinion of value to anybody—in a way that has satisfied the public not only that the rates are not increased, but that the service is better performed.

The CHAIRMAN. It must have added very much to the cost of sending messages by this company to add to the amount of their capital that which they put into property which had no value.

Mr. EVARTS. It increased, if the chairman will allow me, the area upon which they were to make dividends, and it took more profits to make dividends over the increased stock of the same rate than it did over the lesser volume of stock. But otherwise, so far as operating upon the real expense of conducting the telegraph business was concerned, it diminished it. That, I think, is apparent. The pertinency of your inquiry, no doubt, should be recognized—whether this necessity of making an apparent dividend of the same amount, but over a larger area, does not tend to prevent a corporation from reducing rates as rapidly as it might. But that the people must judge of. The question is, after all, whether the proper maintenance of the service, so far as the public is concerned, is properly kept up and at reasonable rates; and, secondly, whether the transactions have been legitimate, as between buyer and seller, by persons *sui juris* and protected by the laws of the land.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like, Mr. Evarts, to have you state more fully the basis for the statement that it did result in cheapening the rates, and what reason there is for saying that if competition had been maintained the rates would have been kept higher.

Mr. EVARTS. I do not say that; but only that the rates after this obliteration of the rivalry, if you please, were not increased, not whether, if the rivalry had persisted and resulted in a cut-throat competition, they would not have been reduced. That was my purpose.

Mr. GARDNER G. HUBBARD. I believe the average rate has been raised.

Mr. EVARTS. That is a question of fact which I shall not disturb.

I observe that by some of the questions of the chairman, who has given great attention to the matter, and of other gentlemen of the committee as well, addressed to Dr. Green, and his replies, that there is a difference of opinion upon this question of fact, and Dr. Green, I believe, undertook to explore the matter and furnish to the committee more demonstration on the subject if he can find it. But I do not speak of that.

Then another incident attracted great attention to this aggregation of control over what is undoubtedly a part of the life-current of the business of the country, in a most important sense (telegraphic communication), and that is the strike. That strike we have no occasion to discuss in the propriety of the claims of the employés or of the resistants. This is not the tribunal, and the means for that discussion are not here. But that strike unquestionably attracted attention as a situation of public interest. It was seen what a power the employés might have in interrupting this vital current of the business of the country. It was seen also how the resistance to overcome these assertions, on the part of the employés, of their rights, might involve very serious

exercises and assertion of power of repression over what might be just complaints—might be just reasons for dissatisfaction. In other words, this great conflict between employés and employers was noticed by the public as bearing upon public interest, from the *quasi* public nature of the business that was transacted; and a good deal of enlistment on one side and the other of that question—first in favor of the employés, then perhaps against them when it was found that the contest could not be short—partook of the character of such unhappy conflict which every one deplores, and as yet nobody has been able to see the means of preventing. That strike, therefore, brought into a sudden, if not a hasty, contemplation the question of whether there ought not to be and might not be some public administration of this important energy of private affairs.

Then, of course, there is the third ingredient of the nature of the business, being what has occurred under our eyes, in the way of absorptions and annexations, by purchase and otherwise, of the minor companies as they spring up. That has brought into display the monopoly part of the matter, and has induced consideration, whether although our people are averse to Government's having anything to do with private employments and having anything to do with monopolies, certainly in its own management, whether there was not reason for finding an analogy between the postal service and the telegraph service that could carry the present telegraphic system over to the Government. That being so, Congress, public men, public journals, public thinkers, have all turned the matter over in their minds, more or less responsibly, more or less wisely, and more or less to their own satisfaction, as to some solution that could be found.

That brings the matter to the point at which we are now considering it. I think I may now assume that the three bills that are before this committee, all of them introduced by gentlemen of credit with the country as well as in the Senate, and all, no doubt, the result of their own deliberations, and of such consultations as they have had opportunity or desire to resort to, these three bills together must, I think, be considered as presenting all that is considered wise or is considered practicable, or that should be insisted upon in the public interest. They are extremely diverse. There is no concurrence between the three measures. They all seem to me to have this common character, of being tentative, irresolute, and stepping always consciously in the dark. I do not mean by that that there is any lack of sagacity, of prudence, or of comprehensive and intelligent survey of the ground. But I think the promoters of either of these bills will admit that there are to be developed, by an attempt to put them in the shape of legislation and set them at work, difficulties, shortcomings, dangers, and complications that, not being capable of being foreseen, cannot now be foreclosed by legislation. No one would think for a moment of saying that, if either of these bills should to-morrow become a law, the problem of substitution of Government control of telegraphs for that of private corporation had been accomplished, and that the country was ready to-morrow to have the telegraph service carried on by the Government. I think, therefore, that I am justified in saying that neither of these measures, if it becomes a law, undertakes to provide for, or in any possible working can be thought to provide for, the long and indefinite interim of time that must elapse before there is a Government service, and all that time, by this imperative legislation, there has been produced a situation which disorders, disorganizes, and paralyzes the private enterprise of carrying on the telegraph system.

What principles of human nature, what common interests of the common people of this country—I mean common to all of them which are to be the care of Government in all its legislation—are left by which, thereafter and before your Government operations are completed, the telegraph service of this people is to be performed at all? What profit? What security? This interest will be struck by the power of Government a blow which, though in itself measured, carries the right and prospect of blows to be measured wholly by what is regarded as the public interest and not at all by any rights that these telegraph companies possess. But I do not put it so much upon that as upon the necessary fact of the motives, the zeal, the combination, the interest which must be aggregated in a great mass to maintain such a powerful administration of affairs as these great telegraph companies possess and control. What is there left for them? They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The kingdom has departed from them. And it is this new public power, not ready to be exerted, and not ready to take their place, that is to conduct, under this disorder and this disorganization, the whole telegraph service of the whole people of the United States. If there be any force in this suggestion it would discourage, at once, tentative intrusion by the Government of illimitable right, and yet of very limited occupation of the area.

All this would tend to show what, I think, the results of this committee must bring them to in considering these different measures and finding some solution of them—to a conclusion either that the Government must abstain from any proprietary or administrative intervention in this business of carrying on the telegraphs, and limit its authority to the Government by the law of that business according to the powers of government lodged, as they may be, in the Federal or in the State Governments; or else, when it is ready to take these properties, take the unimpaired, an unbroken, uninterrupted public service, without a day's nor an hour's interruption, so that when it proceeds, the system goes on and on, with the mastery and the control changed into public administration from the private. Of course that involves the necessity of the Government beforehand, by such exercise of its power, or by such persuasion of contract, as may be at its service to take up the telegraph administration and settle at once the whole question, and proceed thereafter, the private interests by purchase, being all solved in money and distributed, and the public service unbroken and changed only in its mastery and administration.

I think the committee will be satisfied that a gradual progress of the Government in this tentative scheme and method is not compatible either with the obligations of the Government, with the interest of the Government, or with the rights of parties interested in the present establishment.

Perhaps the committee will permit me to present very briefly what seem to me the elements of these three bills.

Mr. Edmunds' bill (S. 17) establishes a postal telegraph system in the United States, by the first section. That is a decree. There is not anything done by that. If that could be done by law, so that by the promulgation of that the Government could replace private owners and carry on the system, it would meet my proposition.

He goes on to provide that from this city of Washington four lines shall be projected—northwest, northeast, west-southwest, and south. Three heads of Departments, the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Postmaster-General, are a board to locate these lines; and then their extension, which is not fixed in the least, is to be such as Congress

may from time to time direct. These routes, thus established, shall be conducted by this Government as a part of its postal system.

That means that it shall be conducted by the Government, and with such aid and common administration as the postal system in its nature permits.

All the rates are to be fixed by this board, from time to time, by the three Cabinet officers. These routes are to be built by the Secretary of War, by the employment of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, the asme as other public works are built.

No doubt you could find something for engineers to do in putting up poles and stringing wires on them, but, really, the degree of engineering skill that is required for that purpose, and that is supposed to have been acquired in a West Point education, does not seem very important.

The CHAIRMAN. Some of these officers have had considerable experience in building lines.

Mr. EVARTS. No doubt they are as good people to do it as could be found, but yet it is not a matter of high engineering, as it seems to me.

The Secretary of War may acquire right of way by purchase; if not, the right of way is to be taken, and the parties excluded, by the power of Government, from their property, are to have suit in the Court of Claims.

Whether that is reasonable attention to the provision of the Constitution that private property shall not be taken for public services without compensation may be within the discretion of Congress. No power in this country has yet ever undertaken an administration of that kind—that, for ten, fifteen, or twenty dollars, or five hundred dollars' worth of property taken by the Government in Maine or Texas, the suitors are to come on here to Washington to prove by local proof—because they cannot have any other proof; nobody in Washington knows anything about their case. That is power; that is not an observance of right; that is not attention to the point that you are to pay people for their property by giving them a lawsuit at a distance, with no means of prosecution whatever, except at a great loss to themselves. The answer is, let them take what the Government offers. That simplifies it amazingly.

The CHAIRMAN. I should say that practically that provision is of little importance, for I do not suppose that the Government in building its lines would in a single instance encroach upon private right; they would erect their lines along post-routes.

Mr. EVARTS. That may be; but a small right, you know, to an American citizen, is a very valuable right, especially if it is the only right he has. I am judging of this measure. It is not an observance of the constitutional requirement in any sense, as I look at it. But, as you suggested, perhaps, as Mr. Toots says, "It is of no consequence."

The CHAIRMAN. This is an entirely different thing from building a railroad through a man's farm or through his door-yard. These telegraph lines will be confined to post-roads.

Mr. EVARTS. Then there is the seizure clause of the 7th section, whereby the Secretary of War is authorized to "take and use all such machinery, appliances, &c., except telegraph lines." You cannot take them, "whether patented or not"; but if their value is not agreed upon, the parties are all turned over to the Court of Claims in the way I have suggested, and there, I think, Mr. Chairman, there might be some substantial rights involved.

Then an effort is made in the 9th section to avoid the inconvenience of increase of political patronage, by applying civil-service examina-

tions to the clerks, electricians, and operators. When that service has operated upon the existing system of patronage, there will be more confidence in applying it to other systems. It is hardly worth while to justify the creation of another system as if this conclusive and effectual moral purification had been established as one of the institutions of this country. Two million dollars is appropriated for this, and the law is not to prohibit parties from operating telegraph lines.

Mr. Edmunds, in a very careful and very frank exposition of this bill, made to the committee, which I have had the advantage of reading in the public prints, explains this wisdom of the serpent that is found in this contrivance of the Government.

To the suggestion, "Why not buy the lines?"—you take everything else except these lines—the answer is, "That would be the best way." But if you confront the measure in that form, there is no power, he says, in this country, that he would trust with measuring them—no tribunal that could do justice between the United States on the one side, and the Western Union Telegraph Company on the other. Well, if justice cannot be done between these parties by any of the contrivances furnished by our laws and by the character of our people, does it follow that, therefore, injustice should be done to them? It seems to me that this is a barrier at the outset to any attempt to deal with this subject rightly between Government and present proprietors, if there is anything in Mr. Edmunds's proposition. I do not agree to it. I will agree that the price will be larger, fixed on the principles of justice, than it will be if it is fixed on the principles of force. I will agree that the price will be larger if it is fixed upon the intact property that is to be acquired and preserved for the public use without a break, than it will be if it is to be shattered, exhausted, depressed, until the fragments only have to be bought. But there is nothing in that result that tends to reconcile me to this piecemeal process of cutting down to a value that finally some power in the country may be able to deal with. It is that by force you depress, you disparage, you destroy the property until you have reduced it to a wreck and can then acquire it. And the learned Senator says that when you have got it to that point, he thinks that the President and the seven members of the Cabinet might be trusted, as between man and man, to fix a price upon what is left.

How would this system work? What would happen? Nominally, the telegraph lines are not interfered with. Undoubtedly, until these new lines are built, there is no practical interference with the service; the rates go on; the emoluments go on. But what becomes of the property invested in this lawful, valuable, useful business of the citizens by which the public are served? Who knows the value of each private person's interest in this aggregate property from the moment that each a law as that is passed? It is a threat in the future, as it is a disparagement in the present. If one man owned this property, if it were limited in its area, if it could be marked by metes and bounds, and the impression of such a law upon it could be shown, as it could be and would be at once, it would be seen that this was not an honorable avoidance of the duty of paying for private property when taking it, but that it was a mode of destroying private property and then paying for it at its destroyed rate.

Senator MAXEY. According to that bill if certain great lines shall radiate from this point to commercial centers, and from those commercial centers to other commercial centers, and the Government conducts that business, what will become of the telegraph business out in the country at a distance from these great lines? In other words, will that

have the effect of depreciating that property so that the people off of those great lines will not get their business attended to unless the Government does it?

Mr. EVARTS. It is like stopping the flow of blood in the arteries and then saying, let the minor ramifications take care of themselves. They would take care of themselves wonderfully. Take all the blood out of the jugular vein, or the carotid artery, or the femoral artery, and I do not know what would be done with the ramifications, but I do not think there would be as much blood to go into them, nor as much force to propel it, as if you had not thus interrupted the circulation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does Mr. Evarts believe that if the Government should build the trunk lines, as provided for in Senator Edmunds's bill, it would stop at that point and not complete the system?

Mr. EVARTS. I do not believe you would; but I do not see how that helps these telegraph companies to know what is going to happen to them in the future. That is what I wish to argue against—a tentative dealing, a progressive dealing.

I want you to understand that the people of this country will not have their telegraph service interrupted in this timid, tentative form that balks the duty of taking if you are going to take, and paying for if you are going to have it. The absolute interest of the people will not tolerate any such impractical scheme. Suppose the Western Union office would shut up the moment the bill should pass? I do not say this in the sense of a threat. Suppose the corporation should say, "This is marasmus for our affairs, though perhaps not final dissolution." What shall we do about it? What can we do about it? What answer is there? You have struck a vital blow at the private administration of a great trust and necessity, and you have not replaced it. Stock has suffered, I believe, some 4 or 5 per cent. by the pendency of these forensic discussions before this committee. Still, we cannot always tell what is the cause of changes on Wall street.

The CHAIRMAN. You will admit that any corporation would have a perfect right to go on and build competing lines if it saw fit to do so?

Mr. EVARTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They have a perfect right to do it, and they can do it without molestation.

Mr. EVARTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why the Government, in the interest of fifty million people, should not build competing lines without any regard to existing corporations, when the interests of these fifty million people demand that they should have cheap telegraph service?

Mr. EVARTS. That question does not touch what I am now considering, and that is, that the Government should not both do it and not do it. No government that I know of has undertaken to establish competing lines and pay the loss out of the Treasury, and fix rates for the public good, and at the same time call that competition with private interests. That is not competition with private interests. It is destruction of private interests.

The CHAIRMAN. You must bear in mind, however that in starting any system you must take the first step, and this is only intended to be the first step.

Mr. EVARTS. That is my trouble, that the present propositions merely break up and destroy, and with the most vague and immeasurable effect. I may overestimate it; you may underestimate it. These private managers are better judges than either of us; they have not declared their estimate of it. They must look at the thing as it is before they can

understand it. The notion that the Chairman presents is not competition by the Government. If this Government were, to-morrow, to put itself upon the proposition of becoming a private proprietor of a telegraph system, planned only upon the notion of getting the best rates and profits for its management of it, and to rival and oust the Western Union, that I could understand, and I think the Western Union would beat the Government every time. But that is not the idea. The idea is that the public interests, supported out of the public Treasury, are to administer the telegraph service not for gain but for public benefit. Proper ideas, if you please. I do not question them. But do not call it competition. Leave money out of the case. It is all public benefit, paid for by the tax-payers, under the clause of the preamble to the Constitution in regard to the general welfare, as it is said.

The bill of Mr. Dawes (S. 1016) in the first section says the Postmaster-General shall establish telegraph offices at post-offices, and receive and transmit telegrams. That is a decree.

There is to be a Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General created to manage this business. The stamp system is applied to it at fixed rates. No further charge for mail or delivery within half a mile; it is all within the telegraph stamp. Newspaper rates fixed. All the Government is desired to do here is to turn its post-offices into telegraph stations; its system of collection and delivery to be applied also to telegraph messages; every message that is deposited stamped the Government is to carry; letter-boxes are to receive these telegrams, and they are to be sent if stamped.

But how is the Postmaster-General to do it? You have got the public post-offices utilized, as well as the apparatus of collection and the apparatus of distribution to a certain extent. The Postmaster-General is then authorized to contract with the Postal Telegraph Company—nobody else—to transmit these messages. That is to be a private service. The whole business of transmission is to be a private service. The Postmaster-General is to furnish office accommodations. The company has a right to construct lines on post-routes, and shall provide lines to every postal-telegraph office at the request of the Postmaster-General. They shall keep the lines in repair and perform the service. After 8 per cent. of profits to its stockholders the profits are to be applied to constructing and extending the lines, and reducing rates. The Postmaster-General is to pay the gross receipts of this service, after reserving three cents on each message, to this company. The corporation is named, is created. It is to have ten thousand shares at $100 per share, 20 per cent. paid in, which would be $200,000. This company may purchase existing lines by agreement. Then if any telegraph company offers to sell all or a portion of its property, it shall purchase the same at an arbitrated price, payment to be in cash unless the seller prefers to take this new company's stock. The company may construct lines and increase stock to the amount purchased or constructed. Then the company is chartered on condition that it shall contract with the Postmaster-General for this service at these rates. The rates are fixed. If it refuses or neglects, its franchise shall determine.

That is all that is attended to. There is not anything to that, except that this company—a monopoly by law, secured by law—besides its exclusive franchise in the occupation and use of public property at a comparatively nominal sum, is to have the right and the power to aggregate into its possession and for its profit this entire business of telegraphing. It is to be limited to 8 per cent. profit on its stock, and

after that its money is to go to increasing its property or reducing rates—no division between the two. It is all to be optional with the company. What more has the Western Union in the feature of monopoly than this matter of 8 per cent. dividends—for it has never made any more—and increase of plant or reduction of rate? But the difficulty with this corporation is that it runs counter to the whole spirit of the legislation of modern English and modern American law on the subject, that is determined to strike down forever special privileges for purposes that can be communicated by general charter. There is no one single special privilege possessed by the Western Union Telegraph Company by law. All that freedom of competition, all that the ordinary impulse to do the service to the best advantage, all that competition can give, it gives to the public, and all is struck down by this bill providing for this company of favored names with $200,000 cash in its till and its immense property given to it by this legislation in the use of the post-office system, and arrangement and offices and management which is let loose upon this community with its 8 per cent. income and its indefinite application of greater earnings to enlarge capital to get 8 per cent. thereon still and still.

Now all the States are building up in their interest and by their policy the freedom of corporations, so that it is no longer a privilege but a common right for people to combine as corporations. The English law allows a certain number of people—a very few—to combine to do everything that is lawful for a private individual to do. Our legislation, in any of the States, I believe, has not gone as wide as that, but has opened large areas of employments at will to corporations. This is an alliance between Government and a corporation that is by law a monopoly, and that is expected practically to become a monopoly; why should it not, with these immense benefits conferred by the Government? It is the substitute for the performance of public duty that the power of this Government is expected to offer to the people of the United States.

The bill introduced by the honorable chairman of this committee (S. 227) is in its nature and theory an adherence in purpose, and wish, perhaps, to the postal system, applying it to the telegraph system. It provides that telegrams may be deposited wherever letters are. The Postmaster-General may make an estimate of facilities needed to send them, and shall advertise for proposals after he has made that estimate. These facilities—and that is the word used in the bill—may include offers to sell any telegraph or telephone lines, and the Postmaster-General may buy or contract for the facilities from other parties. Whenever the Postmaster-General thinks a sufficient length of telegraph line has been acquired, he may establish postal-telegraph offices, extend them as rapidly as possible, and may require a guarantee from a remote neighborhood where the receipts will be small, that they shall be sufficient to pay expenses. The rate is fixed at one cent per word throughout the United States. Mails may be used also, and deliveries within one mile without further charge. There is an additional rate for repeated messages. There is an order of service—first the United States, and then the public. Then there is this provision, which struck me as novel: "Any single-rate message may secure priority over all other single rate messages by prepayment of double the rates." Practically, I submit to the Chairman, that would end in everybody paying double rates if their messages were of any importance.

Senator SAWYER. That is common almost all over Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. I should say that this bill is based on the general features of European systems.

Mr. EVARTS. It struck me as a very dangerous power.

The CHAIRMAN. It is found to work very well in Europe.

Mr. HUBBARD. The Western Union does the same thing substantially.

Mr. EVARTS. There are many messages sent by rivals in business that can afford to pay a vast rate for preference. It might answer in Europe, but I do not believe it would answer here. However, that is by the way.

This bill, I think it will be agreed, is a gradual encroachment, like the bear behind Munchausen, which finally left Munchausen riding the bear and not the horse, but the horse moved on at the same speed as before, notwithstanding the gradual demolition of his faculties. That pursues the analogy, that for such attempts, I should think, to recognize, not the obligation of the Government to buy out corporations, buy out business if it undertakes to meddle with their functions, with their profits, but to favor at least some reasonable arrangement, and does not take by force. The Postmaster-General can establish new routes and do what he pleases in that respect.

These measures, in their different forms, are supposed to be justifiable, so far as they proceed for taking property under our Constitution and so far as they enter into the business in competition with and disparagement of hitherto private employments in the habits of our people, under some paramount duty of the Government to see that this particular service is wrested from private occupation. Because I think we can hardly suppose that the nominal leaving of private corporations to compete with the Government is of any real value to private interests that are threatened.

And besides, that is insecure. How long would that last if it was found to interfere with the budget of the Government? Not a day. The Government, committed to this, and interested to show that it was a working and successful scheme, would be more and more jealous of anything like competition at the lucrative parts, where competition was possible, and the remote parts would be either very ill-served by the Government or not served at all.

This analogy with the post-office, and this analogy also with foreign Governments, I propose to discuss somewhat. But first it may be worth while to lay down what I regard as the power of eminent domain in the Government. In the first place, the United States does not possess at all the power proper of eminent domain in regard to any territory or property within the States. The right of eminent domain is but another form of expressing the right of paramount title under the feudal system, and then simplified under government when feudal ranks and orders and motives were all thrust aside; then it was that this representation of the lord paramount was left in the government as the representative of the king. That right is wholly in the States. The measure of that right is the right of escheat. There is no escheat to the United States Government of any property in the States; none whatever. Every inch of territory in each State is subtended by the right of eminent domain of the State, and the right of escheat is as extensive and vigorous as the State chooses to maintain it.

Under the Constitution, as it stood before the Virginia amendments were made, it was very difficult to find any footing for the notion that the United States had any right whatever to take property by compulsion within the States. The careful phrase in regard to property deeded

for such purposes as forts and arsenals even was specially provided for. In the old Constitution, given under exercise of governmental authority—

To exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State, in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings.

That was all that related to the acquisition of property by the United States in the States; and it is only from the permanent clause of the fifth amendment, from the prohibition against the taking of private property by force, by will, for public use without just compensation, that we infer the power. Those who have studied our politics understand that the Constitution was defended against attacks berore its adoption for its omission of these various muniments of private rights, which are now included in the twelve amendments proposed by the Virginia statesmen and carried willingly by the whole country, because all its powers were express and affirmative, and they carried no implications that would enable the Government to override any of these limitations that were sought to be established against the exercise of power. For instance, it was said the United States cannot legislate in regard to religion, and the freedom of the press, and so on, because no such power is conferred. The Virginia statesmen said "that is all very good doctrine now, but it is quite as well to have it expressed"; and I think nobody can question the wisdom of these amendments.

I do not deny that the United States Government has certain powers that it may exercise in regard to property within the territory of the United States, and of course that covers the whole region of State as well as Territorial governmental control. But it is not under the doctrine of eminent domain. It is under the clause allowing the enactment of laws necessary to carry out particular powers—necessary in a legal and constitutional sense. Thus, in time of war, there is scarcely any limitation whatever on the power of the Government. Indeed, it is war, and war is war, whoever conducts it. It is not law; it is power, necessity, duty, governed and measured by necessity.

So, too, under the express authorities that are given with reference to post-offices and post-roads, Navy, &c. For aught I know, the Government might have power *in invitum* to take, in a proprietary sense, property for use. But you will observe that for this public purpose it could not take property and maintain exclusive governmental jurisdiction over it unless the States consented. There is not an inch within the States that can be acquired by the United States for governmental control except by the consent of the legislature. The legislature always concedes it when it is a proper subject. But that is a vital matter.

The doctrine of eminent domain has one other limitation in the proper sense. It is connected with this matter of soil. It is taking a particular piece of property. I am not talking about there being or not being other rights. But eminent domain is taking a particular piece of property because the sovereign needs that particular piece for public service, and therefore questions of profit or advantage will not be allowed to control the matter. It is but the ordinary duty of the Government to pay for it, and it is the privilege of the citizen to know what it is worth, and not to sell even to the Government unless he wishes. Even in the despotisms of the Old World Naboth's vineyard could not have been acquired when Naboth would not sell it. But there is nothing in the notion of eminent domain that justifies the idea that this Government has a right to take property *at large*, not connected with locality and with that peremptory necessity, at a price that it

fixes, because the owner will not part with it. Let it buy from somebody else its property at a price that is satisfactory to the Government.

It is not an answer to the citizen that whatever he puts a price upon which the Government thinks is too high, the Government has a right to take at a price forced upon him by arbitration or some other legal estimate. Then all this matter of the right of this Government must be found in its necessary exercise—I am not talking about the exact meaning of necessary—or proper exercise, not measured, however, by the price for other property, if there are other modes of accomplishing the purpose. The Government is not entitled by the mere fact that it thinks the price asked is too high to acquire at a price *in invitum*. Eminent domain does not apply.

Now, we have the clause as to post-offices and post-roads. Mr. Edmunds suggested that even under the financial powers of the Government there might be authority to take this agency. But the nearest analogy is to post-offices and post-roads. Is that a very near analogy? The post-offices and post-roads clause, as a power, has never been extended by the Government as encouraging or justifying the *carriage* of mails; I mean as a system. In some regions it is a necessity. But where the energies and activities, and resources and capital of the people were at service to hire at reasonable rates under competition, the post-office service has never been carried to that extent; it has never been administered to that extent, and the people of the country have had no experience of any attempt to administer it to that extent. They have never seen an army of post-office officials that was numbered and employed in carrying the mails of this country by rail and by coach all over this country. I do not think that the people of this country incline to extend the post-office service in that direction. What have they done? When they have found that that service might be impeded by the selfishness or the grasping power of this or that railroad corporation that must carry the mail, because the Government cannot carry it by horses where there is a railroad, power has been given to regulate the rates by law. That is the *law* of Government; it is not its power or force.

But look at the post-office service that we have undertaken. This is its simple basis, that for the people having occasion to transmit their correspondence offices shall be open where the citizens may deposit. The letters deposited shall be assorted for distribution over the routes, shall be received at offices where the citizens shall come and get them. Now, that is all. We have improved it by getting the postal-box stations, by collections, by personal delivery by mail carriers—useful incidents in large places. But, after all, it is nothing but the undertaking of that duty, and undertaking by contract for all modes of transportation in the public service, and further by providing security for the correspondence that the Government protects by penal laws—very severe, too—the secrecy of the mails. The Government first, by tradition, was a necessary depositary of this authority. In the second place, there was always one very powerful consideration: While the correspondence of people was vital to them in the preservation of its integrity and secrecy, it should not be trusted to a less powerful, to a less honorable, custodian than the Government. These have been the leading ideas. So long as they were conserved they were imperative, and the rest was left open to private employment in carrying the letters; that is, in the employment by the Government of private agencies for carrying the letters. Then there came an invasion of routes that were profitable by private enterprise, and we cannot now treat it as less than an entire system.

You will observe in this management of the post-office that it was never undertaken by the Government and never needed to be undertaken by the Government except what may be called for a *general* administration. The Government undertook that at certain hours of the day all letters that were found in the boxes should be sent, and at a certain other hour of the day persons should call and get their letters at the post-office delivery. And the carriers, who go twice a day and three times a day, or, as in the city of New York, four or five or six times a day—that is an improvement on the simple plan. That is the system. In other words, the Government never undertook anything except the transmission, in bulk, of letters, and to deliver at this or that post-office, in bulk, and then have each person come, at such convenience on the part of the postmaster as might be, to get his letters. Whereas the business of the telegraph is, upon its own motive, and history, and necessity, a recent and entirely different system. It is not a trust to give transportation in bulk and distribution in bulk. It wants a system that proceeds directly between the sender of the particular message and the recipient of the particular message, each having a private and peculiar contract in regard to that one message, and that is this: That it is to be received, that it is to be transmitted in order of reception, that it is to be delivered as a private and personal errand at the moment of its reception. Is the Government going to undertake that service for a community like ours, that makes the telegraph the means of transportation for three-quarters of the bulk of its messages upon business, for profit? There are many social errands as well as those of necessity, and a great many others that might go by mail, no doubt. It seems to me that, as paramount wants under private contract are thus secured with the telegaph companies, the people of the country are not ready to submit the administration of those special, direct interests to the common, easy-going management of the post-office or to any management which is not protected by their recourse for accountability and for damages if it is found that one message has been delivered out of its order in preference to another, and injury has been done. They tell me at the Western Union office that that company has been sued for fifteen minutes' difference between the reported date which they put on every message when they hand it to you, of the hour and moment when it was received, and the time that it was delivered. They are sued for errors, for faults, and they are errors and faults that the private interests are not effectually served in unless there is recourse for damages, and that recourse held *in terrorem* over the system. But this Government system is sure to end in the assimilation of the telegraph service to the postal service, in its generalization and gradual degradation from being a personal contract with the sender of each message.

Senator MAXEY. Upon that point I would like to have your views. Under the clause of the Constitution granting power to establish post-offices and post-roads the system of transmission and delivery is exclusively in the Government. The Government has exclusive control, and it has been so decided.

Mr. EVARTS. Yes; no doubt.

Senator MAXEY. Suppose that under the postal clause of the Constitution this telegraph system is made part of the postal system, would that be exclusively under the control of the Government, like the transmission of letters? I would like to have that understood.

Mr. EVARTS. Well, if *ex proprio motu ex proprio vigore*, that clause gives the right to bring under it all the new faculties, as it is claimed, in civilization, you would not be able to make any distinction between

the power of Congress under this new facility and the old. But Senators have not misunderstood my point, and that is, that this Government has always abstained, even in regard to letters, from doing anything but furnishing the depositaries and making contracts with private enterprise to transmit them.

Senator WILSON. The idea I gathered from the question of Senator Maxey is this: Whether, if this power belongs to Congress in any sense, and during a period of its non-exercise it could be exercised by others, an assumption of the exercise would make that power exclusive in Congress.

Mr. EVARTS. Of necessity.

Senator MAXEY. The point I make is this: I think the Supreme Court has decided, in the Wells-Fargo Express Company matter, that the Government of the United States has the exclusive right to transmit letters, &c., and that the attempt to do it by express companies or otherwise is a fraud upon the revenues of the Government in the matter of its postal charges. Now, the post-offices and post-roads being under the exclusive control of the Government, if this telegraph is to become a part of the postal system, why should not that be under the exclusive control of the Government?

Mr. EVARTS. As a matter of right on the part of the Government, it would. I do not suppose that in regard to postal transmission it is not in the power of the Government to allow concurrent competition, and it is within the power of the Government to exclude it at any time, and if this comes in, it must come in under that excluding power.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter of statute.

Mr. EVARTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It has nothing to do with the Constitution. There is nothing to prevent Congress from repealing the statute.

Senator MAXEY. But does it not follow that Congress has power to make it exclusive?

Mr. EVARTS. Yes, it is deposited within the leaves of that power as a part of that power.

What is the analogy between other Governments and ours? In the first place, the Governments that have taken this up in Europe are those whose territory and whose institutions, whose populations and whose make-up in general may be considered as completed. The only changes that take place are in the movements of their population to get out of those countries and come to ours. Besides that, originally the Government was the source of all right and authority. But gradually the people have acquired certain rights which they have insistsd upon at the utmost extremity from time to time. But in our country changes are in progress all the while. Population is moving. Territory is being brought within the range of occupation by great waves, great advances, and there is nothing like homogeneity in the necessities and notions of the people of this country from the rim of the Atlantic to the great regions of the intermediate valleys and the coast of the Pacific. We are making this country all the while. We are making it and have made it on the principle that the people are those interested in what was made, and were the best, the most energetic, the most capable as to their own interests in thus developing this country. And it has come to be a maxim and a practice never encroached upon except upon the most definite and clear right and duty of exception, that the Government was not to carry on any business of the people; that it was not, under schemes of revenue or what not, to undertake that as to which there can be no competition, to undertake absorption of this or that

matter of common right and its common exercise. We have prospered under that principle, and we like it; the people like it, and the Government likes it.

In the second place, our administrative system, with all the advantages that it possesses of interesting large masses of our people in active politics, does not so completely restrict the questions of appointment to office to the mere public service, and making the occupants of office so completely mere public servants, as the systems of these European nations. What is needed here, as every one will see, in the administration of this vast complicated web of millions of private personal contracts, made for each message, is the vigilant eye, the ready hand of the master, that, dealing with employés in the proper sense of employés, justly, kindly, rightly, let us hope, but nevertheless without deliberations of what minor counsels of politicians would say as to whether on the whole the change of a telegraph operator is for the good of the neighborhood or the advantage of the party.

So, too, with regard to our public servants distributed all over this country. There is no one of them thinks of himself once as a public servant where he thinks of himself a hundred times as a public master. There is not one of them, that in any habit or line of duty or feeling, looks on this public administration here in Washington in the relation entirely of a great Government of which he is a humble member, but a great representative of a greater constituency of which he himself is an important member. I do not use this in any other sense than this: That a postmistress in a little town—and I believe they are very often found in towns of some considerable size in England and on the Continent—is nothing but a servant, not in the sense of performing menial service, but in the sense of an employé, just as these telegraph operators under the Western Union Company are now. And the question always is of fidelity, of duty, of permanence, if they are faithful and dutiful, and of removal, without agitating the community, if they are not. So that analogy does not apply.

Another thing. We have not yet given up, and I hope we may never give up the proposition that whatever may be the great and necessary powers of the National Government and of its authority to execute them with vigor, after all, the essential idea is of this people in the frame of their Constitution, and in its administration, that the domestic, every-day interests of the people are wholly committed to the governments of the States. It is neighborhood government. Of course, when States become vast in population, as New York is and as Texas is to be, this notion of neighborhood government loses some of its force. But, as Mr. Ellsworth said in the Constitutional convention, when the question whether a consolidated or a Federal Government was to be determined upon: "For the people of Connecticut, we are unwilling to trust the General Government with our domestic interests."

We got along very well with no Federal officers distributed through the country in any important numbers for many years, except in this very matter of the post-offices; nothing else. There were no internal taxes. We had considered that the custom-houses should be on the sea-ports and on the great lakes, and nowhere else. But now we have extended the system. The desire of equality—a proper desire—has carried custom-houses away into the interior. And then we had the internal-revenue system, now being gradually obliterated, and finally, as may be hoped; and now we are asked to introduce, not a system limited to the local management of a post-office, leaving the contracts for the carriage of mail all to be matter of private enterprise and con-

tract, but we are asked to introduce a system that is to make Federal offices and Federal officers for the entire business of carrying on this postal-telegraph system. An army of 30,000 people, it is said, distributed, and all, be sure, mingling in that double capacity of public service and of public management that is inseparable apparently from the holding of office in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The president of the Western Union stated the number between 8,000 and 10,000.

Mr. EVARTS. I remember that there was a considerable range of figures; but that left out all these boys.

The CHAIRMAN. The messengers, yes.

Senator SAULSBURY. I think he estimated that, including messengers, there would be 25,000 or 30,000.

Mr. EVARTS. Then there is a class of employés that I do not see to have appeared much by name; that is a corps of repairers. I believe they call them linemen, men that go up the poles with progs in their heels, and they must be a part of the regular corps of servants. You would not send officers of the Army up in that way to the top of the poles, and you cannot go, as we do, to a plumber when there is a leak, and take our chances of being served before the next frost. We must have this corps. I do not know what their number would be, I am sure. You may be sure there would not be any fewer of them than was necessary. No member of Congress would want any fewer in his district than there were in some other district; and if there were fewer, his constituency would have a new member of Congress that would see after their interests. This is a very serious matter.

The CHAIRMAN. There are over 60,000 men in the post-offices of the country, and, to a large extent, the postmasters and clerks will do the telegraph work without an increase in the force.

Mr. EVARTS. I am aware of that. Mr. Edmunds estimated that there would be only about one-third additional required.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not be so large an addition on the present amount of business.

Mr. EVARTS. I am aware that a great many men in the postal service do not do anything now, and they could do it just as well with two employments as with one, I should think.

Senator SAWYER. A great many of the employés are now in the employ of railroad companies; that would reduce the number very much.

Mr. EVARTS. Yes; that I understand. All that has been considered by Mr. Green, and by Mr. Hubbard in his article, and I do not wish to reconsider these matters; I wish only to treat of the important traits of the system.

There are two interests to be considered; first, as to construction; and, second, as to maintenance, as I have adverted, more or less, to what may be applicable to both. Of course I am talking of other systems than that which fairly presents the Government as purchasers to the telegraph companies that are now occupying the ground and performing the business, and as in any lawful pursuit, and have invested scores of millions of dollars; and I am talking about dealing with it in some other way than that of coming frankly forward and saying, "We wish to take your system; it is impossible that there could be competition between us and you because your motives are gain and our motives are public service." Indeed, Mr. Edmunds says, in regard to his process of reducing these corporations to reasonable terms, that it will operate upon their interest and their patriotism. People have got to be patriotic and sell their property to the Government. Why should

not the Government be dutiful to the people and pay them what it is worth? I am talking about other modes than that. Construction will go on, no doubt, Mr. Edmunds thinks, when he suggested to your committee that the gradual working of this business will gradually compel all these people, suitors to the Government, to take their property off their hands at any price. That does not seem to be a justifiable purpose of any Government, much less of a Government with whom the people are paramount from every consideration. But I cannot pay attention to motives and plans that end, in their victory, in such subjugation of private interests.

Now we come to construction. We have one department of the Government in which there cannot properly be competition, perhaps, because the Government is responsible that every possible provision shall be made for the stress of naval engagement and supremacy. I am not expressing popular opinion at variance with that of discussions in Congress, but I believe that by concurrence between the discussions in Congress and public opinion, our Navy, for some reason or other, has been built down, as we may say, to the water's edge. I do not see that there is much left in the way of the building of that Navy that will not end in its absolute submersion. I think the Navy Department—I do not refer to persons—or the province of the Navy, may be fairly said to be under our experience a province in which men accumulate and ships decay. I do not see that there is much encouragement in our experience in this branch of the public service.

Mr. HUBBARD. Is it more than the private navy?

Mr. EVARTS. The private navy is subject to the law of competition, built for trade. The Government Navy is not built for trade. I am told that our custom-house at Chicago, which under our system has been a Government structure, was burnt down in the great fire; Chicago has been built up and burnt down again and rebuilt, and the people have forgotten that there was ever a fire there, and our custom-house is not finished yet, and the floors, they say, are worn out before the building is finished. We have investigations everywhere about supervising architects, under our system of public buildings distributed all over the country, a system which I certainly have no aversion to and have no doubt has been administered as well as it is easy for a Government to administer such things.

I do not think our people have any particular confidence that our system is so well framed for managing property and private enterprises and interests as the people themselves are; and when it comes to administration, if you actually carry on business, which the post-office does not do and never has, on this scale and of this peculiar nature, I do not believe the people would have the least confidence in its management. There would be a reaction, which, if Congress did not repress under this power that Senator Maxey has suggested, would lead to private lines on the great routes where the public could make an individual contract for every message for its specific performance and have their recourse for damages. But to enter upon that enterprise would be at the risk, the admitted risk, of the Government undertaking to suppress it in order to swell its own revenues and protect the Government telegraph. Whether the people in England are as well served as here—which I do not believe—or in France, or in Germany, they could not be as well served on the outskirts when the population is moving and moving all the while, and which insists that in its extremities it shall feel now the full vital current of our prosperous wealth and of our advanced civilization. No emigrant goes to the farthest

point now with any expectation of privation or separation from sympathy, from knowledge, or from the gratifications of civilization. The railroads and telegraphs are in advance of the settler and pull him along into civilization. He is not driven, as before, by necessities, out of civilization into a trial of hardship, or suffering, or privation.

Now let us look a little at the existing law, and that is the law of 1866, for I have occupied now more time than I think it was right to ask you to listen to me, or than I supposed I should wish to fill out. That law is not a contract with telegraph companies that the Government will ever buy their routes or any part of them. It is not a contract that was meant to call into exercise the powers of government by eminent domain, or the war powers, or what not. But it is, in the sense in which citizens have a right to deal with the Government, which is a footing different from that between citizen and citizen, where each party is under no obligation to the other, and each is making a contract of interest—an interest in the sense of value and money—but in the sense in which citizens make contracts with Government as to a policy, as to a power, as to a purpose; it is in every proper sense a contract, or understanding, or agreement that the Government recognizes this property, as all property, to be under its protection; and that, as there is pending—floating, if you please, in the future—an idea that the Government may need to take and administer this system, that these companies shall not push the Government to an exercise against an unwilling people and against the habits of a free people, of compulsory subjection of these great investments to the purposes of the Government; and it takes from this people, thus upon the consideration of the advantages accorded to them besides, the countervailing service to the Government of carrying at rates that the Government may fix. For we yielded a great deal there, although to a Government; we did not yield it to private companies; it is to a Government that citizens yield these things, to a Government that has no sordid, no calculating, no competing interests with private persons, but is controlled by motives wholly pertaining to Government that can do no wrong, that cannot be assumed to meditate any wrong. The Government then said to them, "Do not push this Government to the necessity of dealing with your collected and aggregated properties *in invitum* against the will and the habits of private interests and of free society; tell us now that after five years, giving you space to accommodate your interests to it, you agree that we may have an arbitration to determine by consent what your property shall be taken at." When you consider that this is not an adverse communication, an accommodation of adverse interests between private parties, you see that this law has taken upon it in shape and vigor, in motive and in morals, every obligation of this Government to deal with these people, if this substituted management by the public shall be impressed upon this property, the acquisition of it, not at the price of the Government, not at the price of the parties, but as all other people fix what is a regular and a just price. These immense investments have been made under that idea, as an alternative, that unlimited profit was no longer at their command, that the Government had given them notice "We may conclude after five years that the public must administer this public service, and we do not want to have a resistance to us under the right of eminent domain, under the tyranny, as it will be called; and now it is necessary that you will not assume to fix a price yourselves, and stand upon your rights, but that you will agree that whenever the price is fixed upon methods that are just, you would sell this property." Undoubtedly, the Government desired that; undoubtedly, these people felt that they must concede it; but they felt, having conceded it, that

they had a right to go on and invest their property, inviting the property of the unprotected part of the community, not the speculators, not the operators, not the capitalists, but all who looked at the stock markets and the dividends to determine whether an investment was valuable or not for their frugal means—they had a right to feel thus and to hold out to the people of the United States that after the statute of 1866 we are sure to continue the business, or we are to have it taken off our hands at a fair valuation. And see what the Government got by that. They secured, to be taken into the calculation of all these companies, this obligation and exposure: that unless they did perform a great and valuable service to the acceptance of the public at large, unless they did graduate their rates to the enlarged revenues and the cheapened processes, this contract, that they had made, laid them at the feet of the Government without recourse and without complaint to the substitution of ownership and management by the Government upon this stipulated compensation.

STATEMENT

OF

MR. GARDINER G. HUBBARD.

Friday, February 8, 1884.

Mr. GARDINER G. HUBBARD appeared before the committee and made the following statement:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE. Mr. Evarts commenced his argument yesterday by a statement of the causes which in his opinion had led to the interest which prevails at the present time upon the subject of postal telegraphy. Perhaps I can do no better than by giving my views.

The first publication that I ever made on the postal telegraph was in July, 1868, and in the winter following I appeared before this committee. I then urged as the main grounds for a postal telegraph the same reasons on which I now rely: That the rates are too high and irregular; then there was one rate for a telegram from New York in one direction 50 or 100 miles, another rate to a place at a corresponding distance on the other side; the rates were higher in the West than in the East, higher in the South than in the West, higher on the Pacific slope than on the Atlantic coast; that in point of fact there was no system, everything was in a chaotic state; that the average rate was over a dollar per message. I also stated that the Western Union Telegraph Company, being a monopoly, did not employ the latest patents and most approved instruments, and that there was then an invention of Mr. Stearns in operation in this city by which messages were sent in opposite directions at the same time on a single wire. Mr. Orton, the president of the Western Union Company derided the idea. The committee went with me and witnessed the operation of that instrument, and as Mr. Orton subsequently told me, before he left Washington he had commenced negotiations which resulted in the purchase of that patent, from whence followed the development of the duplex and quadruplex systems. The next year we came before the committee again. During the year the company had tabulated and reduced their rates.

Then other improvements were suggested, among them that messages should be sent in the night time at half rates. Mr. Orton ridiculed this idea, but before the following session of Congress half rates had been introduced, and that argument was taken away from me.

And so, year after year, as new objections were presented, those defects were remedied and the system improved. In the course of these discussions I stated that it was one of the peculiarities of the telegraphic business that every great reduction of rates was followed by a large increase in the number of messages, without a corresponding increase in the expenses. This Mr. Orton and Mr. Wells, in arguments submitted to this committee on behalf of the Western Union, denied, saying that as the expenses increased with the volume of business Mr. Hubbard's hypothesis was incorrect, and no great reduction in rates was possible.

What are the facts of the case, as shown by the reports of the Western Union Telegraph Company? Mr. Orton, in one of his reports says that the reduction was hastened by the Western Union in consequence of these proceedings. In 1868, the year before this discussion commenced, as appears by reference to the report for 1878, the rates were reduced 5 mills; the next year, 1869, 15 cents; the next year 13 cents; the next year 6 cents; the next year 3 cents; the next year 3 cents; the next year 7 cents; the next year 9 mills; the next year 3 cents; the next year 7 cents, and the next year (1878) 4 cents. And there, gentlemen, the reports of the reduction cease. The rates were reduced in ten years from $1.04 to 38.9 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are the average rates?

Mr. HUBBARD. Those are the average rates. As the result of these discussions before this committee the rates were reduced from $1.04 to 38.9 cents, and they have never been reduced, according to the letter of Dr. Green to me,* but 9 mills from that time to the present. The average cost was reduced from 63 cents to 25 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by the average cost?

Mr. HUBBARD. The average cost of transmission per message.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the cost to the company?

Mr. HUBBARD. The cost to the company.

Senator SAWYER. Does that take in the interest on the capital or just the operating?

Mr. HUBBARD. It includes the operating expenses and the rentals of leased lines, but not the profits upon the business.

Senator SAWYER. It is their actual expenses?

Mr. HUBBARD. Their actual operating expenses and the rentals of the leased lines.

We will next ascertain the effect of these reductions upon the business of the company. First. It increased the number of telegrams from 6,000,000 to 24,000,000—400 per cent. Second. It increased the expenses from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000—only 50 per cent.; four times as much business with an increase of only 50 per cent. in expenses. Third. It increased the net profits from $2,600,000 to $3,500,000—48 per cent. When it appeared that the Western Union had determined to continue the reductions of rates I felt that my mission was performed; that if they persisted in this course the people would have what they principally desired—a low and soon uniform rate of telegraphing. Mr. Orton was so thoroughly convinced of the truth of my propositions that in the year 1878 he recommended to the executive committee of his company a reduction of their highest rate, which was then, I think, $3, to $1.

* See North American Review for December, 1883, page 524.

The executive committee reduced it to $1.50; and yet within less than a year Mr. Orton told me that at that rate the profits were greater than under the higher rate.

In 1878 the Western Union ceased to report the average rate, cost, or profit upon the transmission of messages. If we examine the reports of the Western Union we shall find that about that time there was a change in the policy of the company. The capital, from the year 1866 down to 1878 had remained unchanged, except that in one of the years the Western Union reduced its capital about $7,000,000, using the money in the treasury to buy this stock, retaining it as an asset in the treasury. In the year 1879 the policy was changed. A stock dividend of $5,000,000 was made. In the year 1881 two other stock dividends were made of $20,000,000. Mr. Evarts was not acquainted with all the facts of the case relating to the transactions of that year, and he did not on that account state the true effect of the contract which in that year was made with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. He stated that the Atlantic and Pacific were paid a certain sum in the stock of the Western Union for their rights and franchise. In 1877 the Western Union purchased a controlling interest in the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, or 72,000 shares, for $25 a share. This gave them the complete control and management, and by the purchase of the remaining shares it saved a few office expenses and a small dividend upon those shares.

Senator WILSON. What was the par value of those shares?

Mr. HUBBARD. The par value of those shares was $100. In 1881 the Western Union purchased the remaining stock, 6,800 shares, at $60 per share, although worth less at that time than the 7,200 shares were worth in the year 1877. They also issued their own stock at the rate of $60 a share for the 7,200 shares in their treasury, and made a stock dividend of that amount, or $4,320,000 to their stockholders.

Senator SAULSBURY. Then they paid more for the remaining stock which they purchased at $60 per share than the market value at that time.

Mr. HUBBARD. I am very sorry that there are no representatives of the Western Union here, and therefore I trust that the chairman will submit these remarks to them when they are printed, so that if I make any mistakes in the facts of the case they may be corrected. They are important statements that I am now about to make, and I do not wish to have the committee rely simply upon my assertion.

The question of Senator Saulsbury, as I understand, is this: Was the property worth $60 in 1881?

Senator SAULSBURY. Yes; was that the market value of the stock of which they bought the remaining shares?

Mr. HUBBARD. I think the market value was much less. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was then controlled by the Western Union, and its dividends were very small. If common report is correct this stock was mainly held by parties largely interested in the Western Union Telegraph Company. So that it was not like going into the open market and buying stock; but here the seller and the buyer were the same party, and therefore the price was easily fixed.

At the same time the purchase was made of the lines of the American Union, for which $15,000,000 in stock was paid. Rumor also says that the same parties who held the American Union stock held the stock of the Western Union. They therefore made a contract at a price to suit themselves. They consulted their own interests, but not the interests of the public.

Mr. Evarts says the business of the Western Union is to earn dividends for its stockholders. But here, Mr. Chairman, I beg to take issue with Mr. Evarts. The Western Union is not a private corporation, but a *quasi* public corporation, with duties primarily to the public, secondarily to its stockholders. But the executive committee issued as much stock as they thought the public would pay dividends upon. And that is the criterion of the value they placed upon the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and of the amount of stock which they issued for the American Union, $23,000,000. No wonder, gentlemen, they ceased reducing rates and heaped capital upon capital for the purpose of exacting from the public all the money they could.

But they did not stop here; they were not yet content. They build cables across the Atlantic at a cost of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, which were of little value, as they had no connection on the other side of the water, and only a poor connection on this side. If the Western Union Telegraph Company leased them they would become of immediate value; and so the Western Union leased these cables for $700,000 a year, representing at 5 per cent. a capital of $14,000,000. It was the lease that made them valuable, and not the cables, for the Western Union Telegraph Company went to the managers of the Atlantic cables and said, "Gentlemen, we control the entire business from America to Europe, and can secure a portion of the business from Europe to America; are you now willing to pool this business, or shall we run in opposition to you?" The cable companies agreed to pool the business. And thus the cost of cabling from one country to the other is increased, as well as the cost of telegraphing on this side of the water, with little if any gain to the Western Union, and an almost certainty of loss if other cables are started.

Senator PALMER. The first rate for cable messages was $1 a word, I believe?

Mr. HUBBARD. Yes, sir.

Senator PALMER. Then it was reduced to 2 francs.

Mr. HUBBARD. Yes, sir; it was subsequently reduced to that amount, but not until very recently.

Senator PALMER. Have they ever been lower than that?

Mr. HUBBARD. Yes, sir.

Senator PALMER. Were they before the combination?

Mr. HUBBARD. Before the combination the rate was 12½ cents a word.

Senator PALMER. And after the combination the rates were raised?

Mr. HUBBARD. After the combination the rates were raised. The natural result of buying these lines was more competition. Very soon the Mutual Union was formed. Parties, as rumor says, interested in the Western Union purchased an interest in the Mutual Union, and then the Mutual Union was leased at $500,000 a year, representing 5 per cent. interest upon $10,000,000; but instead of further watering the stock the cost of telegraphing was increased by adding the rental to the expenses.

Nor was this all, for about the same time a question arose as to the lines of the Northwestern Telegraph Company that had been running in connection with the Western Union. Should the Western Union lease them or run opposition lines through their territory? The stock of the Northwestern Company was doubled, and its lines leased by the Western Union at this inflated value. So that question was solved and a new burden heaped upon the public.

Is this the way that a great company should treat the public, or even its own stockholders? Did they not know that by this course newcom-

petition would arise? If they had only studied the history of the telegraph, and some of the directors must have known it, they would have foreseen the result, for prior to the Atlantic and Pacific the Pacific and Atlantic had been bought out; prior to that the Franklin; prior to that the Merchants and Brokers'; prior to that the United States; prior to that the American, and so on *ad infinitum*. The whole history of the Western Union, from its commencement, in 1858, down to the present time, with the exception of ten years, from 1868 to 1878, has been a succession of purchases of competing lines, paying two or three for one, throwing extra burdens upon the people, and adding debt to debt and stock to stock.

It is these things, Mr. Chairman, it is this change in the policy of the Western Union that has led the public to inquire if this thing has not gone far enough; if it is not time that the interests of the public should be consulted; if enough has not been done for the stockholders, and if the public have not some rights which should be regarded.

But Mr. Evarts and Dr. Green say if the public wish to go into the telegraph business they are welcome to do so, provided they will purchase the lines of the Western Union at an appraisement. They say, and truly, that the business of telegraphing is and must be a monopoly, whether carried on by the Government or by the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is true, other competing companies have been lately started. There are the Postal Telegraph Company, the Bankers and Brokers', the Baltimore and Ohio, each of those with capitals larger in proportion to the lines and business than that of the Western Union. The newspapers say that Mr. Garrett will be here to-morrow, when he will tell you that he does not propose to be bought up. So he said in 1877 and 1878, when he built lines for the Baltimore and Ohio. But subsequently he became a director in one of the competing lines, and sold out to the Western Union, as he is bound to do again.

Mr. REIFF. That is not correct, Mr. Hubbard. He never sold any lines. His lines were built for him. So neither of those statements can be correct.

Mr. HUBBARD. I am not in the habit, gentlemen, of making statements without some authority for them. In 1877 and 1878 the Baltimore and Ohio built certain lines of telegraph. Subsequently, as you will find by reference to a recent number of the National Republican, Mr. Garrett became a director in one of the opposition lines to which I have referred, and that company, according to his own statement, sold out its lines which had cost $4,000,000 to the Western Union for $15,000,000. That is Mr. Garrett's statement, as published in a late number of the National Republican, and that is partly my authority.

Mr. REIFF. If the chairman will allow me, lest a wrong impression should be created concerning this, I will state what Mr. Garrett did say and did do. He did become a director in the American Union, but it was for the purpose of allying the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio system with that line, and so build up competition. He became a director with that view. He had no part in selling the American Union to the Western Union, because he was a minority. And this is what he did not do: He did not allow the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio to be transferred. The Baltimore and Ohio system remains intact.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand Mr. Reiff, he first sold his interest in the Baltimore and Ohio to the American Union.

Mr. REIFF. No, sir; he agreed to ally his interests with them by contract; but that contract was not ready to be carried out when the American Union was transferred to the Western Union.

Mr. HUBBARD. Then, as I understand it, he agreed to ally his lines with the American Union; became a director in that company and as a minority stockholder, was forced to sell lines which cost $4,000,000, according to his own statement, for $15,000,000.

Mr. REIFF. Mr. Hubbard is quite correct when he says the American Union was sold for $15,000,000 stock; that is true. But the contract of alliance which Mr. Garrett made for his own system of lines with the American Union was not allowed to be transferred.

The CHAIRMAN. But these lines were transferred?

Mr. REIFF. The American Union, which was a separate company, was transferred. Mr. Garrett had a stock interest in the American Union. That went over. But the Garrett lines of telegraph did not go over.

Senator PALMER. He was personally benefited, then, by the transfer?

Mr. REIFF. Yes; I suppose he was, to the extent of the profit on his money invested. But he afterwards withdrew from the American Union.

Senator WILSON. What was the proportionate value of the Baltimore and Ohio lines involved in that agreement as compared with the value of the American Union?

Mr. REIFF. In regard to mileage?

Senator WILSON. No; as to the comparative value.

Mr. REIFF. There was never any cash value placed upon the Baltimore and Ohio lines in that transaction.

Senator WILSON. I understand that; but I am speaking of what would have been a fair estimate of the value, or what it was considered at the time was the value, of the Baltimore and Ohio lines involved in that agreement and which were withheld from the arrangement between the American Union and the Western Union.

Mr. REIFF. They were considered valuable in this, that they were in shape not to be transferred except by consent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and that railroad reached from Baltimore over the entire Baltimore and Ohio system to Chicago, Saint Louis, and Cincinnati.

Senator WILSON. Was it supposed that they were of, say, equal value with the lines that entered into the other?

Mr. REIFF. Oh, no, sir.

Senator PALMER. What was their relative value, Mr. Wilson wants to know?

Mr. REIFF. I do not believe the Baltimore and Ohio system, at that time, was equal in mileage to 15 per cent.; they have been largely increased since.

Senator PALMER. On the whole?

Mr. REIFF. On the whole American Union lines.

Senator PALMER. The American Union and the Baltimore and Ohio.

Mr. REIFF. No, sir.

Senator PALMER. 15 per cent. of the whole?

Mr. REIFF. No, sir; I mean of the American Union proper.

Mr. HUBBARD. We will get at the truth after awhile. If I understand it, the Baltimore and Ohio built its lines and made an alliance with the American Union. Mr. Garrett became a director in that company, and as a protesting minority stockholder these lines sold out, which he says were worth about $4,000,000, for $15,000.000, he all the time protesting.

Mr. REIFF. I do not say he protested. The point I make is that he did not allow his railroad line to go over.

Mr. HUBBARD. I beg pardon; I thought you used the word. Dr. Green stated the other day that the Western Union owned the Baltimore and Ohio lines, and that a suit was now pending which would be decided in its favor, giving it the ownership of those lines. The evidence, as we now have it, is that the Western Union believed they were buying those lines of Mr. Garrett, and that Mr. Garret supposed he was selling them.

Mr. REIFF. That claim of the Western Union was on an old contract made a good many years ago, which the Baltimore & Ohio insisted had lapsed with time. It has no relation to any transfer matters with the Atlantic and Pacific or the American Union.

Mr. HUBBARD. It is a matter of entire indifference to me how this point shall be settled. It has nothing to do with the merits of the case. My proposition is that the telegraph business is, and of necessity must be, a monopoly; that it always has been a monopoly; that it always will be a monopoly; that it is not for the interest of the country nor for the interest of the companies that competing lines should be established; where consolidation is possible there competition is impossible. What is a competing line good for so far as the public is concerned? Within the year past there were three offices in the Willard block in this city, each having competing lines, each sending messages to New York. The effect of such competition is simply to increase the cost of the business without adding one farthing to the accommodation of the public. It is the interest of the public and the companies, that they should consolidate, and what is for their interest they will do. You cannot prevent consolidation, try what you will. The telegraph is bound to be a monopoly, whether managed by the Government or by private corporations.

It is true, as Mr. Evarts has stated, that if the Government build lines and fix the charges at the rates proposed in one of the bills before the committee, there will be an enormous deficit year by year. The Treasury will pay those losses, and as no private company can compete with the Government, the Western Union will be ruined, must be ruined. Mr. Evarts says, that being the case, you are bound, gentlemen, by the act of 1866, and by common honesty, to take our lines at an appraised valuation. As I understand and have always been informed in regard to this act of 1866 [addressing Senator Wilson]—passed when you were in Congress.

Senator WILSON. Yes, I was here in 1866.

Mr. HUBBARD. Then you can perhaps correct me if I am wrong. An application was made at that time for the incorporation of the National Telegraph Company, and a hearing was had before the Judiciary Committee. Were you a member of that committee then?

Senator WILSON. Yes, of the House.

Mr. HUBBARD. I think it was in the House. Several telegraph companies were present that wanted to obtain certain privileges which the Government alone could give. They compromised various opposing interests, and this act of 1866 was passed at the request of the telegraph companies, giving certain rights to them. A provision was inserted in the act that the Government should have the right to buy the lines at an appraisement; but the act was not binding upon any company unless the company in writing accepted its provisions. The Western Union and the other companies accepted those provisions, and are thereby bound to sell out if the Government wishes to buy.

Mr. Evarts says that while the Government have the power to erect new lines it would be an arbitrary and unjust exercise of power unless it buys the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company. I admit

fully the proposition of Mr. Evarts, if the capital of the Western Union had been contributed by the stockholders, and if its great plant had been built up by their money. But what are the facts of the case? Have the stockholders put their hands into their own pockets and built the lines, or have they put their hands into the pockets of the public for that purpose? That is the question. Examine their reports, and you will find that they commenced in 1866 with 75,000 miles of wire, and that in 1883 they had 432,000 miles of wire; then 5,000,000 messages, now 41,000,000. Not a particle of money has come out of their pockets, but these lines were built from the profits of the business over and above the cash dividends of over $30,000,000, and $25,800,000 in stock dividends. It seems to me, gentlemen, that the power is on the side of the monopoly, and the right on the side of the public. This monopoly has taken the money from the people to construct these lines, and now says to the public, "If you wish these lines, having paid for them once, you must pay for them over again."

Senator WILSON. Have you ever given attention to the matter of ascertaining how much of the capital of the stockholders went into the construction of the lines in fact?

Senator JACKSON. Actual cash invested.

Senator WILSON. Yes; actual cash invested by the stockholders of the companies.

Mr. HUBBARD. I suppose that the stockholders proper of the Western Union have put in in actual cash about $500,000. I do not think they can show that they have ever put in more than $500,000. But that is not quite a fair statement, for the Western Union have purchased competing lines, which have cost money, and paid for them by the issue of the stock.

Senator WILSON. That would be fair to include that in your answer to my suggestion.

Mr. HUBBARD. I think there has been, of actual cash, put in either by the Western Union or by other companies, about $5,000,000; less probably than more.

The following statement is I believe substantially correct, and shows how the capital was made up:

In 1858 its capital stock was		$385,700 00
Subsequently, stock was issued for the following purposes:		
1858–1866. For cash at different times		167,200 00
For bonds and fractions of stock dividends		146,600 00
For other objects		182,053 55
For stock dividends		17,810,146 45
For lines purchased		3,322,000 00
January 6, 1866. Total capital		$22,013,700 00
1866. Stock for United States Telegraph Company and United States Pacific Telegraph Company		7,216,300 00
Stock for American Telegraph Company	$3,833,100 00	
For dividends to American Telegraph Company	8,000,000 00	
		11,833,100 00
1866. Total capital		41,063,100 00

The CHAIRMAN. You have stated that if the provision in the bill which I introduced was carried out, fixing the rate at a cent a word, it would result in an enormous deficit. I would like to refer you to the report of the Western Union for 1883, in which they show that they transmitted over 40,000,000 messages, and that the total expense of the company

for that year for all purposes was about $11,000,000. I would like to have you state the ground for the proposition you have made.

Mr. HUBBARD. The average cost to the Western Union Telegraph Company is 25 cents per message—3 cents higher than it was three years ago, caused by the extra rentals, in part, which have been thrown upon the expenses. Those charges are divided about equally between charges dependent upon the distance of transmission and charges which are not affected by the distance of transmission. That is, of the 25 cents, about 14 cents are for operators and instruments, the cost of which increases somewhat as the distance increases. The other 11 cents are for office expenses, delivery, and other similar items which are independent of distance and are the same whether a message is sent 10 miles or 1,000 miles. The average cost is 25 cents. The average distance of transmission is about 300 miles. If sent less than 300 miles the expenses are reduced to 14 or 15 cents. If sent a greater distance the cost is increased to about 32 cents. If you sent a message from New York to San Francisco containing twenty words at 1 cent a word you would collect 20 cents, while the cost will be at least 32 cents. The telegraph will be used more and more on long distances than now, with little increase on the business between the cities on the Atlantic Coast, because at 1 cent a word the charge for twenty words would be higher than the present rate, 15 cents. There will be no increase in the business from New York to Bradford, between the two oil exchanges, where it is only 10 cents. The entire increase in business will be on the longer routes, where the expenses will mount up. So that at the end of the first year you will have a very large deficit to face.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us see about that. In the first place, you assume that the messages will be shorter than they are now.

Mr. HUBBARD. I will give that up. I am inclined to think they will be longer.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, longer on account of the cheaper rate.

Mr. HUBBARD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You speak about the increased number of messages for the longer distances. Take the distance, say, from here to Chicago; there would be an enormous increase in that portion of the business.

Mr. HUBBARD. Yes, there would be an enormous increase between those places, and a large profit unless the greater part of the business is now done at a large discount from the nominal rate, which I believe is the case.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it any more expensive really to send a message from Washington to Chicago than from Washington to New York?

Mr. HUBBARD. It is very little more expensive to send a message from Washington to Chicago than from Washington to New York, but it costs considerable more to send a message to a place ten miles this side of Chicago than to Chicago, or to New York. With the present improved wires a message can be sent to-day from New York to San Francisco for a less sum than to some offices within twenty-five miles of New York.

The true way, if your bill should be adopted by the committee—with all due respect to the chairman and to the committee—will be to have two rates; one under a thousand miles and the other over. You cannot, within any reasonable period, construct lines enough to transact the business which would be offered at these rates between distant offices. You cannot find wire enough to build them, nor operators enough to operate the lines; and for the protection of the system itself you must have a discrimination in rates for day messages, or you will fail, for

night messages a uniform rate, and after the business is fairly inaugurated, say, in five or six years, you can maintain a uniform rate of one cent a word.

Senator PALMER. I understood Dr. Green to say that in messages over long distances a repetition was essential, and that increased the cost. How do you regard that statement? For instance, I understood you to say now that you could send a message to San Francisco cheaper than you could to some point within twenty-five miles of New York.

Mr. HUBBARD. My statement was a little more guarded than that. I said if the best lines were in operation from New York to San Francisco, you could send messages cheaper than to some places within 25 miles of New York. Now let me explain. Under the old system, with small wires, lines badly erected, a message could not be transmitted over 500 miles without repetition, they were then received by one operator and transmitted by another. Then self-repeating instruments were devised, which operated automatically, requiring only an ordinary laborer to watch it. Now they have improved lines between New York and Chicago and messages are sent without repetition or repeaters. If a similar line was continued to San Francisco there would probably be one repetition at Chicago and another at Cheyenne or Ogden, requiring the services of two ordinary men at low wages. But there are some offices within 25 miles of New York to which the message is sent on a main line with an expensive operator to a small station where it is received by a subordinate operator who cannot receive more than half as fast as the New York operator can send. The message is then repeated upon another line, and then on to a third line, making three repetitions, not by self-repeaters, but by operators, and thus it costs more to send to that little station than to send to San Francisco. The difficulty is not in sending long distances, between great places, but from large cities to small offices.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask your opinion as to the effect the very large increase of business, which will occur in consequence of the reduction of rates, will have upon the cost of sending messages. How much would a very large increase in the number of messages to be sent decrease the actual cost per message?

Mr. HUBBARD. The average cost of transmitting messages is now 25 cents; I suppose about 6 or 7 cents is for interest on leased lines, taxes, and other fixed charges, making the actual cost about 18 cents, this cost, if the business were doubled, could be reduced to 12 or 15 cents. The Western Union now send messages between the oil exchanges in New York and Bradford, about four or five hundred miles, for 10 cents. As they fix their own price, they make money at these rates. It costs, therefore, less than 10 cents to do that particular business. Ordinary messages cost more because they are received, numbered, dated, and filed away at the receiving office, and at the other end are copied by a letter-press, enveloped, directed, and delivered at a cost of about 4 cents. So that 14 cents is probably the fair cost of a message sent three or four hundred miles. They fix the price from here to New York at 15 cents, which is about the same rate as between the two oil exchanges, adding the 4 cents for office expenses. Under a postal system some of these expenses are unnecessary, especially a letter-press copy of every message, and, therefore, deducting from 25 cents, the present cost, the loading for rentals, taxes, and these expensess the cost will be about 12 or 15 cents per message, which is probably rather more than the cost in Belgium.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not remember that, but in France it is only 14

cents. In your opinion would the Government be able to do this business as cheaply or more cheaply if conducted in connection with the Post-Office Department than the existing companies?

Mr. HUBBARD. Yes, sir; I think so. Some office expenses will be saved and many postmasters will quickly become operators. I have had considerable acquaintance with our postal service, and I do not believe there is any corporate business in this country managed more economically than the Post-Office Department. I do not believe you can find any great corporation that is managed more faithfully than the United States Treasury, with as little loss, or a more thorough system of accountability. Even our big railroad corporations are unable to take care of themselves, and have appointed a dictator, Mr. Albert Fink, to regulate their rates.

Senator PALMER. Dr. Green laid some stress upon the distinction between the cost of operators repeating these messages and these automatic repeaters. Is there any reason why there should not be automatic repeaters or self-repeaters on all those lines where messages require to be repeated?

Mr. HUBBARD. On all the great lines you can have them, but at way stations an operator must be employed.

In this connection I will refer to another statement of Dr. Green as a reason why telegrams cost more here than abroad. He said that our operators have higher wages; but he did not tell you that our operators do more work than abroad, and that per message the cost is less per operator here than abroad.

Senator PALMER. Suppose it were practicable to send a message without repetition through to San Francisco, what would be the percentage of increase of cost in consequence of being compelled to use these automatic repeaters?

Mr. HUBBARD. Where you do a large business, practically no more. But I repeat, it is not the through business but the local and way business that costs. If there was nothing but through business you could do it at a cent a word, and make any quantity of money out of it, provided you had good lines.

Senator PALMER. This matter of repetition, then, is not an item in the increase of cost?

Mr. HUBBARD. Not at all. You can see for yourselves; you pay an operator $2 a day who can overlook four or five thousand messages, or less than a mill per message. The cost of repairs of lines is between 2½ and 3 cents per message.

Something was said about the proportion of social and business messages abroad, and as I have a statement I will give it for Belgium for the years 1880 and 1881:

Dispatches of exchange (money dispatches) 3.66 per cent. in 1880; 3.31 in 1881.

Commercial transactions, 39.99 per cent. in 1880; 39.77 in 1881.

Private affairs, 55.10 per cent. in 1880; 55.53 in 1881.

You will remember, perhaps, that Dr. Green said the proportion of social messages in this country was about five per cent., and that he did not think it could be very much larger abroad.

Senator PALMER. One other question I would like to have you consider before you get through, and I think what I refer to is going to be the greatest obstruction to the passage of either Mr. Hill's or Mr. Edmunds' bill, and that is the moral aspect of the question. This stock of the Western Union is not all in first hands; it has been bought by third parties, or innocent parties, as you might say, at the enhanced value,

and these bills propose to annihilate this value. How would you treat that?

Mr. HUBBARD. When the innocent lie down with the guilty they must suffer the consequences.

Senator PALMER. I think that is the most difficult part of the whole question. This stock has been bought for investment by innocent parties who thought it was a good thing for investment. They are certainly not open to the charge of having robbed the public.

Mr. HUBBARD. They have associated with others who have robbed the public.

Senator WILSON. Is there a complete severance in that regard between the public, as represented by its political power, and the so-called innocent parties who have invested in this stock? In other words, has not the public, being possessed of the power to interfere, stood by and let this thing go on and allowed innocent parties to become involved in such investments? And would it be fair on the part of the public, having thus stood by, now to come in and deprive those innocent parties of the value of their investments? That is a feature of the case that I think it is well to consider. I put it as a question for discussion rather than as a conclusion.

Senator MAXEY. A very clear maxim of law well stated in your own language.

Mr. HUBBARD. Fifteen years ago the Western Union announced publicly in their reports and in the newspapers that there should be no further increase of the capital of their company except by a two-thirds vote of the directors. I will read the vote:

> The Board of Directors may hire or purchase the lines, or purchase the stock, of any other telegraph company; but neither the capital stock nor the bonded debt of the company shall be increased beyond the amount now authorized, except by the written consent of two-thirds of the directors, entered in the secretary's records of proceedings of the board, and by a vote of the stockholders holding a majority of the capital stock at an annual meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

As I understand it this vote was passed to meet the objections that the Western Union had largely watered their stock, and was a pledge that they would do so no more. They made annual reductions of rates. The public were satisfied, and ceased to present any scheme for postal telegraphy, because the Western Union had adopted a policy which would give the country cheap rates. This policy they changed in the year 1881, but it was some time before it was fully understood by the public that the Western Union were making enormous stock dividends, piling capital upon capital, millions at a time. The last act was consummated less than a year ago, and now the public ask, "What right have you to demand that the public shall pay a high price for these lines which cost you nothing?" I know that neither Mr. Hill nor Mr. Edmunds or anybody else would object to paying the market value of the property before this extra capital was issued. But do you suppose that there is any stockholder in the Western Union that did not know that $15,000,000 of stock dividends had been paid? Did they not see it in the press? Did they not have notice of it? Did they not have their share of it in their pockets?

Senator PALMER. But how about those who have purchased since then?

Mr. HUBBARD. The annual reports of the Western Union show that they have $15,000,000 of undivided assets yet on hand, and the new stockholders have purchased because they expected that this $15,000,000 will be divided and they will get a large stock dividend by and by.

These are the innocent stockholders. There are no innocent stockholders, for all had notice of the policy of the company and of its directors.

Senator PALMER. How many stockholders are there?

Mr. HUBBARD. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Green said 2,900. Does any one assume that we, as legislators, in the interest of the people, cannot provide a system of telegraphing irrespective of any individual or corporation? It is a well-known fact that one man of those 2,900 stockholders owns more than half of all the stock in the Western Union. Will it be contended that we cannot give the people a cheap telegraph service because there are some stockholders that might be injured by it? Under the law any company can enter into competition with the Western Union, or any individual can do it, and break down the value of its stock.

Senator WILSON. That was a suggestion involved in Mr. Evarts' discussion of the question.

Mr. HUBBARD. What is this telegraph system? Who is interested in it? Are the people interested it? Have they anything to do with it? Dr. Green has told you that only 5 per cent. of the telegrams are sent on social business; 10 or 12 per cent. by the press; the rest by a few business houses. I believe there are less than one per cent. of the whole population of the United States that ever use the telegraph. Why is this? Because the rates are so high. In proportion to the legitimate expenses the amount of business and the profits of the company, they are higher now at 38 cents than fifteen years ago at $1.04. The rates now, as then, are unequal and irregular. They are higher in the East than in the West. My friend from Iowa, Senator Wilson, cannot send a telegram from his home to any place within 200 miles as cheap as I can from my home in Boston. The rates are higher in the South than in the West; higher on the Pacific slope than on the Atlantic coast. The company discriminates in favor of business and railroad interests, and, so far as these interests are concerned, they are well subserved. There is no better telegraph system in the whole world than that of the Western Union, where prompt service is required and the price is of little moment. There is no country where telegrams are sent more promptly or so correctly as by the Western Union. I have had pretty large experience the last few years in Europe in telegraphing, and I say what I believe to be the truth in that respect.

Mr. Evarts said that the Western Union were obliged to send telegrams in the order in which they were received; this they do according to the letter of the law, but not according to the spirit. If a merchant in New York, wishing to send an order to Bradford to buy 100 barrels of oil, goes to the operator in the Oil Exchange and asks him to take his telegram and send it for 10 cents he will not take it, as he is not a member of the Exchange. He must go to another office, perhaps half a mile off, pay 25 cents, and send his telegram, and instead of getting an answer while waiting at the counter at the Oil Exchange, he must wait an hour or two before he can hear whether the oil is bought. The same is true between the corn exchanges of New York and Chicago and other places. Telegrams are sent at greatly reduced rates and more promptly than for merchants not members of the exchange, and thus great discriminations are made. And yet we are told all messages are sent in the order in which they are received! that there is no priority and all fare alike.

A few years ago a man in Cincinnati had a little news bureau. His correspondent in New York collected the news of the market every morning, forwarded it through the Western Union office, and it was sent

over the through line. The Western Union afterwards monopolized that business, as they monopolize everything that they can put their hands on. Asked him to sell out. He said "No, I am making a very good thing of this business, and I prefer to keep it." The Western Union stopped sending his messages on the through line and transmitted them on a way line! There was no priority for their messages! Oh, no! they only sent them on the through line, while the others went on the way line. Those that went by the way line were longer in getting through, and when received the customers of the Western Union had received the prices and acted on them. No priority, only the man was ruined. He was obliged to give up his business to the Western Union, and they now monopolize it.

The Western Union system is especially a railroad system. Nine thousand offices out of thirteen thousand are at railroad stations, remote from business centers, maintained by railroad operators for the benefit of the railroad company. I had occasion two or three years ago to use the wires for about half an hour from here to a small town in Massachusetts. Every once in a while, however, there was a clicking and an interruption. "What is the matter?" was asked. "The railroad have the prior right to the wires." I had to stop because it was a railroad system, and its business had priority. And so it is at the 9,000 offices belonging to railroads, and all business that comes or goes to those offices stops when the railroads want to use the lines.

But, gentlemen, these questions of rates are of minor importance in the consideration of this matter. There is something, as it seems to me, of more vital importance in this discussion than anything which has been referred to. It is the relations of the Western Union Telegraph Company to the social, business, and political interests of our people.

The Western Union Company is a little corporation controlled by an executive committee of three or four gentlemen sitting in their office in New York. Its wires run all over the country, extending by their connections into each part of the globe. This company controls the market price of each article that is dealt in in every mart in this country. It controls, to a greater or less extent, all the news—social, political, and general, that is sent over its wires, and every important personal telegraphic communication. This corporation is uncontrolled by any law save the interests of its directors, for there is no law on our statute-books to regulate this vast business. The laws of the several States have no power to regulate it, for its lines and business run from one State and one continent to another, and the instant its lines pass from one State into another they are beyond the reach of the laws of the first State, which are powerless beyond its boundries, and cannot regulate any message going into another State. According to the report of a late case before Mr. Justice Field, the State of California undertook to regulate the rates on steamers running between two ports in California. It was decided that as soon as the steamer ran out of the waters of California into the ocean that instant the laws of California ceased to have any effect, and became null and void. If this decision is correct, and I think there can be no doubt that it is, no State can pass a law which shall have any effect upon this corporation. It is, therefore, a corporation unregulated by law.

Is there anything at all resembling the immense power of this corporation, in this country, aye, or in any other country? Forty million messages to-day; eighty million messages five years hence; one hundred and sixty million messages ten years hence; all intrusted to this corporation. Through its agents, the Gold and Stock Company, it collects

the market news every morning in London and Paris, sends them to New York, whence they are distributed to every mart and hamlet through the length and breadth of this land. A fraction of a penny on a pound of cotton is a fortune to any man. A quarter of a cent in the price of corn or wheat is a fortune. They admit no partnership in this part of their business. They tolerate no rival, no control in the supply of market reports to every part of this country.

I make no charges against the Western Union Telegraph Company. I believe that in this respect it is managed as fairly and honestly as any company can be managed; that Dr. Green is a man in whom we can place implicit confidence and trust. But I say that it is a power too important, too vast, to be entrusted to any corporation, to any set of men. It is a duty the Government owes to the people of this country to regulate this business.

And how is it with the press news? The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Associated Press make a close corporation. I do not mean to say that to-day I know of any fault to be found with the management, but in discussing this question we must be guided by the experience of the past, and inquire what power this company can exert by learning what it has done in the past.

A few years ago two papers in San Francisco favored the postal telegraph. Their rates were raised. One of them died because it could not pay them. The other ceased to publish attacks on the Western Union, and was restored to good-fellowship.

A paper in Virginia several years ago criticised the reports that were sent to it. It was notified that if it published any criticisms upon the reports they would be stopped.

A few years ago there was a criticism upon some action of Mr. Orton, the president of the Western Union. The next day, or the next but one, the rates of that paper were doubled. It ceased to receive any telegraphic dispatches because it could not pay for them.

The telegraph company can raise or reduce the rates. Its control over the press is therefore absolute. It has the power of life and death, for the telegraphic news is the vital breath of the daily newspaper. Such a power cannot exist without its exerting a pernicious influence on public affairs, and every observant public man has long perceived the demoralizing influence of this powerful but subtle agency.

Let us consider the power of the telegraph as an educator of the people. The current history of the times is first given to the country through the telegraph. "Let me write the songs of the people, and I care not who makes the laws," is an old saying. Here it would be truer, if less poetical, to say that the man who rules the Associated Press is master of the situation; for if he has the ability to wield it he has an instrument for shaping the opinions of the millions, which, by the constancy, universality, and rapidity of its action, defies competition. The events which take place in all business, political, and religious centers, together with the actions of public men and their imputed motives, are all presented simultaneously to the public, from ocean to ocean, through this instrumentality. The agents who collect the news respond to the central authority at New York, and are subject to removal at its pleasure. Here is a power greater than any ever wielded by the French Directory, because in an era when public opinion is omnipotent it can give, withhold, or color the information which shapes that opinion at its pleasure. It may impart an irresistible power to the caprice of an individual, and the reputation of the ablest and purest public man may be fatally tainted in every town and village on the continent by a midnight dispatch. It

is incompatible with public safety that such an exclusive power to speak to the whole public at the same moment upon every subject, and thus to create public opinion, should be under the absolute control of a corporation. The obstacles which the telegraph and these associations can throw in the way of any new journal amount to virtual prohibition against publishing a first-class, independent newspaper in the land, and thus the existing combination has possession of the exclusive privilege of making the first and, with many, the last impression of every event.

There are several bills pending before this committee. The bill of Mr. Edmunds, of the chairman, and of Mr. Dawes, each with different features.

The bill of Mr. Dawes is similar to one which has been before this committee at several different sessions. My friend Mr. Dawes, when a member of the House, was upon the special committee which considered this subject at great length, and that first reported a bill (House of Representatives Report No. 115, Forty-first Congress, second session) substantially like that which he has now, fourteen years later, again submitted. This bill was before this committee at several different times, was very carefully and fully considered, sentence by sentence, and word by word, and was reported two or three times to the Senate. (Senate Report No. 18, Forty-first Congress, second session; Senate Report No. 20, Forty-second Congress, second session; Senate Report No. 242, Forty-third Congress, first session.) It is not a perfect bill, for Mr. Evarts, in his argument, suggested defects which can be easily remedied; and I will submit to the committee, with the leave of my friend, Mr. Dawes, some modifications to remedy those defects.

The principle upon which that bill depends is this: That the telegraph service is substantially analogous to the postal service. As the Post-Office Department now makes contracts with the railroads for transporting mails, so the Postmaster General shall make a contract with a telegraph company for transmitting intelligence between all postal telegraph offices. It fixes the rates probably too high, and allows the post-office 3 cents a message for the service performed by the Department. Mr. Evarts thought 3 cents a message was not enough for this service. I think a little reflection will show the committee that it is enough. The Post-Office Department now receives 2 cents postage for each letter, and this is very large compensation. Gentlemen must remember that the largest proportion of the expense of the postal service is not for letters, but for newspapers and merchandise carried much below their cost; that there has never been a time in the history of the Post-Office since we had cheap postage when the letters did not pay tribute to the press to enable the Post-Office to carry newspapers greatly below the cost.

Senator DAWES. And merchandise.

Mr. HUBBARD. And merchandise as well. At 2 cents the letter postage there is a profit for the Department. The cost is nearly equally divided between transportation and office expenses. Under this bill there are no other office services than are now furnished to letters, except a special delivery, which will cost about two cents a message. So that, I believe, the three cents to be paid on every message will be ample compensation for the services rendered. If, on examination, you should find that three cents was not enough it is your duty to fix the compensation higher. All the operators, linemen, and messengers will be furnished by the telegraph company, requiring only a few subordinate employés to be furnished by the Government. Some who admit the evils of the present system and the advantages of a postal system think that by the transfer of the telegraph to the postal service the power of the

Executive would be so greatly increased as to outweigh all the benefits that would result from it. All political influence arises either from the patronage it would give the Executive, the ability to send free telegrams, the control of the press, or the power of *espionnage* over the correspondence. As these powers are now held by a private corporation the question is reduced to a consideration of the expediency of leaving them to private and irresponsible parties, of intrusting them to the Post-Office Department, or of limiting these powers and dividing them between private parties and the Post-Office Department, so as to secure the advantages of both systems. These objections apply with greater force to the plan of the Postmaster-General, which provides for governmental ownership, operation, and control of the business, than to the postal system. Under it there will be no patronage, excepting that arising from the addition of a few clerks and carriers, less in number than the annual increase from the growth of business. The free transmission of messages by passes, so constantly given to members of Congress and others where they will "do the most good," is not only prohibited, but both the Post-Office and the company are directly interested to have every telegram fully paid, and neither can send a free dispatch without the connivance of the other. There can be no control over the press, for all will have the *right* to send and receive dispatches at fixed rates, and so low that every paper can obtain "specials" cheaper than they now get the Associated Press news.

Espionnage, or the power of the postmasters, dependents upon the Executive, to examine private telegraphic correspondence, is severely punished by law, and is to a great degree thwarted by the fact that the operators are employed and paid by the company, and without their connivance the power would be of little use; and, moreover, the number of telegrams will be so greatly increased by the low rates and additional facilities as to remove the possibility of any considerable tampering with their contents.

Dr. Green, I think, said that if the bill was framed so as to allow the Western Union to come in and compete they would be glad to try it. I will insert a provision that the contract shall be put up at auction, and that the lowest bidder, provided the bid is below the rates named in the bill, shall take the contract. In this way the rights of his minority stockholders will be protected. Dr. Green says that way will be fair; that way he would approve. Make it so. Make it satisfactory to him.

Mr. Evarts said, in reference to this bill, as well as to the others, that a telegram was not in the nature of a letter; but was a private contract made between the company and every sender of a message. What is the object of the post-office, and for what purpose was it established? You can see this private contract between the company and the sender of a message the next time you send a message if you look on the back of the blank. It reads in this way: "It is agreed between the sender of this message and this company that said company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any unrepeated message, whether happening by negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the amount received for sending the same." In the bill of Mr. Dawes you will find the same provision.

But what is the object for which the Post-Office was established? It was for the transmission of intelligence from one part of the country to another. It makes no difference what the vehicle is by which it is transmitted. You might as well say that the mail could not be sent by railroad because railroads were not known when the Constitution was

established, as to say that the Government cannot transmit intelligence by wire.

A few years ago I saw a picture, which I think is now in the Post-Office Department. On one side is an old gentleman looking at the passage of one of the great express mail trains; looking out of the window is a young man. That old gentleman was Mr. Bangs, who, on his back, carried the mail across the prairies of Ohio, where that railroad now runs, forty years ago. The young man looking out the window is his son, then the general manager of the Railway Mail Service. There is no greater contrast between the railroad and the telegraph than that picture presents, of the man carrying the mail on his back and the four cars running over the railroad at forty miles an hour, carrying the mail, without stops, dropping off one mail bag and picking up another, always hurrying on its way. By each of these means inteligence is conveyed.

My friend asked the question yesterday, if the Government undertook to do this business must it not necessarily be a monopoly? Under the Constitution, wherever power is given which is necessarily exclusive, there it becomes a monopoly, and State laws fail. For instance, if Congress passes a bankrupt act, all insolvent laws of States become inoperative from the moment that act passes. The bankrupt act repealed, the insolvent laws of themselves come again into force. This is because the bankrupt act necessarily covers the whole field, and there is no room for the operation of any State laws.

But in the mail service it is different. Congress has the power to monopolize the business or to perform only a portion of it. Private expresses had the right to run until Congress passed a law prohibiting them from doing so. So it is with the telegraph. The Government can begin the business and allow the telegraph companies to go on.

In case the bill of the chairman should be adopted, what would be the true course to be pursued? I should say establish low rates, say, 25 cents under a thousand miles and 50 cents for all distances over a thousand miles. Begin moderately, slowly, allowing the Western Union to do the business of the railroads and of the mercantile community. Then by degrees, as the Government telegraphs increased, the time would come when negotiations would begin; and by degrees, by contract or in some other way, the whole business would be transferred from the private corporation to the Government, and without any break in the business, as was suggested by Mr. Evarts. The whole thing would go on smoothly and we should have a postal telegraph service more complete than anything else the world has ever seen, because what the United States undertake to do they do better than is done by any other government. I repeat, as I have said before, that there is no system, private, corporate, or governmental, so perfect as the postal service of this country. Our Government is the government of the people, for the people, and through the people; and when it is said that private corporations, looking out for their own interests, and not for the public interests, can manage the business for the public better than the people can, through their representatives, I must beg leave to differ from that opinion, and say that I trust in the people and believe that they can honestly and faithfully manage their own affairs.

I would like, Mr. Chairman, to submit some amendments to the bill, and also submit as a part of my argument some newspaper cuttings in regard to this matter which I think may be of interest.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course we will be glad to receive any amendments from Mr. Hubbard that he may propose.

AMENDMENTS

SUGGESTED BY MR. GARDINER HUBBARD TO "SENATE BILL 1016 TO PROVIDE FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF CORRESPONDENCE BY TELEGRAPH."

Amend lines 4 to 10 inclusive, of section 3 so as to read:

"When the distance of transmission is under one thousand miles, twenty-five cents; for all greater distances, fifty cents; for telegrams directed to be transmitted by night, twenty-five cents."

Strike out "five hundred," in line 4, section 4, and insert "one thousand" so as to read:

"SEC. 4. That the charges for the transmission of special telegrams to newspapers and commercial news associations, for each one hundred words or less, for each circuit of one thousand miles, shall not exceed fifty cents if sent at night, and one dollar during the day."

Insert after the word "act," in line 3 of section 5, "or some other telegraph company, as is herein provided," and strike out the word "said," in line 8, same section, inserting in lieu thereof the words "such contracting," so as to read:

"SEC. 5. That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to contract with the postal-telegraph company incorporated by this act or some other telegraph company, as is herein provided, for the transmission or correspondence by telegraph according to the provisions of this act, such contract to be terminable at the option of Congress. The Postmaster-General shall furnish at each postal-telegraph office such suitable place for the office, employés, instruments, and batteries of such contracting company as shall be necessary for its business."

Strike out in section 5, lines 20 and 21, the words "to the construction and the extension of its lines," so as to read:

"After the payment of eight per centum per annum upon its capital stock its profits shall be appropriated to the reduction of the charges for telegrams, under the direction of the Postmaster-General."

Insert the word "contracting" before "company," in line 25 of section 6, also in line 2 of section 7.

Strike out the word "next" in line 10 of section 7.

Let section 8 end with the word "Washington," in line 42 of that section, and section 9 begin with the words following, viz: "The said contracting company," &c.

Insert the word "contracting" before "company," in line 42 of section 8, and lines 1 and 15 of section 9.

Strike out in line 5, section 11, the words "unreasonably refuse or neglect," and insert instead "fail," so as to read:

"And if it shall fail to make such contract then the franchise of said company and all its rights and privileges shall thereupon cease and be determined."

After the word "act," in line 11, section 11, insert the following:

"*Provided further*, That if any telegraph company in operation on the first day of January, 1884, shall, within thirty days from the approval of this act, in writing notify the Postmaster-General that it is willing to enter into a contract to perform the service on the terms specified

herein, the Postmaster-General shall thereupon advertise in three daily newspapers printed in each of the cities of Washington, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Saint Louis, and Chicago, that offers to perform the said service, accompanied by satisfactory security, will be received by the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General, and the contract be made with the parties offering the most favorable terms to the public. If any other party than the United States postal telegraph company shall be the lowest bidder then the franchise and privileges hereby conferred on said company shall be held and enjoyed by such contracting company if it shall wish to take the service."

After the word "company," in line 13 of section 11, insert "or of any other company contracting with the Postmaster-General under the provisions of this act."

APPENDIX.

[New York Herald, July 21, 1883.]

WAGES AND WATER.

The telegraph strike goes on, and so far without unlawful disturbance. Both sides, the companies and the strikers, express themselves satisfied with the result and determined to hold out. That is the usual way. Very soon the contestants will, it is to be hoped, come together to discuss their differences and submit them to arbitration, or in some other way bring about an amicable settlement. For the present the strikers have public sympathy with them; they need to be careful in all their conduct and language in order to retain it. The public does not comprehend the details of their demands, but it sees that some at least of these are reasonable; and we believe the general feeling just, that the Western Union Company ought, as a powerful corporation, by kindly and considerate treatment of their workingmen's statement of grievances, to have opened the door to a friendly arbitration. No harm can ever come from such a moderate and conciliatory course on the part of corporations which are great employers of labor.

The tribune thinks that "no course was left open to the telegraph companies but to refuse to accede to extravagant demands. * * * No doubt some of the concessions asked by the men, such as extra pay for Sunday work, would have been granted by the telegraph companies if properly laid before them. But as a whole the demand of the operators was unreasonable, and was especially objectionable in the way that it was presented." It seems to us that if the demands were just, the "way they were presented" need not have prevented at least an attempt by the Western Union at a friendly discussion of them. It is not necessary that workmen shall get on their knees when they present a list of what they believe to be grievances to a corporation which employs them. If the Telegraph Brotherhood spoke hastily, which we do not think to be the case, that gave their employers an opportunity, by moderate and friendly treatment, either to convince and win over the reasonable members of the Brotherhodo, or, failing in that, to put them clearly in the wrong before the public.

The Evening Post goes further than the Tribune, and thinks telegraph operators ought not to be allowed to strike at all. Laws ought to be passed, it seems, to forbid them to do so; and if they do not like such laws other employments are open to them. Well, we suspect it will be a long time before such laws are adopted in the United States. Before that is done the interesting question will be fully discussed whether corporations may water and water and water their stock, without limit, except the greed of those who manipulate them, and then, in order to secure dividends on such watered stock, cut down the wages of their servants. The Tribune says that to give its operators what they ask "would cost the Western Union Company alone a million and a half dollars annually." We do not know how that may be; possibly it is so. But when a prominent journal proposes laws to forbid the servants of telegraph and railroad companies to "strike," and when another prominent journal thinks the manner in which the servants of a great corporation presented their grievances in this case was "especially objectionable," it is timely to call attention to the financial history of such a corporation.

Because the question is thus raised whether, if the capital of the Western Union Company represented only the fair value of its property and franchises, it could not, at present rates of telegraphing, earn fair and even large dividends on such capital, even though it acceded to all the requirements of its servants.

The present capital of the Western Union Company is eighty millions. How was it raised to that prodigious figure? By building telegraph lines or acquiring other property? No; for it owns but a part of the lines—and not the larger part, we have understood—which it works. It holds a great part under lease from the owners, railroad companies and others, and it owns comparatively little real estate.

How, then, came about these eighty millions, on which a dividend is regularly declared? Last year an ingenious pamphlet was issued to demonstrate the extraor

dinary value of Western Union stock as an investment for country gentlemen. In this the prosperity of the company was set forth at length, and there we find the following passage:

"The authorized capital of the company then was $500,000, of which only about three-fourths had been issued. On August 19, 1858, the first scrip dividend was declared, being 33 per cent. on $369,700, the amount of outstanding stock. On September 22 of the same year, after the amount of the authorized capital had been increased, a scrip dividend of 414.40 per cent. on the capital stock of $485,700 was issued. Three more scrip dividends were issued previous to the purchase of other lines by issuing stock. They were as follows: July 16, 1862, 27.26 per cent. on the capital stock outstanding of $2,355,000; March 16, 1863, 100 per cent. on the capital stock outstanding of $2,979,300; and December 23, 1863, 33⅓ per cent. on the capital of $5,962,600, increasing the capital stock to $7,950,700. About January, 1864, an arrangement was made for the purchase of the Pacific Telegraph Company, a corporation chartered in the State of Nebraska and authorized to buy, build, and operate a telegraph line from some point within a Territory or State east of the Rocky Mountains to San Francisco. Its capital was $1,000,000. The purchase was effected by an exchange of the Western Union stock issued for that purpose for the stock of the Pacific Telegraph Company, the amount being $1,277,210."

Here we r ead of one "scrip dividend" after the other—33 per cent., 414 per cent., 27 per cent., 100 per cent., 33⅓ per cent.; and then we read of the purchase of other companies by issue of Western Union stock.

A writer who last December criticised the statements of this Western Union pamphlet in a letter to the Herald which, so far as we know, was never noticed by the company, remarked on this:

"It is nowhere said that the Pacific Telegraph Company owned any wires or had any line actually built, though they received over $1,250,000 for their charter and supposed property. That in the purchase of the United States Telegraph stock the $7,216,300 paid for it was, according to good authority, fully five times its true value. The capital of the American Telegraph when it was absorbed was almost as much inflated as that of the Western Union, and amounted to $3,833,100; yet $11,833,100, or a bonus of $8,000,000 in Western Union stock, was issued in exchange for its property. In these ways the stock was watered to $41,000,000. In January, 1881, the pamphlet shows this prodigious 'water' was again watered, and the capital of Western Union was increased from $41,000,000 to $80,000,000, by the payment of $15,000,000 in stock for the property and franchises of the American Union Telegraph Company, not worth then more than $3,000,000. At the same time the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was absorbed by Western Union at the expense of $8,400,000 more of stock for property also worth about $3,000,000, and then a scrip dividend was issued to the stockholders of Western Union on top of all this of over $15,500,000 more."

It is a very general and freely expressed belief among telegraph experts that the whole Western Union plant could be duplicated to-day for twenty, or at most twenty-five millions of dollars. To put it at forty millions seems to every expert we have heard speak on the subject—which is one very frequently discussed—laughably extravagant. There would remain even in that case forty millions of "water," on which a 5 per cent. dividend is paid. The journals which think laws should be passed to forbid telegraph operators from striking would do well to consider whether laws should not first be passed to forbid great corporations from watering their stock.

Strikes of working men and women are disagreeable events, but they are often the only means these have to make their grievances known to the public or to get them remedied at the hands of their employers. So long as strikers conduct themselves in a lawful manner, without violence and without trying by intimidation to prevent others from taking the places they have vacated, they are within their rights and pretty certain of the sympathy of the general public, especially where, as in this case, they appeal against a corporation which pays dividends on a heavily watered capital.

We do not think it wise in such corporations, by over-haughty and supercilious conduct towards their servants, to hasten the raising of the issue between wages and water, which is sure to come up some day. Our advice to the managers of the Western Union Company is to come to terms with their striking servants as soon as possible.

[New York Herald, July 26, 1883.]

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

One of the numerous rumors circulating on the street relates that Mr. Jay Gould, who is believed to hold a considerable number of millions of Western Union stock and water, has been for some time anxious to get rid of it, and hopes by embarrassing the public through a telegraph stoppage to create a demand that the Government shall buy out the Western Union Company and itself monopolize the telegraph.

We do not believe this report. Mr. Gould is an astute man; he may be ever so anx-

ious to unload his telegraph stock, but he is too shrewd to believe that he can unload it on the Government. It is true there has been for some time past a growing belief that the Government might usefully take part in the telegraph business, and at the last session of Congress a resolution was reported and, unless we mistake, adopted, authorizing an inquiry into the actual cost of laying wires and completing a telegraph "plant." But Mr. Gould does not delude himself with the thought that such an inquiry would lead to the purchase by Congress of the Western Union Company. He knows that his company owns but a part of its wires; that it has, in fact, representing its eighty millions of stock in part, a great lot of leases of other people's wires, and that in other ways it is not a property which would bear that close preliminary examination which even the Government makes before it buys.

Nor will the public, even under the irritation which the Western Union's needless quarrel with its operatives is causing, jump to the conclusion that the Government ought to monopolize the telegraph; because the one lesson of the present derangement is that so important and vital an interest cannot be safely trusted in any single hand, not even in that of the Government. Everybody now sees that if the Western Union stock-waterers had not shrewdly contrived to destroy or absorb all their rivals, and thus made themselves substantially a telegraph monopoly, the present trouble and loss could not have been put upon the public. If the rival companies consolidated with Western Union were now in existence the Western Union managers could not have oppressed the public, whatever they might have attempted with their workmen; because the public would have had recourse to the other companies, which were equally capable of serving it.

This consideration leads directly to the effective means by which the Government can protect the public against telegraph monopolies. Congress may, if it sees fit, authorize the construction of a complete network of postal telegraph lines, to be used in connection with the letter mail and as part of the postal system of the country Such a Government line could be properly used for expediting private correspondence. Letters mailed would be sent for two cents, as the new law provides. Letters telegraphed would pay a heavier charge; they would be telegraphed to the office of destination, and there delivered by carriers in the ordinary course of mail delivery. Thus, for a moderate extra charge, the time now required in transmission by rail would be saved.

Such an arrangement would be a great public convenience, but it would not create a monopoly nor prevent the profitable prosecution of private telegraph enterprises. A large and rapidly-increasing mass of business correspondence requires instant dispatch, and this would still go over private lines; so would the news reports of the different press associations, which require quick dispatch. There would, in fact, remain for well conducted and unwatered private companies abundant business to secure them satisfactory profits, just as the surface railroads in this city continue profitable, although they have now to compete with the elevated roads. But the Government lines would stand as an effective protection for the people against the unreasonable exactions of speculative companies having for their chief aim, by any means, to secure a dividend on heavily watered stock.

A Government telegraph line such as we are suggesting would, in fact, do for the people of the whole country what the Erie Canal does in an equally important relation. The Erie Canal prevents the trunk-line railroads from combining to charge excessive rates of freight. It does not prevent the operation of these railroads, nor their profitable operation. The Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and an increasing number of other railroads carry the products of the West to the East, and do a good business. But the Erie Canal, which can carry cheaper than they, not only has a valuable traffic of its own, but, what is of vital importance, it protects the people against the combination of railroads to exact unreasonable rates.

This is the true office of a Government telegraph line, if we ever have one. It will be a useful and very convenient adjunct to the mails, but it should not and need not drive out private telegraph companies. It will enable a letter written, say, in Cincinnati to be delivered at its New York address as quickly as it would be delivered at a Cincinnati address if mailed there for city delivery. That is a convenience for which a great number of people would pay a moderate extra charge. But for stock orders and a great mass of other business correspondence, and for news reports, the lines of private companies would still be used, at a somewhat higher charge for quicker dispatch.

We are surprised that any one should think it desirable or practicable in this country for the Government to assume the monopoly of the telegraph. But we confess we are still more surprised that such astute men as Mr. Jay Gould, Mr. A. B. Cornell, and the other managers of Western Union did not foresee that whenever they made the public feel the iron hoof of their monopoly upon its neck, that could only result in a general determination of the people to protect themselves against such oppression, not by buying the monopolists out, but by setting up an independent Government line.

[New York Herald, July 30, 1883.]

WANTED—A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The strike of the Western Union Company against the public has had one good effect. It has forced the attention of the people to the expediency of a Government or postal telegraph. The question is getting discussed by thoughtful journals in all parts of the country, and the discussion is likely to continue. We print elsewhere a few extracts from many at hand, to show the general drift of public opinion.

Several important points seem already fixed in the public mind:

First. It is generally admitted that a monopoly of the telegraph by the Government would be as inexpedient as one by a private company, such as the Western Union stock-waterers have been for years engaged in establishing.

Second. It is everywhere held that the Government ought not to think of buying the Western Union out, and for the reason that it can build a more complete system of lines for a small fraction of the Western Union's nominal capital. On this head the cautious and accurate Journal of Commerce says:

"Its nominal capital is $80,000,000, while all of its present property could be replaced in better working order at a cost not to exceed $15,000,000 at the outside, and probably at not over $10,000,000 or $12,000,000. It has issued large blocks of stocks, partly to buy up opposing lines and partly by way of watering its own shares. It has never paid much regard to the public accommodation. Its rates have been far too high, and its treatment of its customers is arbitrary and insolent to the highest degree. It has fought off or purchased, as far as it could, all competition, and it has refused every reasonable concession to the demands of the press and the general public."

The Chicago Tribune points out that the British Government, which bought out English lines, paid much more than they were worth. It adds: "The demand for postal telegraphy has been immensely quickened by the occurrence of the present strike. But in insisting that the idea of the post-office be so widened as to include electric letters the people of this country, taking counsel of their own good sense, as also of their experience, will hold to two points unwaveringly. These are:

"1. No purchase of existing lines which are bloated with watered stock.

"2. Genuine Government civil service to run the telegraph free of all office grabbing."

Third. It is generally seen that the Government, with a moderate expenditure, can construct lines which will cover the country more completely than Western Union has ever done, and that the postmasters at small post-offices can learn the art of telegraphy and thus unite their present duties with those of telegraph operators, greatly to the public convenience.

Fourth. It is seen, also, that a Government telegraph will not supersede or drive out private companies, but will, by a wholesome competition, compel these to serve the public at fair rates and punctually.

The New Haven Palladium recalls the speech of Senator Edmunds at the last session in favor of a postal telegraph. We hope this eminent Senator will take up the subject as soon as Congress reassembles. He will find, unless we are much mistaken, very general support from both parties, and a full discussion of the question will, we believe, bring the next Congress to the determination to establish at once a general postal-telegraph system. The Government, as the Palladium properly says, will not need to expend money for right of way, as it has the right to run wires over all post routes, and that is everywhere.

Hitherto a good deal of opposition to the Government undertaking telegraph work has arisen from the fear that in some way Congress would be induced to follow the British example and buy out existing lines. But it is now clear that the country would not for a moment tolerate any such scheme as this. No one desires the Government to monopolize the telegraph business. In that it is seen there would be many dangers and inconveniences. But the idea of a postal telegraph used as an adjunct to the mail service gains favor everywhere, because it is not open to the just objections of the other plan. The true use of a postal telegraph will be, as we pointed out the other day, to effect a speedier letter delivery. Dispatches or letters sent by postal telegraph will be put into the general mail delivery at the point of destination; and thus, for a trifling additional cost, a letter writer will save, in point of time, the whole distance between the place where he writes and the place where his letter is to be delivered. A letter for New York, written at Cincinnati, Chicago, New Orleans, or San Francisco would reach New York the same day and be there delivered in the ordinary course of the letter carrier's work.

For that convenience the public will pay what it costs; and the Government, which does not water its stock, will charge no more than cost. But a great and increasing mass of business and press correspondence which requires immediate delivery will still go over well-managed private lines, of which under such a system there would probably be more and more. Everybody who has considered the question knows that

the telegraph is not yet used to one-tenth the extent that it ought to be and would be were it not that ratee have been kept unduly high by the Western Union stock-waterers in order to secure dividends on their enormously inflated stock, and were it not, besides, for the poor and irregular service, which discourages the use of the telegraph except when it is absolutely required. There is no reason why a dispatch taken at New York at 10 a. m. should not be delivered in Cincinnati before 2 or 3 p. m. Yet such delays are frequent, and no one who uses the telegraph but has been annoyed at such vexatious loss of time, and by the uncertainty as to how soon his dispatch will get to its address.

The establishment of a postal telegraph will compel private companies to content themselves with reasonable charges, and, what is of even greater importance to the public, will force them to prompt delivery, because that will be necessary to secure them business. The telegraph is still open to great improvement in this matter of handling the business which comes to it. But such improvement, however urgently required by the public convenience, will never be made without such competition as a Government postal telegraph will provide.

[New York Herald, August 1, 1883.]

POSTAL TELEGRAPH NOT A MONOPOLY.

We print elsewhere another set of extracts from journals in different parts of the country which favor the establishment of a postal telegraph system. The question is very widely discussed, and we could fill pages of the Herald with the arguments made by journals North, South, East, and West which demand that the Government shall undertake the telegraph service either entirely or, as the Herald has suggested, in part, and as a more expeditious letter service. Many newspapers which oppose Government lines because they fear a Government monopoly of the telegraph, freely admit that the question is one which ought to be discussed, and must be met, and that it may be better to have a Government monopoly than a private monopoly of the telegraph, such as has been created by the Western Union stock-waterers.

The proposition which finds most favor does not look to a Government telegraph monopoly at all. That is not necessary and is not desirable. We need not and should not follow blindly European precedents. The British Government bought out the private telegraph companies and paid, as is now known, much more for their wires and other property than these were worth. That is a plan which would suit the telegraph monopolists here very well; but to that the public will not consent.

The plan favored by Senators Edmunds, Sherman, and Platt looks to the building of an independent Government line, to be operated as an adjunct to the mail service. There is nothing impracticable about that; nor would such a Government line drive out or take profitable business away from private lines. The Government line would enable a person to telegraph a letter instead of sending it by railroad; the telegraphed letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of mail delivery at its point of destination. This would be a great public convenience; but it would not supply the business and press demand for the utmost speed, and the private companies would still have their lines full of business. Only the competition of Government lines would force them to reasonable rates, and, what is even more urgently required and less attainable under the present private monopoly, to accurate and quick transmission and delivery.

The Chicago Tribune, which discusses this plan in an extract which we reprint elsewhere, remarks that a Government telegraph will not extinguish or discourage private companies any more than the Post-Office Department undertaking to carry merchandise parcels has extinguished or injured the express companies. The cases are precisely parallel, and the Chicago Tribune's illustration makes clear what would be the effect and what the uses of a postal telegraph.

The World does not think well of a Government telegraph. We did not suppose it would. It will find its arguments met and overthrown in the different extracts from influential journals which we print in other columns. When Congress meets and the postal telegraph is urged, there will be, of course, the usual outcry of "vested interests;" no doubt some Senatorial friend of monopoly will, like the World, shake the Constitution in the face of Congressmen; but we agree with that other Democratic journal, the Star, which says: "We have every expectation that not many more weeks will pass before the press all over the country will urge the consideration of a postal telegraph bill next winter. That is the only real, reasonable, and permanent hope of relief against the present oppressive and parsimonious monopoly which has crippled the business of the continent in order that it may assert its power over the strikers."

The telegraph business, as now conducted, must be extraordinarily profitable, for it enables Western Union to pay large regular dividends on an enormously watered stock. In the usual course of events, in a free country like this, great profits induce competition. It has been so in this case. A number of competing telegraph lines have from time to time been established. What has become of them? They have been bought up and combined with Western Union. For years this process has been going on, with the unconcealed object of creating a huge telegraph monopoly, which should be able to charge the public what it pleased, and give it as poor service as it chose. In a pamphlet, circulated last year with the object of inducing country people to invest their savings in Western Union stock, this monopolistic purpose was even boasted of and its success proclaimed. To persuade investors that Western Union was a particularly good thing, they were told that this company possessed now a monopoly of telegraphing; that it had no opposition to fear, and the Western Union was boldly likened to "an army of occupation," in these words:

"In truth, the Western Union Telegraph Company may be more aptly compared to an army of occupation than almost any other organization in the country. Presided over by a general of experience and renown, its employés are a host distributed in ranks and divisions, and in a possession of the country more complete than could be otherwise acquired, except by peaceful acquiescence following upon necessity, usefulness, and efficient service. No competing company could supplant it or lessen its hold upon vast portions of its territory so completely preoccupied. To believe so would be to believe that capital could be turned into channels utterly unprofitable, unsafe, and disastrous. One might as well try to induce water to run up a hill. New inventions of an experimental character, such as automatic systems and postal telegraph devices, and the extension of telephonic facilities, may threaten the completeness of the grasp which the Western Union Company has upon the power of instantaneous communication in this country, but until there is some better evidence of ability to compete, with profit, with the perfection of system attained by this company, no fear need be entertained but that it will retain its capacity to earn in larger proportion than almost any other enterprise in the country."

This was after Western Union had gobbled up the Atlantic and Pacific and American Union competing companies, and when the Mutual Union's turn to be enveloped in the arms of the great Western Union cuttlefish was near at hand.

There has been, therefore, no such free competition as in the natural course would have come about. Competitors have been bought off or bought up by men who had determined to monopolize this vitally important means of communication, and who have, in fact, succeeded. They did not care what it cost them, for they were going to make the public pay the cost by high rates and poor service, and make their workmen help pay the cost by low wages.

It is clear that in this case "the laws of trade" have been deliberately prevented from working. It remains for the Government to step in—not to assume a monopoly itself, but to provide that wholesome and proper competition which alone can liberate the public from the grasp of this Western Union "army of occupation."

[New York Herald, August 2, 1883.]

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

The Chicago Tribune thinks we misunderstood one of its articles the other day on the relations of the strikers to the public. We will not dispute with our contemporary, which has a right to define its own meaning; and in later articles it has shown itself on the right side—the side of the public.

In a strike like this of the telegraph operators the public must necessarily suffer a good deal of inconvenience; but that cannot be helped. It would be much better to settle all such disputes by arbitration; but to accomplish that employers must show a friendly and conciliatory spirit toward their people.

Where competition in business is free and open, there, again, strikes are not so frequent, and when they happen the public is not inconvenienced. The Western Union has been engaged for years in either absorbing or disabling its competitors; it has destroyed competition and established a monopoly. If the companies it has absorbed were in existence to-day the public would not be inconvenienced by the trouble between the Western Union and its people.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor is to meet here next Monday to look into the causes of the telegraph strike. Its inquiry will probably give important information to Congress on the subject of the necessity for a postal telegraph system as a means to secure healthful competition in the telegraph business. Meantime the strike goes on; and we regret to see that different journals continue to discuss it from

a merely sentimental point of view—they are friends and supporters of the company, or they are friends of the strikers. But the real party interested is the public. The real question is how to prevent hereafter another telegraph blockade. The workmen have a right to strike. The company, even if it is a monopoly, has a right to stand out against its workmen. Between these two it is a trial of endurance in which the public has nothing to do but to look on. But the public has a right to ask Congress to do the only thing which can prevent a repetition of its losses, and that is to establish a Government line in competition with the private lines. There is no other way, and there is now a very peremptory and general demand for that way.

[New York Herald, August 6, 1883.]

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

We print elsewhere this morning another collection of extracts from influential journals in different parts of the country discussing and favoring the establishment of a postal telegraph system—not as a Government monopoly, but as an adjunct to the letter mail service, and by way of a wholesome and, as is now generally seen, necessary competition with private lines.

A Government monopoly, as some of these journals clearly argue, is not wanted, and is not desirable. But competition of some kind is absolutely required by the most important public interests; and private competition with the Western Union has been deliberately made impossible by the monopolists who control that concern.

How they have done this, by what persistent and unscrupulous use of courts and other means, during a number of years, is shown in an instructive Congressional report, from which we print extracts elsewhere. This report, made by Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, from the House Committee on Post Offices and Post-Roads, at the close of the last session of Congress, brings to light some new facts concerning the operations of the Western Union in its deliberate plot to drive out all competitors and monopolize in its own hands the telegraph communications of the country, and make of itself, as the famous Western Union pamphlet boastfully said, an "army of occupation."

In its remorseless determination to establish a monopoly of the telegraph, the Western Union, this report relates, began by preventing, on a flimsy excuse, the passage of a law by Congress chartering an opposition enterprise. "The inducement at that time," says this Congressional report, "to invest a large sum of money in the development of a separate telegraph system was withdrawn by the failure of Congress to grant this act of national incorporation. Since that time (1866) the Western Union Telegraph Company has practically monopolized the telegraph business of the country." Then follows, in this report, the long list of Western Union's "absorptions"—the Pacific and Atlantic Company, the Great Western Company, the Franklin Company, the Southern and Atlantic, the Atlantic and Pacific, the American Union, and so on—all swallowed by Western Union.

Next comes, in the Congressional report, the story of Western Union in the courts, where this monopoly "constantly contested" with opposition lines "the rights intended to be granted by Congress under the act of 1866, granting the rights of way along the railroad post-routes of the United States," while, when it had its own ends to subserve, it turned about and pleaded in the courts for the very rights, which, as the report says, it "theretofore always denied to other telegraph companies." The report also relates the Western Union's dealings with patents. But we refer the public to the document itself, printed in another column.

It is plain from the facts there stated by a committee of Congress that "whether a postal telegraph system shall be established or not, or whether the control of the telegraph business of the country shall be left in private hands, subject to such legislation as Congress may deem advisable to secure reasonable competition without the danger of constant absorption by the Western Union Telegraph Company, is a question to be seriously considered."

That is the real question, and to it the country is making a very decided answer. It is plain that the Western Union monopolists do not mean to tolerate competition. They have got the public and their workmen by the throat. They mean to make a dividend on their eighty millions of stock at all hazards. A poor and dilatory service for the public and low wages for their work-people are necessary to achieve this, it seems. If the underpaid workmen strike, the public must suffer; if the low wages bring only incompetent workmen, again the public must suffer. If an opposition and competing line is attempted it must be harried in the courts and finally absorbed if it cannot otherwise be destroyed. That is the system by which the monopoly has made itself, as its friends boast, an "army of occupation."

If the Western Union had not made free competition impossible there would be no such general outcry for Government postal lines as now is heard all over the country. But when a gigantic monopoly deliberately makes free competition impossible in a business so vitally important to the whole community as is communication by telegraph the Government must step in to liberate the citizens from oppression. Fortunately it is not necessary that the Government should itself monopolize the telegraph. Its lines, used for the transmission of letters, to be delivered at destination as letters are now, will serve as a sufficient protection to the public and will no more drive out or injure legitimate private telegraph companies than the transmission of merchandise through the mails has ruined or injured the express companies.

[New York Herald, August 7, 1883.]

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SUGGESTIONS.

General Huidekoper, postmaster of Philadelphia, has given practical consideration to the problem of such a postal telegraph as the Herald has urged, and in a conversation with a Herald correspondent, printed elsewhere, makes some valuable statements and suggestions on the subject. He has no doubt that telegrams can be delivered by letter-carriers in cities as quickly—at least to those parts distant from telegraph or post-office centers—as the telegraph companies now send them, and of this no one who has experienced the vexations and dilatory delivery of telegrams at even short distances from the main offices in our great cities will have any doubt. General Huidekoper says on this point:

"One hundred and fifty-six of our carriers are taken from this office four times a day to distant parts of the city by wagons and brought back again immediately after they have made each delivery, so that they can reach their routes, without suffering the detention which they would if they were transported by street cars; and I am inclined to think that telegrams now received in this city for points two miles from the central office are not now delivered as promptly as if they were intrusted to the city delivery department of this office for carrying. Of course in the business center of the city the delivery of letters should be made every hour; and if the delivery of telegrams was also a part of our business an intermediate delivery could readily be made of these. I think every one who lives in the outskirts of Philadelphia or in the suburbs believes that telegrams are not now delivered until a sufficient number accumulate to warrant the sending out of a messenger, and that the postal service is now almost as rapid between the central office and substations as the present telegraph service."

As to country offices he makes the following useful suggestion: "It seems to me that the postal service should be extended to every post-office in the United States by having certain post-office centers from which telegrams could be distributed by mail. For instance, a telegram sent from here to a small post-office fifteen miles from Chicago could be sent to the Chicago office and mailed there—the sender being informed at this office as to when the mails for the office of destination would leave the Chicago office and the telegrams could be sent with reference to the time on schedules so as to make the proper connections."

[New York Herald, August 10, 1883.]

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

We print elsewhere this morning a fourth series of extracts from influential journals in all parts of the country discussing the various aspects of the telegraph question. It will be seen that the demand for competing lines, to be established by the Government, is widespread and general. The Chicago Tribune, in a leading article of great ability, takes up the different points of the question and holds—

First. That public sentiment will not tolerate the purchase by the Government of the present private lines.

Second. That the Government must construct its own lines.

Third. That there should be no attempt at a Government monopoly of the telegraph.

Fourth. That competition between Government and private lines is possible and necessary, because in that case any abuses on Government lines would be remedied by the public using the private lines.

Fifth. That the Government has the same right to build and operate telegraph lines as private individuals, and there is no pretense that private individuals or corporations may not build new and competing lines.

To these considerations other journals add that—

Sixth. The amalgamation policy of the Western Union has made healthful competition by private effort impossible. All new competitors are either crushed or bought off or "swallowed." Hence it is necessary that the Government shall come to the help of the public.

Seventh. That the use of the telegraph is still capable of very great extension, and that as fast mails have superseded slow mails, so it is necessary to make the telegraph not only "the rich man's mail," but the poor man's as well.

Eighth. That, as several experienced postmasters have explained, there is no difficulty at all in making the telegraph an adjunct of the post-office, and having post-office telegrams delivered by the letter-carriers, or in small places simply delivered at the local post-office.

Ninth. That the cost of the service will not be great, and that it will be undoubtedly self-supporting.

Tenth. That the necessary employment of skilled operators will be a help towards civil service reform.

Finally, the opinion is very generally expressed that the next Congress ought to, and very probably will, pass a postal telegraph act.

[New York Herald, August 14, 1883.]

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION NEEDED.

We print elsewhere this morning another series of extracts from journals in different parts of the country arguing in favor of a Government line of telegraph to compete with private lines. Two of these articles—one from the New York Public and one from the Chicago Tribune—are so valuable that we make extended extracts from them. They discuss the various phases of this important matter with such ability as shows that these influential journals have made a careful study of it. From the New York Star, also, we reprint an article in which that journal with conspicuous ability answers the objections raised to Government competing lines by the World and the Sun.

There is no longer any doubt that the popular mind is determined upon a Government or postal telegraph system. The objections to it in the press, here and there, are feeble and for the most part doctrinaire, resting upon grounds which could be just as strongly urged against the Government carrying the mails. On the other hand, it is quite clear that the longer the plan of Government competing lines of telegraph is considered the stronger and more numerous are the reasons developed for it and the more practical and necessary to the public convenience and security it is shown to be.

It is the general opinion that the Government ought not to assume the exclusive control of the telegraph, because a Government monopoly would be almost as dangerous and objectionable as that from which the public now suffers. Competition is needed. The competition of private effort and private companies would be preferable, but that has been deliberately destroyed by the Western Union Company, which, as one of its friends wrote in a now notorious pamphlet, holds the country like "an army of occupation." There remains, therefore, no protection for the public except such as the Government can give by competing lines.

The Public, in a very able discussion of the problem, declares rightly that "there is safety only in preserving permanently two competing systems, either of which must depend for its revenues and its very existence upon rendering service with promptness and fidelity." And the Public adds:

"The Government itself absolutely needs a telegraphic system for its own protection. This will not seem the language of exaggeration when it is considered that the ordinary enforcement of laws, the capture of offenders, the success of fiscal operations, the protection of the country against domestic insurrection or foreign invasion have come to depend in these days upon the instant transmission of intelligence with certain and absolute secrecy. It may at any time come to pass that the private interests of those controlling a telegraph system shall require the non-enforcement of the law, the escape of a criminal, the prevention or delay of a financial operation, or the partial success of a domestic outbreak or foreign inroad. It is nonsense to say that this cannot happen. If Mr. Gould could suppress for a few hours or days news of an outbreak on the Pacific coast, or of the departure of a hostile iron-clad from Europe, he could make millions by it. The Government has no certainty that he would throw away millions. It has no certainty that its orders bearing on great financial operations may not be betrayed, and its aims thwarted."

To the World's plea that private competition ought to be the sole remedy for the

present troubles the Star pertinently replies: "Had the editor of that interesting paper lived long in the United States he would know that competition has had its way and day in the telegraph business and has utterly broken down. The present state of things has grown directly out of the very competition he clamors for as a remedy for the present state of things." The Indianapolis Times remarks:

"The Signal Service of the Government has become a necessity in the preservation of property and shipping upon the rivers, lakes, and seas, and for the preservation of human life, and its importance to the interests of commerce is incalculable; yet in 1870 these interests were all jeopardized and the Signal Service brought to a suspension by the refusal of the telegraph company to accept the terms offered by the Government. The business of the commercial world has been thrown into confusion during the past three weeks by the strike of the operators. But there is still another and greater danger. The telegraphic lines of this country are practically in the hands of one man, and that man a gigantic speculator. He has in his power the only means of instantaneous transmission of news, not only throughout this country, but across the ocean. Having this power, he can at any time, for his own speculative purposes, suppress the transmission of news until the business of the whole country could be paralyzed."

The Chicago Tribune sensibly says: "It is better in every way that the Government should compete in the transmission of telegraphic correspondence than endeavor to monopolize it. If the men in control of the Government should ever take advantage of its telegraphic facilities to pay excessive salaries to its employés and to that end charge the public exorbitant rates, or if confidential communications on business, social, or political affairs were betrayed by the Government service, the people would have the competing private lines to fall back upon, and would prefer to pay the companies higher rates to make sure of inviolability. In this way competition would be a wholesome and permanent restraint upon the Government and the men in control as well as upon the private companies." The New York Evening Post perceives that "a larger and larger number of people are beginning to see that Government competition is the only one which will ever prove effective against the Western Union, and the only remedy for whatever inconveniences arise from having the telegraphy of the country in the hands of one corporation. The Western Union has found so little difficulty for many years in destroying competition by buying out rival competitors that the creation of rival companies for the express purpose of being sold out to it, after a period of fictitious activity and furious denunciation of monopolies, has long been a favorite device of tricky financiers. In fact, the corporation is largely made up of these purchased champions of popular rights. What we need now is a Government telegraph, in connection with the post-office, to compete with the commercial corporations."

These quotations from influential and thoughtful journals fairly represent the thought of the country, and there can be little doubt that Congress will act upon this thought at the approaching session. We regret to notice that the Sun, almost alone among journals of influence, opposes the proposed remedies for the evils of telegraph monopoly.

[New York Herald, August 23, 1883.]

THE PUBLIC VOICE DEMANDS A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph strike has broken down, and the Western Union chiefs are busy making hard and humiliating conditions for the strikers who ask it for employment. But the demand for a Government telegraph to compete with private lines continues, and the longer it lasts the more numerous and cogent the reasons which are urged by journals in all parts of the country in favor of it. We print elsewhere another set of extracts from thoughtful and influential journals, North, South, East, and West, on the subject.

The Galveston News and Kansas City Times show the futility of the World's proposition that it would be a sufficient remedy of present telegraph abuses if Congress were to pass laws forbidding the amalgamation of companies and the watering of stock. Both these able journals point out what it is curious the World, under its present management, should have forgotten—that similar laws passed in Missouri to prohibit the consolidation of railroads have been contemptuously disregarded. The Galveston News says:

"The World must be very poorly informed or it would know that the constitutional provisions or statutory laws in Missouri, Texas, and other States against the consolidation of parallel and competing railroads have been practically ineffectual. Corporations and syndicates have found a way to overcome or circumvent all legal difficulties, and to consolidate and pool to any extent desired by interested and contracting parties."

The Kansas City Times adds:

"Missouri has the statute, but it is of no practical utility. It has been set at naught by the railway companies of the State. Since its enactment wholesale consolidations

of parallel and competing lines of railroad have been effected with impunity. In one instance a line competing with the Missouri Pacific, built with township subscriptions for the express purpose of competition, was bought by Jay Gould, consolidated and then destroyed. In another instance two great lines traversing the State from east to west were seized by the same hand and placed under the same management."

It will strike many people as queer that the World, strenuously opposing a Government competing telegraph, urges as a sufficient remedy a law which, it seems, Mr. Gould himself, the head of the Western Union monopoly, has defied. The Mobile Register, by the way, remarks: "In the midst of the cotton season a single tick of this private company, instigated by the money kings of New York, might sweep away in an hour the hard earned means of business men all over the South." The Albany Express adds: "It is easy to conceive of situations in which the interests of such a capitalist and speculator might induce him to take advantage of exclusive knowledge, obtained by virtue of his ownership of the telegraph, in regard to fiscal operations of the Government, or other wants affecting the value of stocks."

[New York Herald, August 30, 1883.]

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

The Herald's Washington correspondent reports that Postmaster-General Gresham is making a careful study of the telegraph question, and intends to give some recommendations upon the subject in his annual report. It is believed in Washington that bills for the establishment of a Government line will be introduced in both houses as soon as Congress meets. Postmaster-General Gresham regards the matter as one which ought to receive attention from him and from Congress, because for the first time it has become a practical question, in which the public takes a lively and positive interest.

We trust Mr. Gresham's studies will lead him to the conviction, almost universally entertained by the public, that the Government ought not to monoplize the telegraph service; that it ought not to repeat the costly blunder of the British Government by buying out existing lines, and that the Government lines ought to be used as adjuncts to the postal service.

There will be a heavy pressure from speculators to persuade Congress to buy out the present companies. The Evening Post, which some weeks ago held that telegraph operators ought to be prevented by law from striking, yesterday broke ground with an argument that the Government ought to buy out the Western Union and other existing companies as a matter of justice. The Post will presently tell the people of New York that they ought either to shut up the Erie Canal or buy out all the railroads, and that the elevated railroad companies in this city ought to buy out all the surface lines.

There is room enough for a dozen well managed telegraph companies in this country. The use of the telegraph has been limited and checked by the monopoly of the Western Union Company, which has steadily absorbed its competitors and thus prevented that healthful and necessary competition which alone brings any great invention into general use. If a single corporation could have managed to keep control and ownership of all the steamboats in the country for the last forty years, steam navigation would, like the telegraph, be still in its infancy. The Western Union is said to have transmitted 30,000,000 of messages last year, and this in a country with 50,000,000 of people. With proper competition in this business in five years the people will become so accustomed to use the telegraph that they will send 300,000,000 rather than 30,000,000 of messages per annum. Even that would be less than six messages per head of population.

As for Government lines, we wonder how many allies of corporations will have the impudence to pretend that the Government has not the same right as private citizens to build competing lines. The telegraph monopolists cannot hope to "absorb" a Government line, that is true. But it is to secure the needed competition, which the monopolists have deliberately made impossible, that the people demand a Government competing line.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

The demand for postal telegraphy has been immensely quickened by the occurrence of the present strike. But in insisting that the idea of the Post-Office be so widened as to include electric letters the people of this country, taking counsel of their own good sense, as also of their experience, will hold to two points unwaveringly. These are:

1. No purchase of existing lines which are bloated with watered stock.
2. Genuine Government civil service to run the telegraph free of all office grabbing.

The English bought their lines from the private companies and were shockingly cheated. Mr. Scudamore, of the British post-office, made a careful estimate for Parliament, in which he calculated that the purchase of the lines would cost not to exceed $20,000,000, and that the extensions and transfer to official hands would cost not to exceed $500,000 more. The extensions in five years after the purchase had cost $12,500,000 instead of $500,000, with more to come, and the total expenditure of the British Government had reached the enormous sum of $50,000,000, instead of the modest sum of $20,500,000 they were assured would be the outside.

The Government has plenty of money—more than it knows what to do with. Let it build telegraph lines connecting Washington with the principal cities of the Republic, binding together the political, commercial, and financial centers by wires not at the mercy of any monopoly whether of labor or of capital. Let these be gradually extended as the money-order post-offices have been until the whole country enjoys all the blessings of the postal telegraph. The Government and the private companies will act as a beautiful system of checks on each other. The competition of the Government will keep down the private tendency to extortionate rates. The competition of the private lines will keep the officers of the Government enterprising and alive to new methods and new wants.

The Government will have no monopoly, but neither will a private and watered corporation have a monopoly.

[From the Baltimore American.]

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The strike of the telegraph operators has brought into renewed prominence the question of the advisability of annexing a system of telegraphy to our ordinary mail service. It is true that an army of telegraph operators would be added to the Government pay-rolls, but on the other hand, the income of the Government from telegraphy would more than meet that expense. Moreover, the time required to learn to become a skilled operator involves an apprenticeship, and this enforces a permanence of tenure of office which mere political clerkships do not naturally enjoy. There would be no department of the Government, except perhaps the Coast Survey, in which the principles of civil service reform would more easily be carried out. As to espionage and monopoly of information, there is no more danger in telegraphy than in postal monopoly. The Government has never abused the sanctity of the mails. Why should it violate the privacy of telegrams?

The advantages are very obvious. In the first place, cheapness and uniformity would be obtained, and far greater perfection of distribution of wires. The Government, not having dividends to pay upon immensely watered stock, could work very cheaply. Its income from the great cities would be so large that it could afford to establish country lines where they would not pay. For example, the income of the Post-Office from the mails between New York and Philadelphia is enormous, and gives it a margin for establishing post-offices in remote places where the mails are carried at a loss. It costs as much to send a letter to Towson as to San Francisco. Something of the same sort might be done in telegraphy. It would not be the object of the Government to make money by telegraphy, but only to make it pay its own expenses, as the Post-Office does, and at the same time make telegraphic communication as uniform in cost and as cheap as the case will permit. Every post-office would have its telegraph, and perhaps even the lowest might in time combine the functions of postmaster and telegraph operator. The Government could build its own lines for less than one-fourth of the inflated value of Western Union. It is already announced that a bill to carry out this plan will be introduced in Congress at the coming session, and it would be well for the people to think over it and make up their minds on the subject.

[From the New Haven Palladium.]

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

Whatever may be the result of the telegraph operators' strike it is safe to predict that it will so sharply call attention to the relations of the telegraph to the Government and the people as to give a renewed impetus to the postal telegraph scheme or to some other plan for the better regulation of telegraph communication. Our readers will perhaps recall the speeches made in the national Senate on this subject at its last session. They were made in connection with the debate on the Post-Office appropriation bill, and attracted much attention at the time. The first was

made by Senator Platt, of this State, who was followed by Senators Sherman and Edmunds. The three Senators took the same ground, that the time had come for the Government to seriously consider the advisability of establishing telegraph lines of its own. The general tenor of these speeches is indicated by the following extract from that of Senator Edmunds: "What the United States in regard to the postal affairs and the welfare of its people needs to do more than anything else is to construct a postal telegraph, beginning moderately between great points in the country and all intermediate points, and then extending it, just as we have the mail system, as the needs of the community and fair economy would require, until every post-office in the country should have, or be within immediate reach of a postal telegraph. That is what ought to be done and what will be done within a very few years beyond all question." Senator Edmunds gave notice that he should at the first opportunity in the next Congress introduce a bill for a postal telegraph, and the present strike, with the general inconvenience and derangement of business resulting from it, cannot fail to win strong support for it.

One thing should be thoroughly understood at the outset, and that is that Government control should not take the direction of purchasing the lines of the present corporations, with their watered stock. Competent telegraph men say that the Government, with the right of eminent domain which it has under the power to establish post routes, could establish a postal telegraph system for $15,000,000, which would be practically equal as to all central points to the Western Union Company with its almost $100,000,000. It would not be necessary for the Government, in building its lines, to buy the right of way, as it would unquestionably have the right to establish a postal telegraph along any post route. The public would thus be relieved of the necessity of paying dividends on watered stock, and the operators would be assured of a "fair day's pay for a fair day's labor" without the necessity of resorting to a strike. It is to be hoped that Mr. Edmunds will make good his promise to introduce a postal telegraph bill at the earliest date possible.

[From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.]

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The serious interruption of the business of the country and the damage sustained by other interests innumerable on account of the telegraphers' strike is renewing attention to the practicability of postal telegraphy. The right of the nation to facilitate the business of its citizens by means of wires is as undoubted as is its right to do so through the medium of mail bags. The capital stock of the Western Union is $100,000,000, and yet gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the subject have stated with precision that the Government could inaugurate a complete postal system, now throughout, serving the same territory now under the wires of the Western Union, for $15,000,000. The subject, in view at least of the possible recurrence of just such troubles as are now upon us, deserves, as it will most assuredly receive, the careful consideration of press and public.

[From the New Haven Journal and Courier.]

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

The question as to whether the Government shall establish a system of telegraph lines throughout the country is pressing forward upon public attention. The manifest weakness of the Western Union in the present contest is rapidly producing a profound impression upon the people. A gigantic monopoly is always looked upon as a sort of public enemy because it means high prices and arbitrary regulations. But the public is fast finding out that a monopoly controlling one of the great interests of the country, vitally important to its commerce, involves something more than a question of prices. When the monopoly becomes disabled its work stops and business suffers without a remedy. Telegraphy is much too important to our commercial interests to be left subject to such vicissitudes as the present strike. The people cannot afford to trust any corporation with such power that it can stagnate the business of the country whenever it chooses to quarrel with its employés. The question of Government telegraph will be pretty sure to press itself upon the attention of the next Congress.

And why should we not have the Government telegraph? It would not be necessary to condemn and pay for the franchise of the Western Union. The Government could establish competing lines of its own. The competition would be a pretty safe one so far as the Government would be concerned. The Western Union pays good

dividends on enormously watered capital stock. To enable the company to do this the people are made to pay much more than they ought to for the transmission of their dispatches. The Government can duplicate the Western Union system of wires for, probably, a third of the present capital of that company. It need charge for messages no more than the actual cost of their transmission. It may charge enough to produce a revenue and still fall far below the price of the Western Union. In short, the Government telegraph will save the country the dividends It is a scheme in which the profits are pocketed by the people instead of a corporation.

The common objection to this is that the business would not be as economically done by public as by private enterprise. What business is more economically managed than the postal service? It can safely challenge comparison with the Western Union, and the employés of the postal service are not underpaid. Nobody has been known to strike from it. The situations are always full and plenty of applicants waiting.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Mitchell was quite right when he denounced the absorption of the Montreal Telegraph Company by the Western Union, through the intermediary of the Great Northwestern, and the applause with which his remarks were received showed how generally his opinions were concurred in. To us, who incurred some odium because of the position taken by the Gazette on this question, these views are at least a vindication of our course. Had merchants generally taken as warm an interest in the question then as they are forced to do now the absorption might have been prevented, and the Canadian system at any rate would have been in the hands of gentlemen upon whom the pressure of public opinion would have had some influence. And Mr. Magor was quite right when he pointed out the responsibilities of the companies under their charters and the way in which those responsibilities are being ignored. We have no doubt that the solution of this trouble is to be found in the Government taking control of the telegraph system and that the sooner this is done the better will it be for the public interests.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The NEW YORK HERALD says:

"This consideration leads directly to the effective means by which the Government can protect the public against telegraph monopolies. Congress may, if it sees fit, authorize the construction of a complete network of postal telegraph lines, to be used in connection with the letter mail and as part of the postal system of the country. Such a Government line could be properly used for expediting private correspondence. Letters mailed would be sent for two cents, as the new law provides. Letters telegraphed would pay a heavier charge, but still light compared with Jay Gould's charges. They would be telegraphed to the office of destination and there delivered by carriers in the ordinary course of mail delivery."

This is a very fair presentation of the case as it is formulated in the public mind. It starts with the theory that the telegraph has become as necessary a vehicle for the transmission of intelligence as the mails, and that the public has the right to expect protection from the Government against a suspension of telegraph facilities by any combination of private capital or secret conspiracies of labor. The surest, most practical and most effective way to secure such protection to the people is for the Government to construct telegraph lines, beginning with the routes most used, and extending them as rapidly as possible to all the regular post-routes, and to operate them at a self-sustaining rate upon the same principle as the mail system. The Government does not handle the mails to make profit. It is not obliged to earn dividends on stock, and it would have no telegraph bonds issued on which it would be required to pay interest. The Government would build its telegraph system with spare money, surplus revenue, and it would only have to charge enough tolls to defray operating expenses and repairs.

It will be by no means a formidable undertaking for the Government. Probably an expenditure of $25,000,000, extended over half a dozen years, will provide a telegraph service as extensive as that now covered by the private corporations, and of a much more durable character, and one which need not charge the public half as high tolls. The Government may proceed without any reference to existing telegraph companies, which may continue in business if they choose. The transmission of small packages by mail at cheap rates, assumed by the Government a few years ago, did not drive the

express companies out of business, but merely forced them to moderate their charges, and nobody thought of suggesting that it was the duty of the Government to buy up all the watered express stock in the country. The addition of telegraph facilities to the Government postal system stands upon precisely the same footing. The Government is in nowise committed, and is under no possible obligation to allow the jobbers and manipulators of telegraph stock to unload it on Uncle Sam at three or four times its actual value.

The advantages which will accrue to the public from a Government telegraph system are obvious. There will be no watering of stock. There will be no strikes of operators. There will be no dividends to pay on real or fictitious stock. There will be no blackmailing lines, built to sell out under threat of undermining competition. The same perfection in detail can be achieved in telegraphy that has been reached in the mail service. The public will be better served at greatly reduced rates, and there will never be any danger of a suspension of facilities pending a disagreement about opertives' wages. If Senator Edmunds will take hold of this project with his known ability and energy it will not take long for him to concentrate a public sentiment which Congress will not dare to disregard, no matter how corruptly the telegraph companies may act, and he is the sort of man who will not tolerate any jobs contemplating the purchase of watered stock as a means to secure the necessary telegraph poles, wires, and instruments, which constitute all the machinery the Government needs to go into the telegraph business.

[From the Worcester Spy.]

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Another proposition is that the United States, without interfering with the property or franchises of the existing companies, shall establish its own lines over such routes as Congress may direct, and do a telegraphic business in connection with the postal service, not to the exclusion of, but in competition with any private corporations now in existence, or which might be established. Such a postal telegraph, with rates fixed so as to meet all of the current expenses, with a low rate of interest on the cost of the lines, would provide a permanent competitor of the private lines, compelling them, in order to secure a fair proportion of the business, to serve the public at moderate rates, with speed, accuracy, and civility. It would not probably prevent them from earning a fair profit, for it is believed that official management, with its greater formality, its subjection to laws and regulations not readily changed to suit changing conditions, and without the stimulus of private interest, cannot adapt itself so well to the popular requirements as that of a private corporation can.

[From the Vicksburg Herald.]

THE REMEDY FOR THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

To begin the postal telegraph would cost the Government little or nothing, for it could issue 3 per cent. bonds and arrange the tolls to pay the interest. If the next Congress does not pass a law to commence the good work, it will woefully fail in its duty to respond to popular sentiment.

[From the New Haven Palladium.]

CHEAP TELEGRAPHING.

Not the least of the advantages which the postal telegraph has to commend it to popular favor is the low rate of tolls. The telegraph of to-day is, as Senator Platt expresses it, "the rich man's mail." With monopoly crushed out by the powerful aid of the Government it could be brought within the reach of every individual in the land. In this connection the statistics of tolls in those foreign countries whose governments provide telegraph facilities for the people are of interest. In Belgium messages are sent anywhere within the Kingdom for the uniform price of 10 cents; in Switzerland, 10 cents; in Greece, 18 cents; in France, from 10 to 20 cents, according to the distance; in Baden and the Netherlands, 13 cents; in Wurtemburg, 15 cents; in Iytaly, 20 cents; in the North German Union, 12½ to 37½ cents, according to distance; in Austria and Hungary, 10 to 40 cents, according to distance; in Norway and Sweden,

28 cents; in Australia, 25 cents. Great Britain was the last of the European nations to abandon the system of private management of telegraphs and unite them with the postal service. The rates of charges in that country previous to February 5, 1870, were: For a distance not exceeding 100 miles, 24 cents; over 100 but not exceeding 200, 36 cents; over 200 miles, 48 cents. For additions of ten words or less than ten words half rates were charged. Since February 5, 1870, the period when the telegraph lines passed under the control of the post-office department, the rates have been uniformly, and without regard to the distance, throughout the United Kingdom, 24 cents for the first twenty words of each message, not counting the name or address of the sender or receiver, and this sum covers the delivery of the message by special foot messenger within the limit of one mile of the terminal telegraph office.

[From the Waterbury American.]

GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The postal telegraph scheme, however, does not propose to do away with the telegraph companies as they now exist for certain kinds of business. It only proposes to bring within reach of all in their communications the speed and convenience which is now enjoyed only by the few.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

AN UNSCRUPULOUS MONOPOLY.

The telegraph business in this country is already in the hands of a huge and unscrupulous monopoly, and the tendency is toward further monopoly. Whatever objection there may be to add to the number of the Government's employés, it is no relief from that difficulty to be grasped by the other difficulty—corporate monopoly.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE MAIL.

Were telegraphs under the supervision of the Post Office Department, or a separate one of its own, such troubles as the present would never result. And further, we should thus secure a cheaper service for the business and public interests of the country, and be confident of a continual decrease in rates, as has been in postage. Communication by wire has become of equal if not superior importance as that by mail. An opportunity is offered for the agitation of this question, and the papers of the country should take every advantage of it. Use the National Treasury surplus in buying or erecting telegraph lines for the people, to be controlled and conducted as a public service for the general good.

[From the Trenton State Gazette.]

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

As to the creation of a dangerous army of office-holders, the fear is chimerical. The country would never know, by any interference with public affairs, that such an army existed. The people selected for the service would necessarily be experts. They could not be displaced by wholesale at the change of every administration. Besides, the new civil service reform system would apply to them. They would be secure in their places, both by the impossibility of filling their positions, and by civil service reform. They would, therefore, be under no temptations to take an active part in primary packing and convention running.

[From the Montreal Witness.]

NO VESTED RIGHTS IN CANADA.

We trust that the Government will come to a decision at once in favor of the proposal, which they have had so long under consideration, to establish a telegraph system in connection with the postal system. It is to be hoped that the people will urge upon the Government the immediate necessity of doing so without apprehensions as to any obstructions which stand in the way of a cheap undertaking of the work.

[From the New York Star.]

CHEAP, UNIFORM, AND SAFE.

The incorporation of the telegraph into the postal service is required in order to secure a cheap, uniform, and safe method of telegraphic communication. To-day the charges on telegraphic messages are four times higher than they should or need be. The Western Union has doubled its stock with water, until the original money capital has become as diluted as the high attenuations of the homeopathic school. Yet it pays an enormous dividend on this water by levying a tax on every message sent over its wires. A telegraph costs comparative little. It can be cheaply operated. It could carry messages for a trifle. In three-quarters of the post-offices of the country no additional attendant would be required. An immense impetus would be given to business by such a reduction of postal rates. The tariff would be systematized and uniform. In the third place, the telegraph should be incorporated into the postal service in order to break down the despotism of monopolies, and prevent such a costly and damaging interruption of business as our community is suffering from to-day. Suppose the post-offices were controlled by a private corporation, with such men as Gould, and Sage, and Eckert, and Green at its head! The whole correspondence of the country would be at the mercy of their greed. If they saw fit to reduce the wages of employés and precipitate a strike, the entire business of the country would stop, and the people in ten millions of homes would be isolated from their friends. The telegraph represents the most vital part of the intelligence of the country. It carries the most important communications. It is burdened not only with news affecting trade, and prices, the fortunes of business men, but with messages of woe, and joy, and grief, and death. No private corporation should have the power to control such an agency for speculative ends in a country in which the people are supreme and the Government is their agent.

[From the Indianapolis Times.]

LET THE GOVERNMENT BUILD.

It is said by some that the Government ought not to come in competition with private citizens. A sufficient answer to that is that the Government has the exclusive right to carry the mails. The same argument was used when it was proposed to carry small packages through the mails and to introduce the money-order system, yet the Government did not see fit to buy out either the express companies or the banks. The Government could build now lines cheaper than to buy the old ones, or cheaper than individuals, for it would not be required to purchase the right of way, as it has the right to use any post route, and all railroad lines are post routes. The Government has the money to build with, and it ought to have the control. Then the people and business interests of the country would not be under the dictation of a monopoly.

[From the Saint Paul Pioneer Press.]

THE PUBLIC AND THE TELEGRAPH.

On the other hand, the objection which has always been most unanswerable is in a fair way to disappear. The lion in the path has been the matter of patronage. The fear that the telegraphic service would be used to intrench a political party in power has fought more powerfully against it than any other consideration. This argument

loses its force in the presence of a system of civil service reform already in operation. With the rigid application of that to the service, and the repeal of the four years' tenure, the political objection would have little force; and besides the nature of the occupation, requiring skill and previous training, would make it less liable to the abuses of rewards and appointments for political reasons.

[From the New York Herald, August 6, 1883.]

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 4, 1883.

On the 3d of last March, Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, submitted a report on telegraph matters, intended to accompany a bill to establish a postal telegraph.

This report shows that the Government has at this time in operation, 5,670 miles of lines owned by it, and under construction 129 miles more.

It shows further that the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, and the Northern Pacific —all land-grant railroads—have substantially violated an act of Congress by leasing their telegraph lines to the Western Union Telegraph Company, which as land-grant roads they have no right to do.

The report also gives a history of the ways in which the Western Union Company has built up the monopoly which is so injurious to the public interest and develops some facts not generally known. The following extracts from the report are of interest at this time:

WHAT THE REPORT SETS FORTH.

In 1866, application was made to Congress to incorporate the "National Telegraph Company," with the intent of building and operating lines throughout the United States, under one act of incorporation, and likewise to secure certain rights of way across the public domain and along railroads and other roads declared by Congress to be post routes, as well as across rivers and elsewhere within territory under the jurisdiction of Congress.

Pending action upon this bill it was amended so as to make it a general law, applicable to all telegraph companies, and is the law referred to in this bill as having been approved July 24, 1866, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes."

It was pleaded at that time that such interference on the part of the Government looking to the incorporation of such a telegraph company as was proposed was the nucleus of transfering the telegraph business of the United States to the Government, and the Western Union Telegraph Company claimed that, having expended many millions of dollars in the development of their system, so that at that time it practically covered the whole of the United States, this law, even though made general in its application, should not be put into operation at once, but that the Western Union Telegraph Company should have an opportunity of realizing some benefit from their large investment before extensive competition should be built up either by the aid of Congress or by the United States Government itself, and the Western Union Telegraph Company consented to accept the provisions of the act above referred to if they were allowed to have full control of their property without interference for five years from the date of the approval of the above act.

THE WESTERN UNION MONOPOLY.

Such provision was made, and the inducement at that time to invest a large sum of money in the development of a separate telegraph system, under the conflicting laws of the several States, was withdrawn by the failure of Congress to grant this act of national incorporation. Since that time the Western Union Telegraph Company has practically monopolized the telegraph business of the country; for, although numerous opposition lines have been commenced, constructed, and operated up to a certain point, so many difficulties were met and found almost impossible to overcome that sooner or later they were broken down and absorbed by the larger company.

This was particularly the case in the history of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, which, up to 1873, had established a system of lines reaching from New York to New Orleans, Saint Louis and Chicago, and connecting with the Great Western Telegraph Company, which extended west, southwest, and northwest from Chicago; and also connecting, through the Franklin Telegraph Company, with the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, which extended from Washington City to New Orleans.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company having been absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1873, the Southern and Atlantic followed in 1875. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was being developed in the mean time, and up to 1877 had extended its lines from New York to Omaha (where it connected with the telegraph lines of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, which gave it an outlet to the Pacific coast) and from New York to Saint Louis, New Orleans, and intermediate points, connecting at New York with the Franklin Telegraph Company, which had lines through the principal portions of New England, and likewise from New York to Washington. These companies were practically absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in the summer of 1877, and finally extinguished by an attempted consolidation in January, 1881.

PRIVILEGE TO RAILROADS.

In 1879 Congress, by an amendment to the army appropriation bill, approved June 23, 1879, authorized the various railroads of the country to do a general telegraph business, under which provision the American Union Telegraph Company was developed. This company had lines through New England, and from New York to Omaha (where it connected through the Pacific railroads with the Pacific coast), Kansas City, Saint Louis, New Orleans, and intermediate points, and was likewise absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, through an attempted consolidation, in January, 1881. The difficulty which most of these telegraph companies met with in developing a means for cheapening telegraphic communication throughout the country was, that the Western Union Telegraph Company constantly contested with them the rights intended to be granted by Congress under the act approved July 24, 1866, granting the rights of way along the railroad post routes of the United States. There were numerous conflicting decisions as the outgrowth of these litigations, although the United States courts generally decided against them.

In the year 1874 the Western Union Telegraph Company desired to build a telegraph line across the State of Florida, to connect with the International Ocean Telegraph Cable to Cuba, owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The right to build and operate telegraph lines in Florida was claimed by a State organization, which company attempted to prevent the Western Union Telegraph Company from constructing their proposed line. This the Western Union Telegraph Company contested, and pleaded their rights under the act approved July 24, 1866, which theretofore they had always denied to other telegraph companies. The case finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, and a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court in the October term of 1878, which is set forth at length in the United States Supreme Court Reports, volume 96, page 1, where the court took the broad ground that no State could legislate so as to prevent interstate commerce, which telegraphic communication was decided to be.

A FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE.

Another great obstacle to the successful development of cheap telegraphy in this country lay in the fact that in 1868 Congress passed a bill, approved the 19th day of March, 1868, intended to confer an honorable recognition upon Charles G. Page for an alleged invention known as his "induction coil apparatus and circuit breaker," which invention had been recognized by the Government of France as in one of her own citizens. The "Page patent," so called, was issued in such terms as to make it possible to distort it from its original intent under the act of Congress to a revival of the claims under the Morse patent, which latter, after an extension by Congress, had finally expired in 1865.

In 1869 the Western Union Telegraph Company saw its opportunity to secure control of the "Page patent," and had it reissued October 11, 1871, so that in more specific terms it should revive the invention of Professor Morse, and under this claim the Western Union Telegraph Company has undertaken since then to monopolize the telegraph business by declaration and claim of right, and by annoying litigation against all telegraph companies and various railroad companies using the ordinary telegraph instrument, in case they should combine to constitute a telegraph company in opposition to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The most active contest was made by the Western Union Telegraph Company against the American Union Telegraph Company, and the defense set up was so conclusive that it was not pressed to final decree, but was one of the agencies used to bring about the alleged consolidation of the Western Union Telegraph Company with the American Union Telegraph Company in 1881, before referred to.

NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

As soon as this attempted consolidation had taken place other organizations were incorporated to occupy the field of opposition, especially the Mutual Union Telegraph

Company, which, during 1881 and 1882, had erected some forty thousand miles of wire, reaching various points in New England and points north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and east of the Mississippi. Also the American Rapid Telegraph Company and Postal Telegraph Company. No sooner had these companies organized than the Western Union Telegraph Company immediately entered suit, with claims of absolute right to the "Page patent," and such litigations are now pending, although not as yet pressed to trial.

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company having been subjected to litigations in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has finally succumbed, and on Saturday, February 10, 1883, there was an alleged lease of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The principal opposition company now remaining which promises any permanency is being developed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. These various opposition companies that have existed from 1866 to the present time, while finally absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, have been the means of greatly reducing the cost of telegraphic communication to the Government, the people, and the press. Notwithstanding this the Western Union Telegraph Company have continued to show enormous gross and net earnings, so that, although they increased their capital from $41,000,000 in 1880 to $80,000,000 in 1881, the profits of the business have enabled them, according to their statements, to pay 6 per cent. on the doubled capital and accumulate a surplus. This is the strongest evidence that the rates can be very much reduced to the people by the construction of lines for cash instead of through construction companies, issuing large amounts of bonds and stock as bonuses.

A BARRIER TO PROGRESS.

The question of postal telegraphy has, during this interim, from time to time been actively discussed, and at various sessions of Congress bills have been introduced, long investigations have been made by Congressional committees, all looking to the cheapening of the cost of telegraphic communication by some measure of legislation. Objection has always been made by the Western Union Telegraph Company to the establishment of a postal telegraph system controlled by the United States Government in connection with the post-office service of the country, and sundry attempts at the establishment of such postal system have been defeated by the interposition of agencies and influences unknown to your committee. The later combinations which have resulted in the maintaining and extending the monopoly of the Western Union Telegraph Company have given renewed interest to the question of the policy to be followed by Congress. The telegraph has now become a matter of absolute necessity to the people of this country, and the number of messages transmitted annually is increasing in ratio with every year.

QUESTION FOR SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

Whether such postal system shall be established or not, or whether the control of the telegraph business of the country shall be left in private hands, subject to such legislation as Congress may deem advisable to secure reasonable competition without danger of constant absorption on the part of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is a question to be seriously considered aside and apart from the fact that the rates could be largely reduced and yet the telegraph system be a source of great revenue to the Government of the United States.

It is believed that there is at the disposal of the Government or of any corporation which shall receive the sympathy and recognition of the Government methods for transmitting telegraphic messages that would enable a reduction in cost from 25 to 50 per cent., which, upon lines constructed on a cash basis, would still furnish large returns on the capital so invested, and yet greatly benefit the people of the country. This reduction in the cost of telegraphic service, however, would raise the question as to whether a large reduction in such cost would not to some extent affect the revenues of the Post-Office Department by inducing the business men of the country to transact the larger portion of their business by telegraph rather than, as they now do, by mail. These matters could only be intelligently discussed after the inquiries were instituted, as suggested by the proposed bill, creating a commission to report upon the subject at the next session of Congress.

[From the Trenton State Gazette.]

The New York Herald has taken up postal telegraphy, and is pushing it with characteristic energy. There is little doubt the country is about ripe for this progressive step. Postal telegraphy must come.

[From the Washington Star.]

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Talk of Government telegraphic service in connection with the Post-Office Department is again becoming quite common, based upon the prolonged operators' strike, and it is altogether likely that the proposition will gain considerable strength if the present interruption continues much longer. It is more than probable, too, that if its business is to be liable in future to further demoralization from the same cause, the managers of the telegraph interests will themselves seek a way out of their troubles by transferring their lines to Government ownership and control. They would doubtless be glad to do so now if Government or any other customer would take their property at the fictitious value they put upon it. This, however, ought never to be permitted, so far, at least, as Government is concerned; and it is not likely that private customers could be found who would be willing to pay so much for so little. Counting watered stock and all the capital of the Western Union Company now stands at about $80,000,000. Of this sum, however, not more than $10,000,000, if so much, was actually paid up in cash. The balance represents water, or issues of shares for which no equivalent in money or anything of value was ever rendered, and it is certain that a plant capable of performing as good service as the country now enjoys at the hands of the monopoly can be furnished for the sum last named. When, therefore, the time for negotiation between the Government and the company comes, if it ever does come, that amount ought to be adhered to as the maximum basis of purchase. If more than that sum is insisted upon, the Government should go ahead and build its own lines, leaving the present inflated concern to take care of itself.

[From the Paterson Press.]

AN INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT LINE.

The idea of a "Government monopoly," however, is a hateful one to most people, and few are found so bold as to advocate the purchase by the Government of all existing wire lines and the establishment of a monopoly under the control of the public; for of all absolute masters in matters of transportation or communication there is no despot that the people would fear as much as itself. But the proposition that finds favor with such influential journals as the New York Herald and the Chicago Tribune does not look to a Government telegraph monopoly at all. It does not look to following the example of the British Government, which bought out the private telegraph companies and paid much more for their wires and other property than they were worth. Any suggestion that our Government should buy that bloated monstrosity, the Western Union, with its dropsical weight of water, would be met with a storm of indignation from everybody except the monopolists themselves. The plan favored by the New York Herald and the Chicago Tribune, and by Senators Edmunds, Sherman, and Platt looks to the building of an independent Government line, to be operated as an adjunct to the mail service. The Herald says:

"There is nothing impracticable about that; nor would such a Government line drive out or take profitable business away from private lines. The Government line would enable a person to telegraph a letter instead of sending it by railroad."

The Chicago Tribune remarks that a Government telegraph will not extinguish or discourage private companies any more than the Post-Office Department undertaking to carry merchandise parcels has extinguished or injured the express companies.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

"THE POOR MAN'S MAIL."

While it might not be possible to obtain so cheap telegraph service as the people of Great Britain enjoy, even if our Government should take control of the wires, it is certain that the time predicted by Senator Platt when the telegraph shall be not only the rich man's mail, but the poor man's mail as well, would be brought closer to us by governmental control.

[From the Boston Globe.]

COMPETITION AS AGAINST MONOPOLY.

There are many arguments in favor of supplementing the mail service with a system of postal-telegraph lines, while there are few valid objections to a system properly established. It is not necessary for the Government to purchase or assume control of existing lines. To any such plan as that there are objections enough, and it should not be thought of. Having no dividends to pay on watered stock, the Government can compete with the private companies, and so compel them to come down to a legitimate business basis. Competition will insure good service and prompt attention to the public needs, and there will be no monopoly.

[From the Richmond State.]

A BOLD SCHEME OUTLINED.

It may be that Jay Gould has forced this strike on his operators with the intention of creating a demand among the business people of the country for a governmental telegraph, when he will try to lobby the Western Union lines and property through Congress for an enormous price, say from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000; but in this we are inclined to think he will fail, for the people will watch Congress with keen eyes.

[From the Reading Times.]

"IN THE SWEET BY AND BY."

This can best be done by the passage of an act of Congress establishing entirely new Government telegraph lines over every mail route in the country, and that is everywhere. The building of these lines will afford employment to thousands of people, and the purchase of poles, wires, and other fixtures will be advantageous to large numbers of farmers and mechanics. Our surplus revenues can in no way be better expended. After the lines are completed, a five-cent stamp ought to take a message of, say, twenty or thirty words to any part of the country. The stamped message or telegraph card can be dropped into any post-office in town or country, or little boxes in the large cities, and the dispatch will be sent by the postal operators and answer returned in the same way without further trouble. In this way all the business of the country can be transacted without recourse to the slow process of letter writing and letter-mail service. What is more, the postal telegraph will pay from the start even at the low rates we have suggested, and yield after paying all working expenses a fair interest on the investment. The Government can establish a plant better than the Western Union's at one-sixth or one-seventh of the Western Union's bloated capital of $80,000,000. There will be not a dollar of watered stock in the Government enterprise, and the people will not have to pay a high dividend on a fictitious capital as they are now doing. But by all means let the present lines be continued in private hands. They will be a great accommodation as competing lines, and will bring the telegraph rates, whether by postal or private lines, down to the lowest figure.

[From the Mobile Register.]

SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

So long as the wires remain in the hands of a monopoly so long will the business of the country be subjected to the interruptions and losses which we now experience. Leaving out of view entirely the question of the justice or injustice of the demands of the Brotherhood, we look at the matter entirely from the selfish stand-point of the business community. The people are compelled to pay rates yielding an enormous percentage upon stock increased to a fictitious value.

[From the New York Star.]

A NATURAL ADJUNCT TO THE MAIL SERVICE.

It is easy to account for the hostility of the Tribune, World, and Sun to the postal-telegraph enterprise; their interests lie in the direction of maintaining the present monopoly, to which they are indebted for exceptional favors. Besides, Gould and Vanderbilt have a rigid grip on some of them. The Herald, however, is strong enough and rich enough to attach but comparatively slight importance to its Associated Press privileges; hence it is found with the Chicago Tribune, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Star, and other independent, outspoken journals, waging the people's fight against an overgrown monopoly. Only those papers that owe nothing to monopoly can afford to speak the truth and advocate even-handed justice in a crisis such as must now be met.

If a postal telegraph is an enterprise menacing to popular liberty, then we should reconstruct the Post-Office and place it in the hands of Mr. Jay Gould and his associate capitalists.

We are surprised at the attitude of the World, which has ostensibly abjured Jay Gould only to retain the form of a promonopoly advocate. Borrowing the specious fallacies of the Sun, it contends that if the Government establishes a postal telegraph it should also go into the business of buying up and operating railroads, taking charge of all the schools in the country, &c. To some persons this may seem plausible, but it will not bear scrutiny when we recollect that the postal telegraph is proposed simply and entirely as the natural and fitting adjunct of the mail service. A project to secure cheap, speedy, and popular telegraphy of this sort is no more undemocratic than a general penny post—to which complexion, in these days of enlarged mail facilities, the post-office system must sooner or later come.

One other fear oppresses the opponents of a postal telegraph. They apprehend that political messages would no longer be safe, but would be tampered with by the minions of the party in power. It is not a weighty argument. In the first place, cipher codes are accessible to everybody. In the next place, no service could hardly be more untrustworthy than was that of the Western Union Company in 1876, when the Republicans controlled its dispatches and the corporation permitted the secrets of its patrons to be violated and bandied about. Now that we have begun to inaugurate civil-service reform, a much more reliable service could be assured. A postmaster or a letter-carrier may be appointed as a reward for partisan services, but no such method could apply to expert telegraphers. Their positions could not be filled from among ward workers or party hacks.

Desirable as it obviously is, still it will be no easy matter to obtain the establishment of a postal telegraph. Any bill for that purpose will be strenuously antagonized in Congress by the agents of the existing monopoly. Money will not be spared to defeat such a measure and postpone the inevitable. Consequently the people should now begin to bring pressure to bear on their Representatives, and enlist them for the overthrow of monopoly.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

IT WOULD BE A PROTECTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The proposition that finds most favor, as we gather public sentiment, is that the Government shall construct a telegraph system of its own, connecting all the chief centers of business activity, and capable of amply protecting the public from a sudden cessation of telegraph service, and run it as a branch of its present postal business. This would leave the existing companies still in the field, but not its absolute masters. The postal telegraph would be always there to protect the public from extortionate rates, and at the same time to deprive the employés and the companies alike of the temptation to carry their contentions to unreasonable lengths.

[From the New Haven News.]

IT WOULD ESTABLISH A STANDARD OF COMPETITION.

The Government, we believe, should be fully equipped for the transmission of intelligence by telegraph or by mail, but from neither occupation should it exclude private enterprise. It should establish a standard of competition—a reasonable serv-

ice at a low price, but not so low as not to yield a moderate percentage of profit. It would thus render it impossible for a stock watering company to subsist by robbing the public. Only companies doing business at fair rates and declaring honest dividends could enter into rivalry with it. Not having to purchase any right of way, the cost to the Government of a newly constructed telegraph, touching every post-office in the country, would not exceed $20,000,000, and some expert estimates have been made which fix it as low as $10,000,000. Why should the people continue to pay a profit of 6 to 8 per cent. on $80,000,000 of bogus capital for an inefficient service, when for 3 or 4 per cent. on $20,000,000 they would be served better? In five years the whole cost of the Government system would be saved to the people in the difference between 6 per cent. of $80,000,000 and 4 per cent. of $20,000,000.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The charges for telegraphic service could be largely reduced and yet make the system self-sustaining. The Western Union lines, it is estimated, could be duplicated for $20,000,000 at least, but the company receives a revenue which enables it to pay 6 per cent. dividends on over $80,000,000 of stock. This being the case, it is fair to assume that the usual rates could be reduced one-half and yet be sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of a new system and pay the operating expenses. In this country the general sentiment is not favorable to the interference of the Government in strictly business matters; consequently, if the telegraphic business could be managed wisely and efficiently by private enterprise and make the cost of telegraphic service just and reasonable, the general sentiment would favor a private rather than a Government telegraph. If there comes to be a general demand for a postal telegraph, it will be due to the conviction of the people that under existing conditions in this country it is impossible to secure fair service otherwise.

[From the Rome Sentinel.]

THE POST-OFFICE WILL NOT MONOPOLIZE THE BUSINESS.

All who have given the subject any attention know that telegraphing pays immensely on the actual capital invested. The telegraphers, one would think, should be the best paid workmen in any calling of equal importance. That they are not, and perceive no tendency to betterment of their condition otherwise than by united protest, they strike. Whereupon the Republican leaders array themselves by the side of one of the most cheeky and foxy corporations in existence and take part against the workman, who will do well to note the fact and govern himself accordingly. * * *

What is the carrying of packages weighing four pounds or less but direct competition with the express companies? It so happens that both of these facilities of the Department are a great public convenience, and as they can be done without loss, as the revenues of the Department clearly prove, they will remain, and at lower rates, too, from October next. It would be impracticable for the Post-Office to undertake to handle all telegraphic business. It is neither asked nor desired that it do so. But as it monopolizes the means of postal communication, it might very well add thereto the latest improvements in the rapid interchange of messages such as are furnished by the telegraph system.

[From the Washington Post.]

ITS GREAT ADVANTAGES WILL BE WELCOMED.

Why say to a citizen "We will haul your message to San Francisco by steam, and we will not let anybody else haul it; but if you can't wait for our slow coach go to Mr. Gould and he will wire it there in a few minutes"?

These are the strong arguments on both sides, and they will be repeated in a thousand shapes in the houses of Congress next winter. To us it seems evident that there is a strong tendency toward the consummation aimed at by the advocates of postal telegraphy. When it comes its great advantages will be welcomed by all, but there will be a deep-seated and well-grounded apprehension of bad results from a vast increase of the number of office-holders.

[From the Chicago Herald.]

A WONDER THAT IT HAS NOT BEEN DONE BEFORE.

Considering the value of such an adjunct to the Post-Office in the mere matter of regulating telegraph tariffs we wonder that it has not been erected before this. But don't let us think of a Government monopoly of telegraph service, for that means buying out the extremely thin stock-water of the present companies and transforming Mr. Jay Gould's Western Union stock into Government bonds. Not just yet. Let us have a new deal and see how it will work.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune.]

LET THE PEOPLE SUBSCRIBE FOR THE STOCK.

The remedy is the postal telegraph, and, if necessary to carry it out without taxing directly the Treasury of the United States, let postal savings banks be added, and the people be permitted to make from $5 to $100 subscriptions to the stock. If the Democratic Congress will this winter undertake and carry this through to success, there is enough in it to elect a President next year on the success which will follow the measure.

[From the Wheeling Register.]

IT WOULD BENEFIT EVERY ONE.

It is certain that the time predicted by Senator Platt, when the telegraph shall be not only the rich man's mail, but the poor man's mail as well, would be brought closer to us by governmental control.

[From the Chicago Evening Journal.]

IT WOULD PREVENT FURTHER MONOPOLY.

The first step in the new movement is to determine that the telegraph business shall cease to be a monopoly in this country, and then the details can easily be arranged afterward. There is no obligation on the part of Congress to buy out any of the existing telegraph companies. When a bill is passed providing for a postal telegraphic system, it will then be time enough for the Postmaster-General, or the officers in charge to entertain the proposals of those who might then have a certain amount of depreciated telegraph stock to dispose of, together with a liberal amount of "water." "Water" has become mighty cheap in this country, and the feeling against selfish monopolies is rapidly increasing in the minds of the people. Let it be directed against the most perfect specimen of a monopoly that has ever grown up in this country until the people are exempt from its exactions, and then there will be hope of relief in other directions from similar evils.

[From the New Haven Palladium.]

ITS STOCK WILL NOT BE WATERED.

The talk about the Government monopoly of the telegraph is the supremest nonsense. Nobody asks for such a monopoly. What is wanted is the kind of Government telegraph outlined by Senator Edmunds in his speech at the last session of Congress—a telegraph supplemental to the postal system, with wires established at first along the leading postal routes, and gradually extended until all the post-offices in the country are connected, one with another. For the convenience thus afforded the

public will pay what it costs, and the Government, which does not water its stock, will charge no more than cost. Such a system would not necessarily result in a monopoly. It would not drive the private telegraph companies out of existence any more than the extension of the postal service a few years ago put an end to the express business, as many at the time predicted it would. Holders of the Western Union's sixty millions of watered stock might mourn over the shrinkage of their dividends, but there would be no call for sympathy with them. The people would be benefited, and the telegraph would no longer be "the rich man's mail," but be at the service of the humblest citizen in the land.

[From the Troy Budget.]

IT WOULD NOT LARGELY INCREASE THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

As to the fears expressed with reference to a probable large increase in office-holders and office-seekers, there do not appear sufficient or reasonable grounds on which to base them. In thousands of small post-offices the clerk would simply need to be a telegraph operator. As to the revolution which it is apprehended might follow in the changes ordered by an incoming administration, there could not possibly be more than is constantly going on. A change of postmasters might produce a change in clerks, and still not a like change in telegraph operators. For many years to come skilled operators could not be replaced as readily as ordinary post-office clerks are now. Again, if the civil-service rules are not wholly inoperative, they would tend to prevent any such wholesale changes as are dreaded.

As to the other branches of the argument urged against a monopoly by the Government, this is to be said: When the Government added to the postal department the business of sending parcels, it did not crush out or buy up the express companies. The latter were simply forced out of a monopoly and into a competition which reduced the rates to a more reasonable standard. When the money-order system was devised it was not considered necessary for the Government to buy up all the banks. The Western Union company is a huge telegraph monopoly. It has absorbed nearly every competing telegraph company, and boasts of its success. Its actual stock of $30,000,000 has been "watered" to $80,000,000. It is calculated that $25,000,000 would establish a postal telegraph. A message which now costs 25 cents could then be sent for 10 cents or less.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

ITS ESTABLISHMENT IS A CLEAR DUTY.

The first duty and the clear duty of the continental Government of the United States is to regulate the telegraph business.

[From the Indianapolis Times.]

THE GOVERNMENT IS AT THE MERCY OF THE PRESENT MONOPOLY.

The business of the country has outgrown even the fast mail lines, and the demand is for still more rapid transmission of the mails, and for this rapid transmission the country is dependent upon a private corporation, and the cost is so great that a large proportion of the people are cut off from its use. Again, the people depend upon the press for its news, and the press is absolutely at the mercy of the telegraph company. The company has its power to ruin any newspaper in this land at any time by simply changing the rates for dispatches. Papers have been so ruined. A paper cannot live without obtaining and publishing the news. It cannot obtain the news except by the aid of the telegraph. The company can, when it sees fit, fix a tariff so high that the paper cannot pay it, and thus shut it off from obtaining the only thing which makes it valuable property. The Government itself is at the mercy of the telegraph company.

[From the Hartford Times.]

THE INSOLENCE OF THE WESTERN UNION.

One of the insolent and dictatorial orders of the Western Union is that a private house (a broker, for instance) who receives stock reports and pays for them shall not sell them to any newspaper, nor permit any newspaper to copy them from the broker's bulletin, though the newspaper shall agree to purchase the regular reports of the Western Union, or the Press Association, and pay for them at regular prices. The object of the newspaper in purchasing of the broker would be to accommodate the public with news of the latest sale of stocks perhaps ten minutes earlier than it could do so by purchasing the regular press reports. No one would be harmed should the reports be taken from the broker's bulletin; but the Western Union says: "No; if you (the broker) permit the copy to be taken we will cut you off from the wire." This is one instance of its insolence. There are other grievances, of which the press all over the country complains; and we look upon it as an encouraging indication of better times when the press speaks out upon this subject with so much freedom and frankness as has marked its course the past two weeks. Let us have peace and fair play. The New York Herald says:

"Everybody who has considered the question knows that the telegraph is not yet used to one-tenth the extent that it ought to be, and would be were it not that rates have been kept unduly high by the Western Union stock-waterers in order to secure dividends on their enormously inflated stock, and were it not, besides, for the poor and irregular service, which discourages the use of the telegraph except when it is absolutely required."

[From the Easton (Pa.) Free Press.]

A CHECK TO DISHONEST GREED.

A postal telegraph system, whereby the best telegraphic facilities will be given the people at the very lowest cost is what is wanted. Let the Government pay for a new plant, and let the established companies, which have swindled the public, take care of themselves. There is no reason, except the dishonest greed of the Western Union Telegraph Company, why the people should not have ample means of using the telegraph at one-third of what telegraphing now costs. This proposition for a Government postal telegraph service is being advocated very generally by the press not subject to the dictation of big monopolists. The objections against it that it will too largely augment the power of the Government, and enable a successful partisan organization to wield too great an influence through official patronage, cannot be urged with reason. No party will stay in power that ignores civil service reform, which has begun to develop under a regularly constituted commission, and which will hereafter prevent the use of federal patronage for partisan ends. The Forty-eighth Congress will probably receive a loud call from the people to establish a postal telegraph system, to be conducted as successfully and satisfactorily as the present postal system.

[From the New York Star.]

The revenue of the Western Union in 1882 was $17,140,000.

[From the Nashville American.]

A BILL TO COME BEFORE THE NEXT CONGRESS.

As to the apprehensions touching the civil service, the Baltimore American thinks that the time required to become a skilled operator involves an apprenticeship, and this enforces a permanence of tenure of office which mere political clerkships do not naturally enjoy. It is claimed that the Government could build its own lines for less than one-fourth of the inflated value of the Western Union, and it is announced that a bill to carry out this plan will be introduced in Congress at the coming session. It is asserted by telegraphic experts that the Government could establish a postal telegraph system for $15,000,000, and without necessity of buying right of way, as it can establish a line along every post-route.

[From the Newburyport Herald.]

CONGRESS EXPECTED TO SOLVE THE DIFFICULTY.

Most likely Congress will look upon it and solve the difficulty by having its own lines in competition and ready at all times to do the whole telegraphic business of the country with competent operators and at reasonable rates.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

FURTHER EXTORTION MADE IMPOSSIBLE.

The dispatches would be delivered in the ordinary course of the letter-carriers' rounds, and would have for one of the results an extension of the postal delivery system. For this the people would pay only what the cost was to the Government; there would be no watered stock to provide dividends for, and no extortionate, greedy monopoly to support and submit to. Under this system a great and increasing mass of business and press correspondence, which requires a quicker than post delivery, would go to private lines as at present. Upon those lines the postal telegraph, with its moderate charges, would be a check, and further extortion would become impossible.

[From the Covington Commonwealth.]

IT WOULD PUT A CHECK TO ARROGANCE.

As a general rule we are opposed to either the general or local government taking part in outside matters, but here is a bloated monopoly that has arrogantly arrayed itself against the public, and which has attained such vast proportions as either to buy out or swamp all opposition, for the only attempts that have been made with any vigor have been ended with the inevitable "amalgamation." Most of the Canadian press is anxious to cut loose from the Western Union, which is described as a "grinding monopoly, which, for its own greed, cares not how much it may convulse the business of the whole country, derange traffic, interrupt communication, or put all classes to inconvenience."

[From the Rome Sentinel.]

THE PRESENT LINES WOULD STILL EXIST.

The Government telegraph, according to the idea which obtains among the majority of those who have considered the subject, should be an adjunct of the postal system. With wires running into every office a message or letter from Chicago to Rome would be received within a few hours, and put into the box of the person to whom it was addressed. In the case of cities having carriers the telegrams would be delivered the same as ordinary letters. The charges could not help being very moderate compared with the present cost of messages. The Government has no watered stock, and no business with any. The present lines would exist and be welcome to all the business they could obtain. The Government would thus have no monopoly. Its rates would regulate those of private lines, the competition would be the healthiest known, for it would be competition incapable of being bought off by any pretext, device, manner, or means whatever.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

NO PAYMENT TO JAY GOULD FOR WATER.

Undoubtedly there would be a strong popular feeling against buying the property of the existing telegraph companies at anything like the value which their wires, poles, &c., are supposed to represent in capital stock. The people would not be

willing to have the Government pay Jay Gould, or any other monopolist any very large sum for water. There is a strong opinion that the telegraph autocrats have taken out of the public already, one way or another, much more than they ever put into the business, and if the business should be ruined for them, and their vast blocks of shares prove worthless on their hands, the public would not care much.

[From the Pottsville Miners' Journal.]

ALMOST SURE TO BE ADOPTED.

It is reasonably certain that a bill for the carrying out of this project will be introduced in the next Congress. If the sentiment of the country shall be found unmistakably favoring it, there will be an almost absolute certainty of its passage.

[From the Public, New York.]

BUSINESS MEN AND THE PEOPLE AT LARGE DEMAND IT.

Finally, we have the postal telegraph plan, which Senators Edmunds and Sherman have already advocated very ably. Mr. Edmunds has announced that he will introduce a bill to that end as soon as Congress assembles. The Herald has devoted much space to the advocacy of the plan, and many influential journals are already committed to it. The essence of this plan is that Government shall establish lines at first between the principal post-offices, and afterward to other points as fast as may be consistent with a reasonable economy, until it shall eventually be enabled to send any letter to its destination by wire if the sender chooses to pay a moderate additional charge. At a great number of places the same persons could act as postmasters and telegraphers; extra expense for offices would not be required; the right to establish post-routes would be invoked to secure rights of way at a very low cost, and thus, without interfering with existing lines for telegraph or railroad purposes, the public would obtain a separate telegraphic system in no way connected with the jobs of the stock market, and forever preventing a monopoly in telegraph service.

Constitutional objections to this plan are hardly to be considered, since lawyers so sound and conservative as Senators Edmunds and Sherman have committed themselves to it. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, also a lawyer of high rank, advocated the same measure very ably, but with the notion that, in order to establish a postal system, the Government would purchase the lines of the existing companies. That plan would meet, and ought to meet, a determined opposition. The great merit of Mr. Edmunds' proposition is that it secures the country against a monopoly. We want no monopoly in this business, whether in the hands of the Government or of a corporation. There is safety only in preserving permanently two competing systems, either of which must depend for its revenues and its very existence upon rendering service with promptness and fidelity.

The Government itself absolutely needs a telegraphic system for its own protection. This will not seem the language of exaggeration when it is considered that the ordinary enforcement of laws, the capture of offenders, the success of fiscal operations, the protection of the country against domestic insurrection or foreign invasion have come to depend in these days upon the instant transmission of intelligence with certain and absolute secrecy. It may at any time come to pass that the private interests of those controlling a telegraph system shall require the non-enforcement of the law, the escape of a criminal, the prevention or delay of a financial operation, or the partial success of a domestic outbreak or foreign inroad. It is nonsense to say that this cannot happen. If Mr. Gould could suppress for a few hours or days news of an outbreak on the Pacific coast, or of the departure of a hostile iron-clad from Europe, he could make millions by it. The Government has no certainty that he would throw away millions. It has no certainty that its orders bearing on great financial operations may not be betrayed and its aims thwarted. When the Government was hunting for star route offenders, how many would have been caught if its dispatches had been secretly betrayed? An important witness happened to be a Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and it has always been a mysterious fact that the officers in search of him could never catch him. The administration has been blamed for that; who knows that the administration was at all in fault? On the other hand, a monopoly in the hands of the Government would be equally dangerous to the people. There is no need of arguing this point—Americans instinctively realize its force.

Americans do not mean to give power to any one party in such shape that they shall never have an equal chance to take it back if they choose. Therefore they will not tolerate a Government monopoly of telegraphic service.

More broadly, the people in their political capacity absolutely need two complete systems. This country needs two parties, in order to make the Government pure and healthy. But it will soon be seen that there cannot be two parties with a chance of success for either, if there are not two competing telegraphic systems, neither of which can ever buy, absorb, or crush out the other. The Government will have no temptation to earn large dividends on watered stock, and the competition will at all events keep down the charges for telegraphic service to a reasonable figure.

The main reason for a change is not economy, nor relief from the possibility of strikes; it is the public safety. A double system of telegraph lines, that can never be consolidated, secretly bought up, conducted for stock-jobbing ends, or crushed out in competition, has become a national, public, and political necessity. We do not agree with Mr. Edmunds that the postal system should be constructed little by little. Government can sell 3 per cent. bonds at par, and the revenues from the wires will pay the interest as fast as the system can be extended. If there is need, there is need now. If it is the right of the people in their capacity as a nation and as individuals to have their choice of two servants, with respect to secrecy, certainty, and speed, the sooner they have that choice the better.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

THE PURCHASE OF EXISTING LINES WILL NOT BE TOLERATED.

The discussion of the project for a national telegraph system is broadening every day, and public sentiment promises to be well organized by the time Congress meets. If, then, a man like Edmunds or Logan in the Senate, and Randall, Carlisle, or Holman in the House, shall take hold of the matter, it may be pushed forward to a realization before the end of the next session.

There are some general principles upon which all the advocates of Government telegraph are ready to agree. One is that the Government shall construct its own lines. Another is that there shall be no attempt at a Government monopoly of the telegraph business. A third is that telegraph facilities shall be added to the existing postal system, just as express facilities were added two or three years ago.

1. No business principle will indorse, and the sentiment of the country will not tolerate, the purchase of telegraph lines now in operation at a price corresponding to the aggregate of fictitious capital stock. The capital stock of the Western Union Company is $80,000,000. It has grown abnormally under the influence of irrigation. Its assets are made up in large part of leases, payments made to extinguish competition and intangible manipulations.

2. There is not the slightest moral obligation upon the Government to buy out the existing companies upon any terms. This is apparent enough from the fact that the Government has never interfered, and nobody would ever think of suggesting an interference, with the construction of competing telegraph lines with private capital. Such competition would be too clearly in the interest of the people to admit of Government discouragement, if experience had not demonstrated that in private hands it is merely a species of black-mail. If the Government shall build an independent system of telegraph, there will be a guarantee against black-mail, and protection for the public against combination.

3. It is better in every way that the Government should compete in the transmission of telegraphic correspondence than endeavor to monopolize it. If the men in control of the Government should ever take advantage of its telegraphic facilities to pay excessive salaries to its employés, and to that end charge the public exorbitant rates, or if confidential communications on business, social, or political affairs were betrayed by the Government service, the people would have the competing private lines to fall back upon, and would prefer to pay the companies higher rates to make sure of inviolability. In this way, competition would be a wholesome and permanent restraint upon the Government and the men in control, as well as upon the private companies.

4. While the Government's right to set up a competing telegraph service cannot be denied, and while the Government could not justify the purchase of existing lines at the fictitious price represented by their capital stock, it must be admitted that it would be conspicuously unfair for the Government to establish its own system and then use its power to declare a monopoly of the telegraph business. There is no need, and there would be no excuse, for such a course. All the people want is assured competition, which shall furnish the telegraph service at the lowest rate, and a guarantee

that electric correspondence shall not be cut off at any time by combinations of capital or by combinations of labor.

The course for the Government to take in this matter has been completely outlined by the addition of the parcel or express business to the postal system. The machinery and the work of the postal service were increased enormously by taking in this new branch of service, but the result has proved that competition in the express business could be furnished to the public through Government agency without involving the Post-Office Department in loss, and without driving the express companies out of business. Precisely the same thing may be done with the telegraph. There is a popular demand for it which Congress should recognize at the very next session. No party opposition can be organized against it in reason. In 1882 the expenses of the postal service were something more than $40,000,000, and it was administered at a little profit, which led to the reduction of letter postage to two cents. It will be a small matter to add $5,000,000 a year of expense to the present machinery—and this is about the total amount of salaries and wages paid by the Western Union Company—and the receipts of the telegraph branch of the Department, at low rates, will still make the Department self-sustaining. The undertaking is not nearly so formidable when looked at closely as it appears to be at first sight. Private capitalists are not dismayed at a proposition to span the continent with telegraph wires; certainly the Government, which can borrow money at 3 per cent., need not hesitate to assume an investment of $20,000,000 for the benefit of the people, which is bound to be self-sustaining.

[From the New York Star.]

CONSERVATIVE AND WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

It is a significant coincidence that both the World and the Sun had editorials yesterday morning condemning a postal telegraph, and that both of them presented the same stale objections to that measure, which have been answered time and again. The style of the two editorials is unlike, but the spirit is the same, as though both were inspired by one person. And as they both represent the interests of the Western Union monopoly, contending that it is safer and wiser and better to put the whole telegraph business into its hands, than to trust it to the American people, to be managed as they manage the postal business, it needs no search with a lantern to discover the person who probably inspired them. But the difference between the two editorials is striking, as though the editor of each paper undertook to venture something beyond his instructions, on his own authority.

The objections pressed by these organs of monopoly have no real force. For instance, the World says it will be dangerous to put the telegraph into the control of the Government, because this would "establish a partisan telegraph monopoly," for "in the United States, every Federal officer is required to be a political adherent of the party which gives him his position, and to aid it with his vote and his assessment at every election." Our esteemed contemporary has evidently forgotten that the last Congress passed a bill, which the President signed, forbidding the assessment of any Federal office-holder or employé for partisan purposes under heavy penalties; that Congress passed a civil service bill, which the President also signed, under which every Federal officer is not "required to be a political adherent of the party which gives him his position." It would be well for the World to learn the facts of the situation before it rushes into the whirlpool of controversy. Besides, if the Government control of the telegraph service would be dangerous, because it would be partisan, the Government regulation of the telegraph service, which would be equally partisan, would be dangerous also. The World proposes that the same partisan Government which cannot be trusted to control the telegraph service—that is trusted to control the postal service, and does the work wonderfully well—shall pass laws forbidding the consolidation of parallel telegraph lines, and "prohibiting the illegal issue of stock, and making the watering process impossible." It insists that competition is the sole remedy for all the abuses of the present system. Had the editor of that interesting paper lived long in the United States, he would know that competition has had its way and day in the telegraph business, and has utterly broken down. The present state of things has grown directly out of the very competition he clamors for as a remedy to the present state of things. The result of the efforts made thus far to prevent the consolidation of railroad lines and the watering of stock should convince every reasonable man of the futility of trying to prevent the practical consolidation of parallel telegraph lines. The tendency to monopoly in railroad and telegraph corporations is ingrained and virtually irresistible. Besides, if the Federal Government is so demoralized by its partisanship that it cannot be trusted to control the telegraph service as it does the postal service, how can it be trusted to settle all the intricate questions respecting the rights and interests of rival telegraph corporations operating in thirty-eight States and half a dozen Territories?

We respectfully submit that the World should lose no time in consulting Mr. Gould, the fountain-head of information on all questions which involve the interests of the telegraph monopoly.

The Sun starts out with the assertion that a considerable number of the advocates of the postal telegraph "seem lately to have become convinced that Government regulation, instead of Government ownership and direct control, will suffice to protect the interests of the people." It is unfortunate that our contemporary did not take the trouble to mention at least one of the advocates of a postal telegraph service who has abandoned that idea as impracticable. We know of no such man. Almost every mail brings some paper advocating a postal telegraph which had never taken that ground before. The drift of public sentiment, as shown by the press of the country, is decidedly in favor of a postal telegraph, and the volume of that sentiment is increasing. The Sun has drawn upon its wishes for its facts, and bases an argument on an assumption that cannot be supported.

The striking point in the Sun's article, however, is that it takes no stock whatever in the World's project for Government regulation of the telegraph business. It concedes that the measure "is more conservative and worthy of consideration" than that of a postal telegraph, but still there are so many difficulties in the way that it is virtually impracticable, and can hardly be discussed until the advocates of the measure agree as to what they want the Government to do. We commend the discreet and energetic scepticism of the editor of the Sun to the somewhat impulsive and altogether too effluent editor of the World.

The Sun informs its readers that it has already shown that the proposed postal telegraph "is one of the most objectionable and dangerous political projects of recent times." This will be startling news to its readers and the rest of mankind. As that paper has merely repeated in oracular and autocratic terms the forceless, fallacious, and stale objections raised by monopolists against the measure, it is hard to tell which is the more remarkable—the coolness of its assumption, or the absurdity of its claim.

[From the New York Sun.]

UNWORTHY OF CONGRESSIONAL FAVOR.

Neither the plan to buy out the existing telegraph companies nor the proposal that the Government shall build new lines and enter into competition with the Western Union and other companies, deserves the least favor from Congress.

[From the Indianapolis Times.]

IT WILL PREVENT PARALYSIS OF BUSINESS.

The business of the country has outgrown even the fast mail lines, and the demand is for still more rapid transmission of the mails, and for this rapid transmission the country is dependent upon a private corporation, and the cost is so great that a large proportion of the people are cut off from its use. Again, the people depend upon the press for their news, and the press is absolutely at the mercy of the telegraph company. The company has the power to ruin any newspaper in this land, at any time, by simply changing the rates for dispatches. Papers have been so ruined. A paper cannot live without obtaining and publishing the news. It cannot obtain the news except by the aid of the telegraph. The company can, when it sees fit, fix a tariff so high that the paper cannot pay it, and thus shut it off from obtaining the only thing which makes it valuable property. The Government itself is at the mercy of the telegraph company.

The Signal Service of the Government has become a necessity in the preservation of property and shipping upon the rivers, lakes, and seas, and for the preservation of human life, and its importance to the interests of commerce is incalculable; yet in 1870 these interests were all jeopardized and the Signal Service brought to a suspension by the refusal of the telegraph company to accept the terms offered by the Government. The business of the commercial world has been thrown into confusion during the past three weeks by the strike of the operators. But there is still another and greater danger. The telegraphic lines of this country are practically in the hands of one man, and that man a gigantic speculator. He has in his power the only means of instantaneous transmission of news, not only throughout this country, but across the ocean. Having this power, he can at any time, for his own speculative purposes, suppress the transmission of news until the business of the whole country could be paralyzed.

[From the Davenport Gazette.]

ITS RESULTS WILL BE BENEFICIAL.

If, therefore, such results attend the extension of postal operations and the increase of their service to the people in all directions, what is to hinder attainment of similarly beneficent results were telegraphy also included in the functions of the Post-Office Department?

[From the Denver News.]

THE ONLY HOPE OF THE PEOPLE FROM EXACTION AND DELAY.

In this scheme lies the only hope of relief which the people have from such occurrences as strikes and such exactions as excessive charges.

The Government has as much right to forwarded communications between the people by wire as by mail. It is only a different form of the same service. It would be a saving of millions every year to the business interests of the country if the Government had a telegraphic service which would forward and deliver messages at cost, as letters and periodicals are now forwarded and delivered.

It is quite certain that at the next session of Congress a determined effort will be made to secure the establishment of a postal telegraph, and the probability is that it will prove successful.

[From the Trenton Times.]

THE PROJECT IS FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

The proposal to establish a postal telegraph system under the supervision and control of the Government is being widely discussed and favorably received. The New York Herald deserves the credit of starting the movement. That newspaper, with its accustomed zeal, is feeling the public pulse on the subject and influencing the public mind.

The second plan is a largely commendable one. The present telegraph service is not satisfactory. Monopoly too largely controls it. This has been made painfully evident during the past few weeks. The striking operators and the stubborn companies have blocked public trade and inconvenienced the people in a thousand ways. If the Government had lines of its own the strike would have been short lived, if it had occurred at all. The Western Union would not have dared permit a strike with the Government in the field against it.

The postal telegraph scheme is well worth consideration. The Herald deserves credit for its activity in the matter.

[From the Newburyport Herald.]

IT WILL BE CONTROLLED BY THE PEOPLE.

The Western Union has pursued a policy which has made free competition impossible in the business, and the question is whether there shall be a central power of which Jay Gould is the head, or one where the people can make a change at will. Centralization is not to be stopped by any political party, but it is a question as to whether it is to be of telegraphic and railroad and standard oil monopolists, or of the Government, controlled by the people.

[From the Florida Tri-mee-Union.]

A SELF-SUSTAINING GUARANTEE AND SAFEGUARD.

The establishment by the Government of a system of telegraph lines would be a guarantee against such interruption as the business public has suffered of late, and a safeguard against a worse one which may come when the present manipulators of the

telegraph keys have been inveigled into the Telegraphers' Brotherhood and induced to go "out." It could be run at rates merely self-sustaining, and thus, while forcing the private companies to adopt reasonable rates, it would not be a burden on the Treasury. At terminal and important points the present system of letter delivery could be utilized, thus guaranteeing prompt delivery of dispatches. It would in reality, as one of our contemporaries has expressed it, be a system of electric letters added to our present system of letters by pen and pencil. Its adoption is sure to come.

[From the Galveston News.]

THE ENTIRE BUSINESS WILL BE IMPROVED.

Private competition could hardly fail to promote accuracy and quickness of transmission and delivery and a high degree of general efficiency in the Government branch of telegraph service. Thus the two systems would act and react with checks and stimulants for the improvement of each. There is a strictly analogous case to support the conclusion that private telegraphy and Government telegraphy may exist side by side and each succeed after its fashion. The express companies were not driven out of business when the Post-Office Department undertook a few years ago to transmit merchandise parcels at cheap rates. The private express business was really improved and largely expanded, while its charges were moderated.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR EXISTING GRIEVANCES.

This last affair has undoubtedly had the effect of greatly stimulating the demand for Government competition. That this will come before long we have not the slightest doubt. A larger and larger number of people are beginning to see that Government competition is the only one which will ever prove effective against the Western Union, and the only remedy for whatever inconveniences arise from having the telegraphy of the country in the hands of one corporation. The Western Union has found so little difficulty for many years in destroying competition by buying out competitors that the creation of rival companies for the express purpose of being sold out to it, after a period of fictitious activity and furious denunciation of monopolies, has long been a favorite device of tricky financiers. In fact, the corporation is largely made up of these purchased champions of popular rights. What we need now is a Government telegraph, in connection with the post-office, to compete with the commercial corporations.

[From the Brooklyn Union.]

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION A NECESSITY.

The representatives of neither will be able to dodge the issue which the telegraphers' strike has forced on the attention of the people—the necessity for Government intervention in a sphere which public convenience and public protection alike make it desirable that it should occupy. Competition has been tried and found wanting. State legislation is impotent to prevent the use of public franchises for private ends, and municipal ordinances, while available for "striking" purposes, are entirely useless as a protection to the public.

[From the Sacramento Record Union.]

IT WILL COUNTERACT EXISTING DANGERS.

That a system of postal telegraph lines is one of the early probabilities is the belief of very many earnest friends of postal telegraphy in the United States. With the news avenues—commercial and financial and journalistic—in its control, and the private correspondence of the people open to its inspection, the private telegraph com-

pany holds the commerce of the country at its will and the people at its mercy. While it may be said the trust in the past has not been violated, there is no positive evidence of that being true; but we do know that the possibility exists of a private corporation of news transmission using its power to punish enemies, reward friends, and gain information of exceeding financial value to it.

[From the Galveston News.]

The New York World is unfortunate in arguments to combat the proposition of a Government telegraph service as a safeguard equally against mischiefs of strikes and monopolies. It first protested against the proposition on the gratuitous assumption that it meant simply the transfer of the whole telegraph business from chartered monopoly to Government monopoly. The leading advocates of the proposition having signified their desire to leave the telegraph field open to private enterprise and private competition, the World is still unsatisfied and insists that a Government telegraph service as an extension of the present postal system could offer no possible benefits to offset in any degree its great and certain evils. * * * The World professes to be a Democratic paper of a thoroughgoing sort, but on this postal telegraph question it has more Republican than Democratic papers to keep it company. The New Orleans States is among a large and imposing number of Democratic papers which are widely at variance with it. The States holds the exact reverse of the World's opinion.

The World, however, has a remedy of its own to propose. "The true remedy for abuses of monopoly in the telegraph as in every other business is in competition," says the World. And thus it develops its plan for applying the remedy:

"In order to encourage competition we need laws prohibiting the consolidation of parallel lines of telegraph or the increase of capital stock except under stringent restrictions. In Missouri a provision in the State constitution distinctly prohibits not only the consolidation, but even the pooling of parallel railroads, and does not allow parallel lines to be managed by the same directors. Other States by law prohibit the consolidation of parallel railroads or telegraph lines."

The World must be very poorly informed or it would know that the constitutional provisions or statutory laws in Missouri, Texas, and other States against the consolidation of parallel and competing railroads have been practically ineffectual. Corporations and syndicates have found a way to overcome or circumvent all legal difficulties, and to consolidate and pool to any extent desired by interested and contracting parties.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

Two ways to avoid the evils of telegraph monopoly have been suggested. The first is the ownership of the telegraph lines by the Government. The proposition to that effect has more than a newspaper advocacy. It was gravely maintained in an official report of the Post-Office Department, and has in its favor distinguished official authority.

The late consolidation of telegraph lines and practical monopoly of the telegraph business by one company has given new vitality to the question, and another plan has been proposed—to wit, national legislation prohibiting the consolidation of parallel and competing telegraph lines. The statute of Missouri, applying the principle to railroads, has been quoted in favor of the plan, and its zealous advocacy urged, as if the Missouri idea had worked like a charm.

Our complimentary contemporaries of the East are unfortunate in their illustrations, however. Missouri has the statute, but it is of no practical utility. It has been set at naught by the railway companies of the State. Since its enactment wholesale consolidations of parallel and competing lines of railroad have been effected with impunity. In one instance a line competing with the Missouri Pacific, built with township subscriptions for the express purpose of competition, was bought by Jay Gould, consolidated and then destroyed. In another instance two great lines traversing the State from east to west were seized by the same hand and placed under the same management. The practice has become so common in Missouri as scarcely to create public concern or to elicit newspaper disapprobation. Why this singular apathy? inquire the advocates of statutory inhibition. The answer to the question introduces us to the infirmities of the plan proposed.

The law is not executed. The officers charged with its execution place themselves under obligation to the railroad companies by accepting their favors and have no heart for the work. They are often weak men, and shrink from confronting in the courts the able attorneys of the railroad companies. They are generally politicians, and fear to antagonize the unified power concentrated in the management of great corporations.

The press also is too often placated with the "courtesies" extended, or discouraged by the futility of its protests, and the entire body politic is paralyzed in the presence of the power that represents $300,000,000 in the State and multiplied millions in other States. Would the general movement be subject to the influences that nullify the laws of the States? Would the Congress enact and the national authorities execute the prohibitory law more faithfully than the States? Will the national officials that accept the favors, covet the comforts, and fear the power of the corporations, be any more eager to exact the penalties of the laws than the officials of the States? We most respectfully solicit the opinion of the Eastern press on the questions propounded.

[From the San Francisco Post.]

A GUARANTEE OF SECRECY.

There are patents within reach of the Government of the United States which the Western Union does not control that would reduce the cost of telegraphy to a point which would in great measure supersede the expensive postal system for all purposes, and entirely so for commercial uses. For example, it is possible to transmit a *fac-simile* message almost any distance for a few cents and make a profit, a transcript of which over the Western Union wires would cost as many dollars. Furthermore, there would be a guarantee of secrecy under a postal telegraph system, which is only measurably true at present. For these and other reasons that might be adduced, a postal-telegraph system should be established, and if the telegraph operators' strike does nothing more than compel Congressional action in this direction it will not have been in vain.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

TELEGRAPH REFORM.

The question of a telegraph service in connection with the post-office is widely discussed by the public press, and the outcome of the discussion appears to be as follows: The Government not to buy the present private lines, but must construct its own. It has the same right to build and operate as corporations have. The Government lines should not be a monopoly; competition would check abuses on the part of the Government and of the corporations. The Western Union is a monopoly injurious to the public interest and to commerce. The telegraph lines can be largely extended with advantage, and quick postal communication is wanted to take the place of slow mails. The telegraph should be the poor man's mail as well as the rich one's. The postage authorities agree that there would be no important difficulty about adding a telegraph service, the letter-carriers delivering the telegrams. The cost will not be great and the service will pay its own expenses, while rates will be lower. The necessary service will be appointed, not by the politicians, but under the civil-service rules. The opinion is general that at its next session Congress must take some step toward checking telegraphic monopoly and for the protection and furtherance of general quick communication among the people.

[From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.]

THE HEAD OF THE MONOPOLY.

The same Jay Gould who acknowledged under oath, in 1878, before a legislative investigation committee, that he contributed money to control legislation in favor of the Erie Railroad in four States, the aggregate amount used for that purpose being proven to exceed $1,000,000, is still unwhipt of justice and free to ply his vocation as the head and front of the Western Union monopoly.

[From the Chicago Herald.]

HEAVY BLOW TO THE WESTERN UNION.

Mr. Mackay's interest in the postal telegraph means that he will take an active part in conducting the affairs of the company. He always does that. He will prove the wheel horse in details; the quiet, conservative night and day worker that he used to be when he was sinking shafts, driving drifts, opening levels, and turning out bullion at the rate of $3,000,000 a month. If he makes up his mind that the Western Union lines are to be paralleled they will be, for he can swing $10,000,000 of his own to accomplish it. We look upon the securing of Mr. Mackay's wealth and influence in this enterprise as the heaviest blow the Western Union has yet had.

[From the Austin (Texas) Statesman.]

WHOLESOME COMPETITION A NECESSITY.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has unconsciously done more to develop sentiment in behalf of a Government telegraph system than all other agencies combined. One thing is settled in the public mind, and that is that there must be wholesome telegraphic competition of some sort.

[From the Washington Sunday Herald.]

A TEST OF PRACTICAL STATESMANSHIP.

There is no need to spend space in discussing the question. This is just one of those tests of wise and practical statesmanship that constantly arise and demand to be dealt with. A country that leaves its most vital means of intercommunication, the very nerve of thought, in the grasp of a Jay Gould deserves to have a strike every week that will paralyze correspondence, railway traffic, governmental operations and everything else, until it learns sense in the school of experience. The next Congress will find no more popular work laid ready to its hands than the blending of our present grand postal system and its proposed electrical extension into one harmonious whole.

[From the New Haven News.]

NO PURCHASE OF EXISTING LINES.

No proposition to buy the existing lines of the Western Union will be tolerated by the people. They do not desire to substitute a new monopoly for the old one. They want only to insure a permanent competition which will place them above the mercy of a robber corporation, but at the same time will not restrict them to the exclusive use of the Government accommodations. The telegraph monopoly is doomed.

[From the Boston Globe.]

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH MUST COME.

The talk about a postal telegraph continues fast and furious. And, strange to say, the sentiment of the different sections of the country, as represented by the press, is quite unanimous, not only on the main question of the desirability of Government telegraphy, but also on the kindred questions of methods and means. There are a few objectors here and there, but it is seldom that the press of the country has been so nearly united upon any question of public importance as it is upon this.

The main features of a Government system, as they are almost unanimously advocated by the press of the country, are that the Government shall not buy the Western Union lines, but shall construct lines of its own; that it shall not have a monopoly of the business, but shall simply be a competitor, and by its low rates compel the lines of private companies to reduce their prices, and that the system shall be made supplementary to the present postal facilities.

[From the Indianapolis Times.]

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

The postal telegraph idea is fast seizing hold upon the people. But few papers oppose it, and they are almost exclusively confined to those who are connected with the Associated Press, the twin sister of the Western Union. In fact, the two have been living in unholy wedlock for years, and it is not surprising to hear the one defend the other. The people would be better served by having an independent Government line. The operation of a private company would make the Government more careful, while the Government being in the field would prevent extortionate rates. The opposition between the Government and the express companies in the transportation of small packages has worked for the good of the people. So it would be in the matter of telegraphy.

[From the Troy Telegram.]

GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONTROL THE TELEGRAPH.

If the telegraph is a valuable adjunct to the postal system let it be a part of it and under Government control, and for the benefit of the people.

[From the Albany Express.]

DANGER OF THE MONOPOLY.

The fact is that the public are now at the mercy of a monopoly, and that there is virtually no private competition in telegraphy because the Western Union has been able to maintain an excessive rate of charges by its repeated consolidations with competing lines. This policy has made Jay Gould the absolute controller of a very large proportion of the correspondence of both the Government and of the people. It is easy to conceive of situations in which the interests of such a capitalist and speculator might induce him to take advantage of exclusive knowledge, obtained by virtue of his ownership of the telegraph, in regard to fiscal operations of the Government, or other wants affecting the value of stocks. In short, the establishment of a postal telegraph by the Government would probably act as a safeguard against unreasonable charges by a corporation of monopolists in the same way that the canals of this State operate to lessen the charges of the railroads for transporting freight.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

ENCOURAGING INDICATIONS.

Mr. Mackay is supposed to be exceedingly rich, and his buying into the postal telegraph concern has boomed its shares and depressed those of its mighty rival. If the Nevada mines had ceased to pay on account of Mr. Mackay's investment in them there would be some ground for viewing his association as damaging to an enterprise, but it is hardly fair to hold him responsible for the exhaustion of the pay rock in the Comstock lode. If he still has a considerable portion of the magnificent dividends his mines yielded him in their palmy days, and is willing now to invest what is necessary of them to build up a strong rival to the Western Union, there is abundant reason why the shares of that overgrown monopoly should take a tumble.

[From the Providence Press.]

ANYTHING TO BEAT MONOPOLY.

If John W. Mackay and Senator Fair, of Nevada, should decide to give the new postal telegraph company all the financial backing it needs, it will probably extend its wires all over the country, and place itself entirely above all influences of the Western Union Company. Almost anything to break down the present monopoly would be welcomed by the majority of people.

[From the Chicago Press.]

SHOULD BE WIPED OUT.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has made competition impossible. It is such a gigantic and far-reaching monopoly that it has absolute control over the telegraph business of this whole country. Hence its ability to impose upon the people, and oppress its employés. The Government alone can wipe it out, and this it should do, in the face of recent developments, without the slightest compunction of conscience and in the quickest time possible. A postal telegraph is what the people want, as an adjunct to the Post-Office Department, to be conducted under a similar system.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

WHAT THE PEOPLE WOULD GAIN.

Many of the most widely read and influential public journals have, for the first time, arrayed themselves on the side of Government telegraphy, and the issue promises to be a vital one in the next Congress. If the Western Union can pay dividends on nearly $100,000,000 by sending 35,000,000 dispatches in a year, what could the Government do with a system costing probably one-tenth of the Western Union capital, with no buildings, dividends, or offices to supply? And what would the people gain by the reduction of telegraphy to its legitimate cost, as has been done with the mails?

[From the San Francisco Examiner.]

ADVANTAGES OF COMPETITION WANTED.

The Government is restrained by no moral obligation not to compete with a private company. A business enterprise is as open to the Government as to an individual. But in this instance the postal telegraph would be instituted by the Government at the suggestion of the people, and for their use, on the same principle precisely that mail facilities exist. The public system would operate as a check in the way of excessive charges in the private enterprise, and as competition would necessarily spring up the public would get the benefit of it. The Examiner is by no means in favor of a monopoly of the telegraph system by the Government. We believe that such a condition of affairs would lead to a multitude of evils, not the least of which would be a centralization of power which is too great already. The purpose in view is to supply the people with cheap and reliable telegraph facilities. A public monopoly would be as fatal to this purpose as a private monopoly. What is wanted is the competing advantages which will result from permanent independent telegraphic facilities.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

IMPORTANCE OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM.

The Sun says the Government might as well be expected to engage in the express business as to establish a postal telegraph. The illustration is not an apt one. If the postal service of the country were as perfect as private enterprise has made the express companies the Government would do a large and growing share of express business through the mails. Even as matters stand hundreds and thousands of valuable packages are carried through the mails, for while the service is not perfect it is reasonably sure. Not a day passes that the Government does not compete with the express companies. The truth is a Government postal telegraph would not only increase the efficiency of the postal service, but would effectually dispose of one of the most dangerous monopolies the country has ever seen. But if there are any real arguments against a Government postal telegraph, we should like to see them. If it is really a movement in the direction of centralization, we should like to have it explained.

[From the New Bedford Mercury.]

A CHANCE FOR DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

If the Democratic leaders in Congress desire to make their party popular they have one of the best opportunities that ever fell to their lot. The party's best move now will be to take up the idea of a Government postal telegraph and to carry it straight through Congress at the very first opportunity. The people are all ready for it. They would look upon any reasonable measure to accomplish this end with approval. The party which succeeds in putting the idea into actual practice cannot fail to help itself thereby.

[From the Erie Dispatch.]

JUST WHAT IS WANTED.

A way out of the present telegraphic difficulty would seem to be the establishment of a postal telegraph system in connection with the mail service over which important mail matter could be transmitted and at a uniformly low tariff. By the duplex and quadruplex systems—making one wire do in the place of two or four, according to the kind of instrument used—a moderate number of lines would be sufficient to meet all probable requirements. With the lever of competition, Government would be able to prevent extortionate rates, compel efficient service, and provide against the business of the country being left at the mercy of a monopoly or its dissatisfied operators. At the same time it would not shut out private enterprise or private capital.

[From the Mobile Register.]

SAFEGUARD AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

There is less danger from the telegraph in the hands of the Government than in private hands. The Government would have no object in misusing it. If they should attempt to turn its power to private and partisan ends the remedy would be with the people. But when Gould and Vanderbilt use this great power to advance the riches of themselves and friends or to destroy the power of a rival the people have no remedy against such tyranny. In the midst of the cotton season a single tick of this private company, instigated by the money kings of New York, might sweep away in an hour the hard-earned means of business men all over the South.

[From the New Haven Palladium.]

A HIGHLY POPULAR MOVEMENT.

The movement in support of a Government telegraph as a supplement to the postal system has already assumed proportions which practically assures its success, provided its friends relax none of their efforts in its behalf. Many of the leading newspapers of the country have come out in open advocacy of the project, while others are evidently only waiting until they can assure themselves positively of the popular desire concerning the matter to go with the tide. One of the most noteworthy of recent additions to the ranks of the newspaper advocates of postal telegraphy is Harper's Weekly, which discusses the subject in a thoughtful way in its current issue.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

ONLY A QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY.

The Government conducts the post-office, which is simply "business," and a telegraph supplement to the post-office is only a question of expediency. Such interruptions as those arising from the strike produce not only incalculable inconvenience, but loss, and it is only for the people to decide whether they shall be tolerated.

They will be always possible and imminent under the existing conditions of vast counter-organizations of labor and capital. They will become more probable as intelligent labor becomes more selfishly grasping. But the primary source of the situation is monopoly. To destroy the monopoly is of course to relieve the situation. The sneer that it is not the business of a Government to go into business is only silly, because the Government has gone into business. In the post-office it has often deliberately gone into a losing business, because the convenience and prosperity of the people are more important than the cost of the service to the Treasury. A general strike of the telegraphs and railways would in a very short time cost the Government and country very much more than the construction of a telegraph. The operation of such a work should of course be placed beyond the interference of trading politicians. But it is clear that the expediency of postal telegraphy has become a pressing and important question.

[New Haven Palladium.]

THE ONLY SECURITY FOR COMPETITION.

National legislation forbidding the consolidation of parallel lines of telegraph and the watering of capital stock is suggested by those who oppose a Government telegraph. The ineffectiveness of legislation to prevent the consolidation of competing railroads has too often been illustrated to leave any ground for expecting lasting relief from this source. As in the past so in the future will corporations and syndicates find a way to circumvent the law. The only hope is in a competition that can neither be bought off nor consolidated out of existence. The Government can alone insure such competition by constructing a postal telegraph, or, in other words, by supplementing its present postal system with facilities for electric communication.

[Lockport Union.]

CONFIDENCE IN CONGRESSMEN.

The relation of our legislators and Representatives in Congress to corporate influence will henceforth be closely scrutinized, and no lawmaker who indorses a policy that favors the extortion of dividends from the people upon the fiction of watered stocks can hope for their confidence and approval.

[Waterbury American.]

THE PLANT WILL BE CHEAP.

It is comforting to bear in mind that competent witnesses agree that the Government can duplicate the telegraph plant of the country for about $25,000,000; that a great many influential public men are in favor of the Government going into the telegraph business, and that the number is increasing every day under the education which Western Union is unwittingly giving.

[Detroit Free Press.]

THE MONOPOLY WILL FIGHT.

What the company would probably do if there were any real danger of a Government telegraph would be to combat the movement in Congress. And if we can judge anything by the success which wealthy monopolies have had in the past in securing or defeating legislation desired or objected to the company would succeed.

[Rochester Herald.]

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST IT.

The Morning Herald has always said that there could be no legitimate and effective argument against a postal telegraph that was not equally effective against the post-office system of the country. * * * The business of the American Government is exceptionally well managed, notwithstanding the everlasting carping of political soreheads and the hobby riders who perpetually affect and express a fear of centralization. The tide is moving strongly in favor of a postal telegraph system, and after it has once been tried all of the chronic grumblers will not only be satisfied, but will wonder why it was not long before adopted.

[Oakland Transcript.]

IT WILL BE BENEFICIAL.

The recent interruption of public business in consequence of the telegrapher's strike has awakened renewed interest, but the azoic men are abroad suggesting all kinds of difficulties and obstructive barriers to a successful development of the scheme in this country; but all these ugly mountains have been crossed in other lands where the love of law, equity, and justice is as strong as here. Within a few days past, while the obstructionists were busy trying to persuade the people that England had a big elephant on hand, she has been reducing telegraph rates to a minimum. It is no experiment. The scheme has been thoroughly tried and proved a success. If a postal telegraph is a big thing in England, is found to save time and expense where railroads can carry the mail from one border to another in a few hours, how much more beneficial in a country so vast as ours, where the best locomotive in the world could not pass from one extreme to the other in less time than a week.

[San Francisco Post.]

DESTINED TO BE A RIVAL.

A dispatch from New York states that John W. Mackay has become a large stockholder in the Postal Telegraph Company and been elected president of the company. The Postal Telegraph Company is so named because it is its intention to do business after post-office methods—that is, it will issue stamps of certain denominations to be affixed to dispatches. It is a strong concern and possesses a system which enables it to transmit messages much more rapidly and cheaply than can be done by the methods used by the other telegraph companies. It owns the patent for the compound wire, the Gray multiplex and the Leggo automatic. It can send as many as nine messages at one time each way over a single wire. The compound wire possesses many advantages over ordinary wire, and by the automatic *fac-simile* messages can be transmitted. It is destined in time to be a great rival to the Western Union, and its stock is in such shape that it cannot be sold out to that or any other company.

[Adrian (Mich.) Times.]

EXPECTED BY THE COUNTRY.

A trade assembly in Chicago a few nights ago passed this resolution:

Resolved, That we demand of the American Congress the establishment of a postal telegraph system on a self-supporting basis, that the business men may transact their business through a rapid system of communication at an expense founded on the actual cost of conducting the system, and not be subject to delay by strikes or be discriminated against by unscrupulous capitatists.

The fact is, the postal-telegraph system is soon to come, and the political parties will not long wait to commit themselves in favor of a measure so fast becoming popular with the people.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

THE PROJECT GROWING STRONGER.

The agitation in favor of a postal telegraph is evidently gaining rather than losing strength. There seems to be a general feeling throughout the country that something must be done to provide a *bona fide* opposition to the Western Union company.

[New York Star.]

LEGISLATURES ASK FOR IT.

There is a great deal of significance in the action of the New Hampshire State legislature, which has just passed a joint resolution advocating the establishment of a postal telegraph. Since the recent telegraph strike began the ablest and most influential newspapers in the country have indorsed the position long ago taken by the Star on this subject. They indicate the unmistakable drift of public opinion. Other State legislatures will in turn cast their weight into the scale with New Hampshire, and there is no reason to doubt that Congress will before long approve the project and vote the necessary funds to inaugurate it.

[Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.]

OPPOSITION PUERILE.

It has taken a long and weary time to even start the discussion of a postal telegraph system in this country, but now that it is started the fact that the troubles of the recent telegraph companies are now over will not quiet it nor diminish the favor in which it is held by a large and respectable portion of the public. The discussion has been the means of closely drawing the line between that portion of the public press which is on the side of the people and that which is on the side of the monopolists. The arguments which have been adduced against a postal telegraph have with one or two exceptions been of an exceedingly puerile nature, and unworthy of serious refutation.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

A MATTER OF NATIONAL POLICY.

The Government postal telegraph idea is clearly one that will not down. The matter has been brought so distinctly to the people through the medium of the telegraph strike that the question of policy becomes one of the important topics of the time, and its consideration in Congress, which seems almost certain to take place at the coming session, will be listened for eagerly by an interested people. It will not be surprising if the discussions of the coming Congress upon this point occupy many days of the session, and it is certain that the combination of capital monopolizing most of the telegraph facilities of the country will make a bitter fight. There are two strong sides to the question of establishing a Government line of telegraph wires. There is no doubt as to which is the popular side. The public will recognize the utter impossibility of conducting a service of such character as that of the United States mail by private capital, and who are aware of the firmness and solidity of the national banking system, are fully prepared to believe that the Government can successfully conduct a telegraph department and relieve the country from such dangers to business as have lately prevailed and threatened.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

COMMERCE DEMANDS IT.

The chamber of commerce of Richmond will soon, we suppose, pass upon the question recently submitted to it by the chamber of commerce of New York City—namely, whether the former chamber of commerce agrees with the latter in favoring a national

telegraph system to be owned and under the control of the General Government. Since we hold that the adoption of a national system of telegraphs, to be owned and controlled by the Government, is unavoidable, and therefore cannot be prevented by discussion, it is not necessary from our point of view to discuss the subject exhaustively. We appreciate its dangers, foresee its benefits, and are prepared to accept the latter and to try to avert the former.

[Galveston News.]

THE RATE TO BE UNIFORM.

John W. Mackay has been made trustee of a majority of the stock of the Postal Telegraph Company. He intends to have a uniform rate of one cent per word to all points reached, and to sell stamps for various amounts, which can be affixed to any message.

[Brooklyn Union.]

THE RESULT WOULD BE SATISFACTORY.

The proposition that Congress should pass a law prohibiting, under heavy penalty, the leasing or consolidation by one telegraph company of any competing line is not likely to bring about such satisfactory results as would the establishment of a Government telegraphic system, to be managed under the regulations of the civil service reform act.

[Buffalo Express.]

THE RAPID COMPANY'S INJUSTICE.

The action of the Rapid Telegraph Company toward its operators and toward the public seems to have been worse even than that of the Western Union, and, indeed, about as bad as could be. First it refused an increase and let its men strike, instead of taking advantage of the opportunity to cut into the big company's business and establish itself, as an honest new line would have done. Next, when the pressure of business that could not be forwarded made things uncomfortable for Western Union, the Rapid gave in to the men and resumed business, taking the precaution, however, to put up its theretofore low rates to the Western Union standard. The Rapid's opening relieved the strain on Western Union and helped that monopoly to weather the strike. Now the Rapid announces that it will cut wages down to the old standard before the strike; but it does not say a word about reducing its tariff to the old rates. It looks as if the Rapid had been playing the part not of a rival, but of a tender to Western Union.

[Indianapolis Times.]

IT WILL BE INDEPENDENT.

A postal telegraph will not breed conspirators nor corruptionists. The operators will be just as intelligent, just as loyal, under Government employ as under Jay Gould, and far more happy, independent, and contented.

[Virginia City Territorial Enterprise.]

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

The cable company which is to operate in connection with the Postal Telegraph Company may prove very troublesome to the old companies and the Western Union. The latter company has guaranteed to the existing cable lines five per cent. for ninety-

nine years on $65,500,000 of stock. The new company has contracted $2,500,000 or the immediate laying of a cable, and another at the same price in eighteen months. Besides this advantage from lower capitalization the company controls patents issued on inventions made since the Western Union contracts with the cable companies were made, by which sixty words a minute, instead of twenty as at present, can be sent over the cables. The tariff proposed is twenty-five cents a word, which will be low enough to make it very uncomfortable indeed for the established order of things.

[St. John (N. B.) Sun.]

IT IS THOROUGHLY POPULAR.

Another and probably more popular proposal is not that the Government should take sole control of the telegraph service of the country, but that it should erect and run a competing service in connection with the postal system, and thus preserve all the advantages of competition and possibly avoid some evils which might be inseparable from an entire Government control. It is argued that in this way a service could be given at small expense to all the principal places, and that this could be gradually extended until it should be coextensive with the postal service. The public would still have the choice of patronizing the Government or the company system, and, as there could be no collusion between the two, a healthy competition could be secured. The company would be obliged to cheapen rates and be prompt in business, and keep in employment capable and satisfied servants; and if at any time a strike did occur on the company's line the people would not be without a competent and complete means of communication. There is no doubt at all but that this matter will be forced upon the attention of Congress, and little doubt but that action on one of the two above-mentioned lines will be undertaken, which will be determined by the progress of the discussion; but the weight of opinion, as so far expressed, seems to be in favor of Government competition. The question does not press quite so strongly upon us in Canada, but it is a growing and important one. It has already received some discussion in the press and will very probably soon enter the arena of parliamentary deliberation.

[Albany Times.]

NOT THE GOVERNMENT LINE.

A good deal is said lately about the Postal Telegraph Company, which should not, by the way, be confounded with the Government telegraph scheme. The Postal is simply a private enterprise, with fair prospects of success, and these are because of certain improvements which it controls. These improvements are strong proofs that telegraphy is only in its infancy, and that the time is coming, and near at hand, when all except the most trivial correspondence will be done by electricity.

[Rome Sentinel.]

THE GRINDING WESTERN UNION.

Dr. Green makes the following remarkable declaration: "As I told General Eckert this afternoon, the several hundreds of thousands of dollars which have been lost in the strike I regard to be the best financial investment made by the company. Hereafter General Eckert tells me that he will get one-third more work out of a man for a day's services, and the economy of such a step will retrieve the loss in less than six months." How much the strike has cost the Western Union there is no finding out; but whatever the amount may be the bold assertion that it will be made up, say by January 1 next, by the simple process of getting 33⅓ per cent. more work out of the operators, will go very far toward proving much which the strikers alleged in their notices to the public. One-third more work is what is written, and the Western Union is not that sort of concern to let go its grip on any such a percentage of increase. If we suppose the loss to the company during the strike was $500,000 in round numbers; if, as asserted, it can be made up in six months, then in another six months there will be in the treasury $500,000 clear profit, and so on at the rate of $1,000,000 a year till such time as this sort of unscrupulousness is brought to a halt by methods the future must bring forth.

[Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.]

FEARS OF A GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.

It comes from Atlanta that the legislature contemplates instructing the Congressional delegation to move for the establishment of a postal telegraph service by the Government. A monopoly run by an individual or a syndicate is bad enough; a Government monopoly must prove a great deal worse.

[New York Herald, September 6, 1883.]

"LET THE GOVERNMENT BUY US OUT."

The Sun believes the proposition to establish a Government telegraph line as an adjunct to the Post-Office "preposterous," "hasty and ill-considered," and not to be entertained.

To all that Mr. Jay Gould in his interesting testimony before the Senate Labor Committee yesterday said, "Me, too."

The Sun adds: "The Government would, we suppose, have to buy the existing lines. These could not compete with the Government, and would have to sell or go under. The bitterest opponents of Mr. Gould would hardly wish that all the other 2,599 stockholders of the Western Union should lose the value of their stock that he might be more effectually plundered. Mr. Edmunds will have to discuss that question."

Oddly enough, to all that Mr. Jay Gould also says, "Me, too." "It is contrary to our institutions," said Mr. Gould yesterday, when asked what he thought of a postal telegraph to compete with private lines. But he added: "I would be perfectly willing to let the Government try it. Let the Government buy us out."

There is here felicitous unity of sentiment between the Sun and Mr. Gould which ought to make both happy. Nor can it be supposed to detract from their satisfaction to know that the gentlemanly Evening Post, the amiable Mail and Express, the admirable Commercial Advertiser, and, in fact, pretty much all the newspapers which ranged themselves on the side of the corporation and against the workmen in the recent telegraph strike, are now of opinion that if the Government wants to use the telegraph as an adjunct to the mail service it must, as Mr. Gould puts it, "buy us out."

By the way, when Mr. Gould was asked yesterday what he had to sell, he became suddenly vague. "I would like you to give us a description and valuation of the Western Union as it stands to-day—the plant, the franchises, &c.," said one of the committee. Mr. Gould, who had been up to that time the most practical of men, suddenly became a kind of heroic ignoramus. "I don't suppose I could give you as intelligent an answer to that as a practical man could," he said, "I judge of these properties by a broader rule—by their net earning power."

Now, the "net earning power" of a corporation which monopolizes one of the great necessaries of life is what it can screw out of the public. What Mr. Gould, therefore, told the committee was, in fact, that he values the Western Union according to what it can make the public pay for telegraphing. It gives a poor and dilatory service at a high price. It does that because it is a monopoly. If Mr. Gould had competitors his corporation would be compelled to give a better and prompter service at a lower price. But the Western Union corporation has determined to tolerate no competitors. It is its boast, made in a notorious pamphlet published last year, that it is "an army of occupation" with a "completeness of grasp upon the power of instantaneous communication in this country" which cannot be interfered with by private effort.

Under these circumstances public opinion demands that the Government shall come to the public help by a competing line, whereupon all the organs of monopoly cry out, "Oh! that will never do; the Government must buy out Western Union." And Mr. Jay Gould, who has recently found the English unwilling to take "a large block" of Western Union stock, agrees very readily that the Government ought to buy out the monopoly.

If a private company sets up competition with Western Union Mr. Gould does not offer to sell out; on the contrary, he swallows—absorbs—the private competitor. But if the Government proposes to use the telegraph, not as a monopoly, but simply as an adjunct to the railway mail service, Mr. Gould at once wants to sell out to the Government.

Well, what has Western Union really got to sell? That question neither Dr. Green nor Mr. Gould, nor any other member of the corporation, has appeared willing to answer.

What has Western Union got to sell?

How much real estate does it own, and how is that encumbered?

How many miles of poles and wires does it actually own? Does it own one-half the wires it works? Or a third?

It has, Mr. Gould told the committee, "contracts with railroads by which the telegraph company does the work of the railroads free." He did not explain, however, that in these cases the railroads own the poles and wires; the contracts in many cases are near their expiration, and will not be renewed if the railroad companies can help it; while in other cases these contracts are terminable at a year's notice.

All that is not salable property. What has Western Union really got to sell?

Whenever the telegraph question comes before Congress those who demand in the interest and service of Mr. Gould that "the Government must buy us out" will have to answer this question, and those who ask it—Senator Edmunds, for instance, whom the Sun hauls over the coals—will probably remember the shrewd saying of the elder Vanderbilt, that "he did not mind putting some money into telegraph stock; but he did not regard that kind of property as a permanent investment; he was not such a confounded fool as to leave a lot of poles and wires to his heirs."

"The net earning power" of a monopoly may be very great, but it would be a very poor business to buy it at a high price, because all monopolies—even that of the Western Union—are in their nature precarious and uncertain.

[Chicago Tribune, November 23, 1883.]

A TELEGRAPH FOR THE PEOPLE.

An able article, moderate in tone, and all the more convincing on that account, on the subject of postal telegraph is contributed to the current number of the *North American Review* by Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, who has for years been an advocate of the addition of electricity to the resources of the Post-Office. The main idea of his paper is contained in this sentence:

"As a telegraph for business where dispatch is essential, and the price is of little account, the Western Union system is unrivaled, but as a telegraph for the people it is a signal failure."

The best energies of the Western Union have been given to serving the great commercial, railroad, and speculative interests of the country, especially the last. To see its system working at its highest perfection one must stand in a Chicago stock broker's office with its special wire running direct to the New York Stock Exchange, and watch in hand, time the execution of an order to buy or sell. Such a message will be flashed over the wires into the vestibule of the exchange, will be executed by the broker there, and an answer returned in less than four minutes. Four minutes for doing business to the amount of very likely a hundred thousand dollars over a circuit of two thousand miles is not too much. Certainly no improvement is needed there.

But when we step outside of the isothermal lines of speculation between the great exchanges of the country where cotton, wheat, oil, railroad stocks, and other "staples" are dealt in we find a sudden drop in the efficiency of the telegraph. There is perhaps not one of our readers who has not found that it took as long to get a message delivered a short distance in the city or in the suburbs by telegraph as it would have taken him to walk with it to its destination. Abroad the telegraph is used principally by the people for social correspondence over short distances, but that is impossible here with our variable charges, high rates, and the discrimination in favor of business messages. Stock-exchange business, for instance, has the right of way over the wires in preference to any communication of a personal or social nature. The directors and managers of the Western Union are railroad owners and stock speculators, and they do all they can to foster the facilities of the "lambs."

The telegraph, Mr. Hubbard shows, is used more freely in England, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland than with us, and more largely in proportion to letter correspondence in France. On the continent of Europe more than two-thirds of the telegrams are on social matters; in this country four-fifths of them are on business. Ours is a business and railroad system, while those abroad are postal systems. This is largely because of the discriminations made in favor of business, especially of speculative business, by the Western Union, but also because of the high and irregular rates charged by our company. In England you can send twenty words for 25 cents; in Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland the average rate is 10 cents a message; in this country the average is 38 cents, and there is the greatest inequality and irregularity in rates, more being in a vast number of cases charged for short distances than for long ones.

An analysis of the reports of the Western Union shows that, contrary to their own

claims, the average cost of sending messages has been rising. In 1878 the average was 41 cents; in 1883 it was 46 cents, an increase of 10 per cent. This increase is caused directly by the cost of buying up competing companies, which has resulted in an increase of the operating expenses, and by the necessity of paying dividends on the millions of watered stock. For eleven years down to the declaration of the stock dividends of 1879 and 1881 the Western Union pursued the policy of making an annual reduction of rates to the extent of 6 per cent. a year. The consolidations and issue of watered stock compelled this policy of reducing rates to be given up. The tax to the public on account of these consolidations Mr. Hubbard estimates at 5.1 cents for each of the 41,000,000 messages sent last year by the company.

The remedy for all this is not to help Mr. Gould to carry out his pet scheme of selling the Western Union to the United States for $100,000,000; it is not to substitute for the Western Union monopoly a Government monopoly with all the intolerable nuisances of the circumlocution office; it is simply that the neglected and abused field of correspondence by electricity be occupied by the Post-Office. As the figures show, the Western Union hardly touches this, which is the largest part of the work of the telegraph abroad. Postal lines built by the Government and operated by the Post-Office with low and uniform rates would develop a business of their own that the Western Union evidently does not desire, and could not with its other business handle if it had it.

STATEMENTS

OF

ROBERT GARRETT AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Messrs. Robert Garrett, D. H. Bates, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, and John K. Cowen, attorney of that company, appeared before the committee.

Mr. COWEN. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Mr. D. H. Bates, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, will first speak to you. He is here to explain what that company has already done, and what they propose to do in the future.

Mr. BATES. Does the committee prefer that I should make a voluntary statement, or will inquiries be put to me in the direction in which you desire information?

The CHAIRMAN. State in the first place, if you please, such facts as you have in mind that you wish to present to the committee, and the committee will ask any questions that may occur to the members during the progress of your remarks. The company you represent desired to be heard, and this day was assigned for the hearing. The course I suggest is the one we have generally pursued.

Mr. BATES. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, which I now represent, has telegraph lines extending along the route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Washington to Baltimore, and from each of those cities to the point of connection near Point of Rocks, Maryland, thence over the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio to Wheeling and Parkersburg, over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road to Pittsburgh, the Central Ohio road from Wheeling to Columbus, the Marietta and Cincinnati road from Parkersburg to Cincinnati with

numerous branches, the Lake Erie division from Newark to Sandusky, the Chicago division from Chicago Junction on the Lake Erie division to Chicago, with a branch from North Vernon to Louisville, and with a line also from Baltimore over the highway to New York City. It has within a few weeks purchased a newly-built line over the West Shore, and the New York, Chicago and Saint Louis railroads from New York City by way of Buffalo to Chicago. Its lines are nearly all practically new, some of them having been rebuilt within the last few years and some of them within the past year, so that we are now thoroughly equipped with large trunk lines on all of those important routes, covering, as you will observe, the principal cities within that area. The company has now fifteen wires by two routes between New York City and Chicago, which are, as near as I can understand, one half as many as the number of the Western Union Company between those points. On other routes it has nearly the same proportion. It is now engaged in building a line of the same character between New York and Boston, taking in the principal cities on the route, which will be finished about June 1st.

The CHAIRMAN. Over what route does that line run?

Mr. BATES. It will doubtless run over the highway from New York to Boston.

The CHAIRMAN. By highway you mean what?

Mr. BATES. Public roads.

The CHAIRMAN. Not along the line of the railways?

Mr. BATES. Not along the line of the railroads.

It is also engaged in building a line from Chicago to Saint Louis, which will take in Indianapolis branching from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, also a line from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, and thence to Chicago Junction, so as to give us cross-connections for the purpose of better availing of our facilities in the event of interruption on any one route. It has just closed an arrangement for an existing telegraph line on the Texas and Saint Louis railway from Saint Louis by way of Cairo to Texarkana and beyond, and is arranging for the further extension of that line from that point to Houston, Galveston, and New Orleans. At present those are the points that are immediately contemplated within our purposes, and it is the intention of the company to provide, between those large trade-centers, the most ample facilities, for the public, the press, and such other uses as the wires may be put to.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you a question right there, if you do not object to being interrupted. Do you find it is necessary to pay anything for the right of way over any of these routes you are building upon?

Mr. BATES. I could hardly answer that question as far as the Baltimore and Ohio Company is concerned, having only lately connected myself with it. I have been with other telegraph companies for the last twenty odd years and can speak as to my experience with them. The question of rights of way at first was trifling. In later years it has come to be a matter of very considerable moment. In the cities it is almost impossible to get any available rights of way at all, certainly not without the payment of very large sums of money for them. Railroad routes are becoming filled up with lines, and in all cases railroad companies, of course, receive from telegraph companies, for the rights of way large concessions in the way of telegraphic facilities, free transmission of their messages, and otherwise; and in very many cases where it is essential to use private lands it becomes then a question of arrangement with the owner, and large sums in those cases have very often been paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you accept and are you acting under the provisions of the act of 1866?

Mr. BATES. We have already done so, and have taken advantage of those provisions so far as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not those provisions give you the right to construct a line over any post-route?

Mr. BATES. They do; and under the decision of Justice Harlan in a case with which I had to do in 1879, the Western Union Telegraph Company against the American Union Telegraph Company and the Wabash Railroad Company, that right was protected by the court and exercised by the telegraph company. The line upon that road to-day was built under that act and its provisions have been availed of in other cases since then by that company and by the Western Union Company.

The CHAIRMAN. What difficulties do you find in the construction of telegraph lines outside of towns and cities?

Mr. BATES. With the exception of municipalities, of course, there is not any material difficulty at any point excepting where the condition of the surroundings is such as to make it necessary to make a deviation. For instance, there may be shade-trees to be avoided, there may be other lines of telegraph to pass under or over, or there may be buildings to avoid. Of course all of those mechanical objections have to be met, and are growing more in importance with each succeeding year as the existing lines are increased and multiplied.

The CHAIRMAN. If the roads leading into those towns or cities are post-roads, in what way can the company that attempts to carry a line into a town or city be obstructed?

Mr. BATES. The difficulty up to this time, Mr. Chairman, has been to enforce the right that that act gives. I believe the right exists. In a case with which I had to do in 1869 or 1870, in the city of Philadelphia, for the Western Union Company, when the present Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster, was the counsel of the company, he took that view in the controversy we had with the city of Philadelphia. The right was not exactly admitted, as I now remember. I think the city combatted it. But an arrangement was made whereby we practically completed the line under that right. I do not know, however, any case that has yet come up in the courts where the provision in reference to rights of way in cities has been acted upon.

I should have added to my statement already given in reference to our extensions, that an arrangement has also been concluded with a company in close connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Company, for the immediate building of a line from Chicago to La Crosse, Saint Paul, Minneapolis, and other important points in the Northwest, so that within the present year our telegraph system will cover territory which now yields, as I understand, nearly or quite three-fourths of the entire telegraphic business of the country; and we will have sufficient wires and equipment of other kinds with which to handle all of the business that can be secured in that territory.

We have not as yet undertaken any particular reduction in rates. The tariffs which I find in operation are, generally speaking, the same as those of other companies, although in respect of night messages they are lower. For instance, our night rate between all points reached by us is one-half of the regular day rate, while on other lines, the Western Union particularly, it is two-thirds, as near as may be.

The CHAIRMAN. Three-fourths in some cases. From Denver to the Atlantic coast it is a dollar for day messages, and seventy-five cents for night messages.

Mr. BATES. You are right, Mr. Chairman. I think with reference to Texas it is $1.25 for day messages and 80 or 90 cents at night. I am not certain as to those figures, but I think they are approximately right. Our purpose is first to fully equip our lines between the points I have named with a sufficient number of wires to handle a very large amount of business, so that we shall be able to take everything which we can get at remunerative rates. I believe, from a long experience in the telegraph business, that a moderate rate will be more remunerative to us than what might be called the high rates which generally now exist. We have in contemplation such arrangements as will reduce the rates between the principal cities, at least east of the Mississippi River, to not exceeding 25 cents for day messages, and one cent a word for night messages. Between local points within that territory a proportionately higher rate may be necessary for the smaller volume of business.

Senator JACKSON. What is the number of wires on the Nickel Plate road?

Mr. BATES. There are four wires now on the Nickel Plate and West Shore roads on the line which we bought, and we have arrangements made, and some of the material already shipped, for the immediate erection of twelve more wires.

Senator JACKSON. In point of equipment how does it compare with other lines?

Mr. BATES. The Nickel Plate telegraph line is one of the best lines I have ever heard of. I have not myself seen it, but I have had it examined, and the report is that it is a most substantial line, capable of sustaining a large number of wires.

Senator JACKSON. Are you proposing extensions now on the Atlantic coast, or down through the Middle States?

Mr. BATES. We have thought best not to make any extensions in that direction at present. The points I have already spoken of will give us quite enough to do, at least for the remainder of this year, our purpose being, as I have said before, to provide the most ample facilities between the larger places, and then be prepared at a reasonably low rate, as nearly uniform as possible, to handle the very largest amount of business that from time to time may come to us.

The CHAIRMAN. What wire are you using now in your new construction?

Mr. BATES. We are using up to this time, in all cases, a galvanized iron wire, such as all other telegraph companies use, excepting, I think, one which is a combination of copper and steel.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use a uniform size of wire?

Mr. BATES. We are using for the through circuits what is known as No. 6 gauge wire, 550 pounds to the mile, and for the way circuits No. 8 gauge, 380 pounds to the mile. We contemplate using, to some extent at least, a copper wire which will give us equal conductivity with perhaps twenty-five per cent. only in the weight.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you inform the committee how many miles of poles you have in your lines now in use?

Mr. BATES. I cannot; but I will be able to give you that information before the afternoon has passed.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to inquire first as to the number of miles of poles and then as to the number of miles of wire.

Mr. BATES. We have in the neighborhood of 25,000 miles of wire now, and we are providing for 15,000 miles more this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you prepared to make a statement as to what

it would cost to construct the whole of your lines at the present time, that is with the poles and the wires that you use?

Mr. BATES. That question is a very difficult one to answer. I can tell you what it has cost to build a system nearly as large as ours will be; but in undertaking to say what the average cost has been generally, of course very many elements enter into the question that will be obvious. The lines of the American Union Telegraph Company, covering, generally speaking, the same area that I have already indicated, and aggregating about as many miles of wire as I have spoken of, cost $5,000,000 in cash, or a little short of that. That, however, did not include any important telegraphic patents, some of which are, of course, essential for telegraph companies to use, and the cost of which is variable. It is our purpose now not only to have ample wire facilities, but the most enlarged scheme of equipment of the most approved pattern that is possible to be obtained. What the cost of that will be, of course, I cannot tell.

Senator WILSON. How many miles of pole and wire were included in that cost of $5,000,000.

Mr. BATES. That is a matter of record. My memory is not very good as to the mileage of poles. The wire mileage was between 30,000 and 40,000.

Senator WILSON. Can you supply the data to the committee?

Mr. BATES. The actual mileage of the American Union when purchased by the Western Union Company in January, 1881, was 11,000 miles of poles and 48,000 miles of wire.

The CHAIRMAN. You stated, I believe, that you were building a line from Chicago to La Crosse?

Mr. BATES. From Chicago to La Crosse, Saint Paul and Minneapolis. I stated that that line was to be built by a company just organized who are in close connection with us. The line from New York to Boston we are immediately engaged in building, and I can give you any information about that.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that would be one of the most expensive lines to build. I would like to know, in the first place, what the capacity of that line is to be as to the number of wires.

Mr. BATES. We are arranging for the construction between New York and Boston of ten wires now, with pole facilities so arranged that at least twelve more may be added.

The CHAIRMAN. You have poles that will carry over twenty wires?

Mr. BATES. Yes, sir. That line, all told, will cost us, including municipal rights, submarine and underground cables, about $250,000 to $300,000, for the first six wires which we will erect. The remaining wires will cost per mile each about one hundred dollars in round numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not exactly understand your answer. What will be the cost with six wires.

Mr. BATES. Two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. How many miles.

Mr. BATES. It is about 250 miles; I cannot tell exactly. The railroad distance is a little shorter than that. The telegraph distance is greater because we have to avoid the streams and other telegraph lines.

Senator WILSON. In your statement relative to the cost of the American Union do you include the cost of equipment and everything complete as the line stood within the aggregate cost of $5,000,000. Do you mean the completed lines, including all items of cost?

Mr. BATES. Yes, sir.

Senator WILSON. The instruments and everything of the kind?

Mr. BATES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In building your Western lines, are you able to state the cost of construction? Take, for instance, the line that you have referred to from Chicago to La Crosse.

Mr. BATES. The line from Chicago to Saint Paul and Minneapolis, by way of La Crosse will be built immediately with four wires, and will be so arranged as to the size of poles and their manner of setting as to accommodate eight more at least.

The CHAIRMAN. Twelve in all.

Mr. BATES. Twelve in all. That line will cost, with four wires, I suppose, fifty per cent. less per mile of distance than the Boston line.

The CHAIRMAN. That would make it about five hundred dollars a mile.

Mr. BATES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to your contracts. In making a contract for poles, you specify some particular kind of wood and some particular size, do you not?

Mr. BATES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the details in your mind?

Mr. BATES. Taking the Boston line as an example, chestnut is the timber we use there. The length of pole is thirty feet, and the diameter at the small end, barked, seven inches.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty feet above ground?

Mr. BATES. No, sir; thirty feet in length before setting; seven inches in diameter at the small end, barked, and straight and free of knots.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for a line which is intended to carry twenty-three wires?

Mr. BATES. Yes, sir. They are set from five to six feet in the ground, and are put thirty-five or forty to the mile in the country; in cities fifty. Larger poles are necessary at road crossings and through cities and towns where we have to cross other telegraph lines or avoid buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of poles do you specify for your Western lines?

Mr. BATES. Cedar or chestnut. They will be twenty-five feet long and six inches at the top for the principal part of the line, the larger poles, of course, for cities and difficult places.

The CHAIRMAN. And you will use No. 6 wire in all these cases?

Mr. BATES. For through circuits; No. 8 for way circuits.

Mr. COWEN. As this hearing has assumed a conversational form, allow me to speak in regard to two questions addressed to Mr. Bates, one a question of fact and the other a question of law. I would like to make a simple statement. I refer first to the question as to the occupancy of post-roads under the act of 1866. I do not understand that any telegraph company that has accepted the act of Congress of 1866 can occupy a railroad route without the consent of the owning company. It was so decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Pensacola Telegraph case, to which Mr. Bates referred. Mr. Bates spoke of a case against the Wabash Railroad Company. It was a case in which the Wabash Railroad Company permitted the American Union to occupy the post-road when the Western Union was endeavoring to prevent them, on the ground of its having an exclusive contract with the railway company for telegraphic privileges upon its right of way. The court held (and I believe all others have so held elsewhere; we have had several

cases of our own) that the act of Congress made the post-roads free to telegraph companies for occupancy with the assent of the owners; and the railway company having assented to the occupancy by the American Union Company, that the exclusive contract was null and void.

The other question is the question of fact in regard to the cost of rights of way along railroads. I think I may state a single instance to illustrate what it may be. It may be variable and it may be very great. I venture to say that the American Union, for its simple right to locate its poles and wires on the Pennsylvania Railroad, pays an annual sum which if capitalized would equal the entire cost of its line on that road. That is what it costs to get railroad privileges.

Again, with regard to the question put by the chairman in regard to the occupancy of streets and public highways on the ground that under the act of Congress they are post-roads, and that thus free right of way is secured for telegraph companies. I do not know any case where that has been asserted, although I know it has been claimed by the telegraph companies when they wanted to get the privileges. I suggest first that the act of Congress does not make all public highways post-roads. That is my general recollection. I think there is an act pending to that effect.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true. I was only speaking of those routes which have been declared highways. All railroads have been so declared.

Mr. COWEN. The second point about that, I should suppose, would be that it would certainly appear to be a pretty great stretch of power to authorize the location of telegraph lines in the highways of a city, free from city, State, or local control.

Senator WILSON. You spoke of the cost of railway privileges. What do you include in the term?

Mr. COWEN. Simply the right to locate the poles and wires on the line of road. They get certain rates, generally about half rates, for the transportation of material; but I refer simply to the right to locate the lines on the road. One of the advantages, as I suppose has already been stated to the committee, is that the policing of a telegraph line located on railroads is easy and perfect, while on a highway it is much more difficult. You can send your man on a train and he can see the wires as he passes along, as Mr. Bates or any of these practical telegraph men will tell you; and therefore they are willing to pay a high rate to get their lines on railroads.

Senator WILSON. Are there any instances of the construction of lines along the route of railroads but beyond the right of way belonging to the railroad?

Mr. COWEN. I know of one instance.

Senator WILSON. Had difficulties occurred in obtaining the right of way in that instance?

Mr. COWEN. A great deal of difficulty. We have had considerable difficulty. We have had to pay men from $5 to $100 for the right of way.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, for the privilege of placing poles upon private property.

Mr. COWEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any instance in which a telegraph company, desiring to enter a town with their wires, have been prevented from doing so unless they pay for the right of way?

Mr. COWEN. I cannot say in regard to that. The general method is, in cities, to give the privilege for a telegraph company of putting up its

wires on the street on condition that the company will accord to the city certain privileges. For instance, the fire alarms and other telegraph wires for city use are to be provided for, and there has also been, as in Philadelphia, a certain license fee required, of so much a pole; but that is not usual. I know of no other charge for the right of way in cities, as far as corporations are concerned, except subjecting the poles to the burden of maintaining certain city telegraph wires.

Senator WILSON. Why was the line you spoke of constructed beyond the railroad right of way rather than upon it?

Mr. COWEN. The particular instance that I have in mind is the Ohio and Mississippi line which we constructed. The Western Union had an exclusive contract with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. At that time, the receiver of the Ohio and Mississippi road was an officer of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and we did not think, as the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph was going to be run there, and as he was the receiver of the company, that it would be exactly the thing for us to ask the court to order a contract with the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, when its own officer happened to be the receiver, and when we were coming in conflict with the Western Union; although we had no doubt as to the power of the receiver to make such a contract under the order of the court. Hence the line was built outside of the right of way, and it was pretty expensive, too.

Senator WILSON. Would you have preferred to have constructed it on the railroad right of way had not that incident appeared in the case?

Mr. COWEN. We would have much preferred to have constructed it on the railroad right of way and paid considerable for the privilege of doing so.

Senator WILSON. Why would you have preferred to have paid an increased sum for that privilege?

Mr. COWEN. Simply because, as I have said, the policing of it would be considerably easier.

Senator WILSON. Suppose the line were constructed immediately along the boundary of the right of way; why would your police advantages be better in that instance than in the other?

Mr. COWEN. They would not be better if you could get precisely along the right of way and just outside of it; but in so many cases you are compelled by the forest and intervening obstacles to leave the roadway for some little distance; that that is where the difference comes in.

Take, as an illustration, the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio road when it was first built, through even as thickly populated a State as Ohio. There would be stretches of ten, twelve and fifteen miles where it would not be possible to construct a telegraph line immediately adjoining the roadway of the company on account of the forests. Hence it was necessary to make long detours before coming back to the railroad. That we had to do on the Ohio and Mississippi road, even in a pretty thickly populated country, as you all know.

The CHAIRMAN. You have stated that in your opinion a company organized to build telegraph lines and accepting the provisions of the act of 1866 cannot construct their lines along the line of any railroad company without the consent of the company?

Mr. COWEN. I so understand it, and that is the law I have no doubt. It would be an appropriation at once of the private property of a railroad company already appropriated to a public use to another public use if this were not so. I have no doubt of the power of a State or of Congress to authorize such appropriation upon compensation being made.

Senator WILSON. But that could only be done by purchase or condemnation?

Mr. COWEN. Yes, sir. For example, the only reason for constructing a line to Boston on the highway is the fact that the State legislation is not sufficiently perfect in certain of the states through which the line passes to authorize such condemnation. You are aware that several of the States do authorize telegraph companies to condemn rights of way along railroads and elsewhere. Other States do not give any power of condemnation such as there is in some of the States through which the Boston line passes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is plain that if companies should assume the right to construct lines along a railroad they would have to avoid any interference with other lines or in any way obstructing the business of the railroad.

Mr. COWEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But I do not understand that they must get the consent of the railroad company before they can construct their lines.

Mr. COWEN. I beg your pardon, but an examination of the Pensacola telegraph case will, I think, convince the committee on that point. I am free to say that I hope your construction of the law is correct, because I would like to put it in force in the next week.

Mr. GARRETT. It might be well to state further in the case cited that the Baltimore and Ohio Company were put to an enormous expense in having its poles distributed by the country roads. The difficulty of delivering poles at proper points, added to the other disadvantages, was such that the Baltimore and Ohio Company would have much preferred to have paid a large sum for the right of way along the railroad.

Mr. BATES. If you have finished with Mr. Cowen I would like to make an additional statement. With reference to the payment or agreement to make payment on the part of the American Union Telegraph Company, for its line, covered in the gross amount of $5,000,000, that I have spoken of, there was a very large sum to be paid every year in cash to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Saint Louis Railroad Company. There was in addition a large outlay every year to be made to furnish telegraphic facilities to the Wabash Railroad Company, and to other companies upon whose rights of way the American Union lines were built. The entire sum thus to be paid by the American Union in cash and in telegraphic service was, as I now estimate, in the neighborhood of $150,000 or $200,000 a year.

Now, on the point spoken of, as to the rights of a telegraph company having accepted the provisions of the act of Congress of 1866, to which reference has been made. I have had to do with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, the American Union Telegraph Company, and more recently with the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, in undertaking to secure rights of way for our lines and the lines of the other companies I have named under that act. In no case, so far as I now remember, have I ever succeeded in obtaining rights of way under the act of Congress upon railroads except with the consent of the railroad company—confirming Mr. Cowen's recollection. Were there a provision in the act of Congress referred to for condemnation and for occupancy in advance of payment it would enable telegraph companies generally to extend their lines at much less cost, and, of course, with infinitely less difficulty.

On the point of building lines along railroad routes but on the private

property adjoining the strip of railroad land, most of the difficulty up to this time in that direction has come from the opposition of telegraph companies already having contracts with the railroad companies of an exclusive character, and which provide, as Mr. Cowen has said, that no distribution of poles and material shall be made by the railroad companies. Those are the two difficulties.

Senator WILSON. Let me understand more definitely that statement. You mean that we shall understand that there are arrangements or contracts between telegraph companies and railroad companies to the effect that the railroad companies along whose roads the telegraph lines are constructed shall not transport or distribute material for other telegraph companies?

Mr. BATES. There is such a clause in the majority of the Western Union contracts, if not in all of them.

Mr. HUBBARD. I understand that the reason the American Union Company paid so much money to the Pennsylvania and other railroads was in consequence of the competition that at that time existed between the Western Union and the American Union. They were each competing with the other for that right of way, and finally the American Union bid higher than the Western Union, and so obtained it.

Mr. BATES. Generally speaking, that is so; although the Western Union Company was privileged to accept of the same conditions if it had chosen to do so.

Mr. HUBBARD. That I understand; but they declined, thinking it was too much.

Mr. BATES. In other words, the contract was not exclusive.

Mr. HUBBARD. It was not exclusive, but it was offered to the Western Union, and they said it was too high a price, and declined to accept it, and thereupon Mr. Gould accepted it for the American Union.

Mr. COWEN. It might be well to state in regard to the exclusive telegraph and railroad contracts that the contracts in regard to the distribution of poles do not as a rule provide that there shall be no distribution for any other telegraph company, but that they shall only haul poles between stations at regular local rates for like material, and that, of course, amounts practically to a prevention of the distribution, because, as you all know, they are distributed from the cars along the line of the road.

Senator WILSON. They agree to do that only for the telegraph line with which they make the exclusive contract?

Mr. COWEN. Yes, sir.

Senator WILSON. They enter into an agreement with one telegraph company to do that service exclusively?

Mr. COWEN. Yes, sir.

Senator WILSON. Do you think they can refuse to do it for another?

Mr. COWEN. I have not the slightest idea that they can.

Mr. BATES. As a matter of fact, they have done so very often.

Mr. COWEN. They do do it. They cause immense trouble in that way.

Senator WILSON. I can very well see how trouble and delay and inconvenience might arise out of it; but as to the question of legal power, I am not certain.

Mr. COWEN. I do not think they have the power. I think by reading the decision in full you will find that it construes the act of Congress only to authorize the occupancy with the consent of the owner of the post-road.

Senator JACKSON. Except as to Government land.

Mr. COWEN. The only land that they can go over without the consent of the owner is public property.

Senator WILSON. The Government being the owner of that, it would be held that the act of Congress gave the consent.

Mr. COWEN. It does give consent in express terms.

Mr. BATES. Perhaps I can give you a little information with reference to the Pensacola case that will throw some light upon the inquiry. My recollection of that case is that the State of Florida had granted an exclusive charter for public telegraph business to the Pensacola Telegraph Company, within certain parts of the State, and the Western Union Company having made arrangements with a railroad company having the right of way through that State and through the counties which this exclusive grant covered, undertook to enforce the act of Congress as against the will of the State of Florida. The suit was decided in favor of the United States act, but you will bear in mind it still required the consent of the railroad company to have its particular right of way occupied. The same was true also in reference to the occupation by the American Union Company, of the right of way of the Wabash Railroad, and of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and of a number of other roads. The railroad companies having already granted to the telegraph company under the condition of large payments, as I have already indicated, the right to build their line, then it became a question for the American Union Company to avail of the provisions of the act of Congress, even with that consent, as against the exclusive conditions claimed by the Western Union Company, and those exclusive conditions were broken down by Justice Harlan's decision, as also in the Pensacola case, which in that case, however, was in favor of the Western Union Company, the plaintiff.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, referring to the statement of Mr. Bates, I would like to call the attention of the committee particularly to these facts: That the Baltimore and Ohio Company has already expended a very large sum of money in the acquisition of certain lines, chiefly within the past two weeks, in addition to other large sums previously expended; that, the time being somewhat favorable, it has seen fit to contract for large quantities of material, notably wire, which perhaps can be bought to-day at cheaper rates than I have ever known it to be quoted at before; that it has also entered into certain contract obligations in reference to the building of additional lines to perfect its system, and that therefore the action of the Government becomes a very grave question with the Baltimore and Ohio Company. I take it, the chief difficulty that the committee and the Government will have in considering this subject is in reference to what has followed in previous cases, namely, consolidation. So far as the Baltimore and Ohio road is concerned, we might point to the general policy of that company; to the fact that in 1873 we established the express business, throwing the Adams Express Company from our road, upon the theory that if there was money in the business the railroad company had better make it for its shareholders than permit a foreign corporation to absorb it. In the year 1884 you find that express still in operation, notwithstanding the predictions which were made as to a fusion with the other express companies, and that it is being operated satisfactorily, I believe, to the public; certainly to the railroad company. In addition to that we threw the Pullman Company off our line some years ago, and initiated our own sleeping-car service. The Baltimore and Ohio Company is still operating an independent sleeping-car system, and whatever profits attach to the operation of that system go to the shareholders of the company. It

also decided to throw the Western Union Company from its lines and has determined to maintain an independent telegraph system. The point, it seems to me is, how can we satisfy this committee that the Baltimore and Ohio Company is in earnest in the course which it has mapped out? Certainly it will be admitted that the company has expended a very large sum of money and that it must have some purpose in making that large expenditure. It has taken a certain risk—because the Baltimore and Ohio Company does not wish to see the Government become its competitor in the telegraph business. Hence our suggestion as to this conference. We are very anxious to learn the views of the committee and very anxious to be able to judge in some respect at least as to what is likely to be the course of Congress. Without making any committal, we would like to have the views of the committee as to an arrangement of this sort: The Baltimore and Ohio Company has entered into contracts and is going on with the construction of its telegraph lines in various directions. Suppose we go on with the understanding, if it could be arrived at, that in case the Government should decide to operate a telegraph system—and it would have the effect of saving time—that the Baltimore and Ohio Company should agree to turn over its lines at cost, being properly remunerated for rights of way such as those you have heard referred to this morning. Suppose the Baltimore and Ohio Company should say that it is perfectly willing to go on with these lines without delay so as to give the public the benefit of competition, and submit the question of fair remuneration for its lines to a commission which should be appointed by Congress. I will say further that the Baltimore and Ohio Company is prepared to enter into contract with the Post-Office Department for the transaction of its business. It has occurred to us that by embracing the post-offices in different sections of the country, some plan might be devised which would enable us to transact the business of the public satisfactorily and at the same time enable us to realize a fair profit. We believe that with a system which has been charged up to expense account (for that is the method of the Baltimore and Ohio Company), standing at a cost of $20,000, with the expenditure of $3,000,000 we will reach the territory from which the Western Union Company derives 75 per cent. of its total revenue. Therefore we think (and I would suggest it to the committee), that if it should decide that the telegraph business can continue to be transacted by outside companies, the Government might open it up to competition and let us be bidders as against the Western Union or any other company.

Senator JACKSON. Have you examined the provisions of the bill introduced by Senator Dawes looking to the Post-Office Department contracting with telegraph companies for the transmission of news under the postal system?

Mr. GARRETT. I have not; but I think Mr. Cowen has.

Mr. COWEN. I have not.

Mr. GARRETT. The question of Government interference with telegraph business is a very grave and a very serious one for us, and what we wish to do is to endeavor to meet the views of the public and of this committee.

Senator WILSON. Suppose the committee could not come to a conclusion such as you suggest. Still your position would involve the question of good faith toward the public which you have made. What assurance could we have that, having been unable to reach a conclusion, at some time in the future, perhaps not very far distant, there might not be a pooling or combination arrangement made between you and

the Western Union? I only speak of that as a condition of the case which is a possibility.

Mr. GARRETT. Under the arrangement suggested, the Government would reserve the power to take these lines at a rate to be fixed by a commission, which would practically leave the matter under the control of the Government.

Senator WILSON. Yes; but I am speaking now from the standpoint of inability to arrive at that conclusion, and, owing to such inability, leaving the Baltimore and Ohio Company and the Western Union and all others just as they now are. What assurance can you give that the thing which has been done heretofore will not happen again, namely, consolidation?

Mr. GARRETT. That may be a difficult question and it is one that we would like to hear the views of the committee upon. As I said before, I can only point to the general policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and to the predictions that were made by the express people and the sleeping-car people at the time we undertook our independent systems of express and sleeping-cars. How can we satisfy the committee as to the fact that the service will be performed at such rates as will be satisfactory to the public? We might say that we are willing to accept certain rates which have already been fixed by the Postmaster-General, and possibly that might meet the views of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a very great respect for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It is a sound, conservative institution, managed on business principles. I think it is one of the soundest and best corporations we have in the country. But the men who manage that corporation have the same object in view that all other corporations have, in making all the money that it is possible to make. They are not looking to the public interests. They serve the public interests just so far as they can be made instrumentalities in benefiting their own interests. They will reduce rates if they find it more profitable to carry for a lower rate than a higher rate; but everything turns upon the interests of the stockholders and not upon the interests of the public. Whenever it can be shown that the corporation can make more money by consolidating its lines with the Western Union they will consolidate. It is in the interests of the stockholders, and I take it that no matter what the Baltimore and Ohio Company may do now, in the end it will result in the same thing—consolidation, for the reason that by combination greater profits will result than can come from competition.

Mr. GARRETT. We take a very different view of the case, and I take issue with you on that point. We have a theory that by building these lines for cash and serving the public at rates which may be fixed by a commission, or in such form as may be decided to be wisest and best, later on, we can make greater revenues for our shareholders than we can in any other way. We think the day for consolidation is over with telegraph lines. I might say further that the Baltimore and Ohio Company is compelled to maintain a telegraph line for the transaction of its railroad business. The only incentive for our going into the telegraph business is that we have a large plant; we have expended a large sum of money in establishing lines necessary to transact railroad business, and we have supplemented those lines by building additional lines to the leading points from which the business of the Western Union Company is derived, and we can make our lines still more profitable. We happen to be in such a position at this time that we are willing to expend money in that way.

When Gould came to us and asked for the use of our lines in organ-

izing a competitor to the Western Union, he represented that the stock of that company was largely watered. I believe at that time it had made some fifty-five consolidations, or thereabouts. I am not sure that I am correct in my figures. The Atlantic and Pacific was a great success, but after it was put in operation and consolidated Mr. Gould said that he was mistaken as to the value of the line and wished to make another arrangement, threatening that if we did not make it he would parallel our lines. As we were not prepared to enter largely upon the telegraph business at that time, we said, "Yes; give us an exclusive contract to send all your business over our lines, and we will give you facilities and will make whatever revenue there is in the business." Mr. Gould came to the conclusion that the Atlantic and Pacific lines were inferior in quality; that they had been constructed largely on turnpikes, and that it was not a desirable property, and he sold it to the Western Union Company. Then he came to us again and said "We have made a mistake. We will start the American Union Telegraph Company as a competitor to the Western Union Company," which, if weak, when the Atlantic and Pacific Company was started, was made much more vulnerable by the consolidation on Mr. Gould's theory, the Atlantic and Pacific having cost about a million, and having been purchased by the Western Union for $9,000,000. We did enter into a similar compact, but provided in that connection that should there be an amalgamation of the American Union we could withdraw from the agreement. The Baltimore and Ohio Company was obviously opposed to the amalgamation of the American Union with the Western Union, for the reason that it was dependent upon the business which the American Union, as a competitor of the Western Union, brought it, and which had been gradually increasing up to the period of amalgamation; but the moment the competition ceased, the Western Union began to close the offices of the American Union, and hence the business which the Baltimore and Ohio had been securing and which was just beginning to be profitable was cut off.

The very moment it became possible for the Baltimore and Ohio to spend money to build telegraph lines, that moment it commenced to compete. We have surrounded ourselves with the best telegraph talent in the country. We have not only drawn largely from the Western Union but we have secured talent from other sources, and are still securing it. Now, we are willing to make any reasonable agreement with the Government that can be suggested, and we would like to have the views of the committee as to how best we can satisfy the desires of the public and the desires of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. On the supposition that you can make no arrangement with the Government, there will be a time, after your lines are built and extended generally through the country, when you will become a formidable competitor to the Western Union. Then it will be for the interests of the Western Union to offer you two, three, four, or five times what your lines are worth, as they have repeatedly done before with other properties, rather than allow you to compete with them for the business. When that point is reached what will prevent you from accepting the proposition?

Mr. GARRETT. We have no objection to giving a guarantee on that subject, if you can point out to us any feasible manner in which such a guarantee can be given.

Senator WILSON. What would be your inclination towards this aspect of the case? Suppose that during the progress of this investigation, with the aid of data which has been prepared and published by the telegraph companies and the assistance of such experts as we might call

to our aid, the committee should be able to determine what would be a fair average rate, considering the interests of company and public, for telegraph dispatches, and should incline to favor such a regulation as that of the telegraph business of the country.

Mr. GARRETT. Our inclination would be to accept any reasonable rates which may be fixed by any proper commission.

Senator JACKSON. In the post-office service?

Mr. GARRETT. Yes.

Senator WILSON. I mean my question to include the general business of telegraphing and all character of communication thereby.

Mr. GARRETT. We think that the amount of cash we will be called upon to spend to reach certain points will enable us to establish rates which, while yielding us a fair return on our investment, will be very satisfactory to the public. We intend to aim at making rates thoroughly satisfactory.

Senator WILSON. Has your company any exclusive contracts with any other companies, of whatsoever character they may be?

Mr. GARRETT. We have.

Senator JACKSON. If it is a fair question and one you would like to answer, I will ask how you expect to make rates so much lower than an old established company who have made their business as successful as the Western Union have?

Mr. GARRETT. I will reply by stating that we expect with an expenditure of $3,000,000 of cash, with co-operative contracts which we have already entered into and which we may enter into, plus the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company with a capital of $20,000,000 to be able to compete with approximately $100,000,000 of nominal expenditure at rates which will pay us. At least that was Mr. Gould's view as to the American Union, and I have very great confidence and respect for his judgment of telegraph companies—that the American Union could afford to make rates which would be very profitable to them and yet unprofitable to the Western Union. If the logic was good then it is good now. With an expenditure of $5,000,000 Mr. Gould succeeded in adding $40,000,000 to the capital of the Western Union. He did it with great skill, but the Western Union must earn on $40,000,000 instead of on the $5,000,000 expended; whereas we have only to earn on the cash expended, and we can put it at 4½ per cent., which means less than $150,000 a year on the $3,000,000 of actual cash expended. We think under those circumstances we are in a position to give the people of this country satisfactory telegraph service and to accept such rates as might be fixed by a proper tribunal to be established by Congress and at the same time to obtain very satisfactory results for the shareholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Senator JACKSON. How in reference to patents? Has not the Western Union secured certain patents which you will be obliged to use?

Mr. GARRETT. We have already secured such patents as we are advised we need at present and we are in treaty for others. We do not expect to be hampered by any exclusive control of the Western Union as to the matter of patents. That is clearly so, is it not, Mr. Bates?

Mr. BATES. That is clearly so.

Mr. HUBBARD. The simple question is the number of messages you can obtain. The Western Union transmits 40,000,000. If they transmitted 10,000,000 messages it would cost them two or three times as much per message as it does now to transmit those messages.

Mr. COWEN. It strikes me it would depend upon between what points the messages are transmitted.

Mr. GARRETT. I think the case may be summed up in a nut-shell in this wise: The Western Union has something over $7,000,000 of net money to pay on this watered stock, besides its cable guarantees. Mr. Gould built two cables recently. They cost, perhaps, $6,000,000; at least I was so advised on the other side, where I had conferences with cable people. Then the Western Union guaranteed 5 per cent. on a capital of $14,000,000. Altogether they have some $80,000,000 or thereabouts. This action of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has not been taken without very careful thought and very careful prevision. Many of these lines will be completed within ninety days, because they will be built as fast as money can build them, and in the Southwestern country particularly the winters are so open as to enable the work to proceed. *Pari passu* with the opening of these lines there will be two new Atlantic cables, built at a cost of less than $6,000,000, and all this to compete with an aggregate capital of some $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 or more, so that we will have competition on the water as well as on the land.

Mr. HUBBARD. I was not referring, in the question I asked you, as to the matter of capital or interest on capital or dividends upon capital, but simply in regard to the operating expenses, whether the Western Union cannot afford to carry 50,000,000 messages a great deal cheaper than you can afford to carry 10,000,000; or, in other words, whether 50,000,000 messages cannot be transmitted, say, at 16 cents per message, whereas 10,000,000 would cost you 25 cents per message?

Mr. GARRETT. Yes; somewhat cheaper, I take it. But if the Western Union has this large sum to earn per annum and we have a very small sum to earn per annum, don't you think we will be able to do a portion of the business? Take the trunk lines for instance. [To Mr. Bates.] In how many days will you have those lines ready?

Mr. BATES. In forty days after the material begins to arrive.

Mr. GARRETT. It is beginning to arrive now for the line between New York and Chicago. With sixteen wires from New York to Chicago over the nickel plate and eleven by the other route we will have twenty-seven wires into Chicago. Mr. Gould has thirty to day. Within the last two days we have bought a district company in New York, and we will open our offices rapidly pending the stringing of these wires, and we will be about as strong in Chicago as Mr. Gould; and if we are not able to handle all the business that is offered we soon will be. It doesn't take long to string wires when your poles are up. Winter does not interfere with that.

The CHAIRMAN. I will tell you what you will be confronted with if you propose to sustain a competing line. When you reach a certain point and competition becomes threatening the Western Union will put down its rates at all the points you reach so low that there will be no profit, and raise the rates in all the other portions of the country; a proposition will then be made to buy you out. They will say "You can make no money. You are working at a loss. We will absorb you as we have absorbed fifty or sixty companies before, some of them just as strong as yours; some of which, in fact, Mr. Gould was at the head of." I would like to know what assurance you can give to members of this committee that you would not meet with the fate of all the other competing companies?

Mr. GARRETT. I may surprise you perhaps when I tell you that we have already leased between the cities of Chicago and New York enough wires to pay the interest on the entire amount that we propose to expend, so that at any rate we can live, even if the messages should be carried at a very low rate. But I would like to ask in return how the

Western Union is going to pay dividends on eighty millions of stock pending that condition of things? How is it to continue the great investment stock it is claimed to be to-day?

The CHAIRMAN. It will do the business in half the country at a loss and make the other half pay for it.

Senator WILSON. I wish you would make the statement a little more definite with reference to your leased wires between New York and Chicago.

Mr. GARRETT. We have six wires leased to-day between Chicago and New York at an average rental of $19,000, making a total of $114,000 net per annum. Four per cent. on 3,000,000 of cash expenditure is only $120,000 a year. In addition to that we have a line leased to a newspaper in Chicago for night work at say $15,000, or thereabouts.

Mr. COWEN. Is not that a further business answer? The difficulty of Congress getting a legal guarantee against consolidation confronts one at once. It has been suggested here that any form which that could take would be open to objection. Of course the difficulty of putting it into form any lawyer would see at once.

The CHAIRMAN. There could be no guarantee which would prevent the company from using its property in the way which best served their interests.

Mr. COWEN. There is great difficulty in it; but the business answer to your question is that the Western Union, if it reduced its rates at the points reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company in order to drive the Baltimore and Ohio out of the business would meet with very serious difficulty. It seems to me that the answer to that question is seen in the conditions of the telegraph business. There is more telegraphic business done out of the city of Chicago than in the entire Dominion of Canada. When you strike the centers where that tremendous business is done as the Baltimore and Ohio is doing, you strike where three-fourths of the Western Union business is. They cannot afford to reduce rates for the simple purpose of killing off a competitor.

Senator WILSON. What proportion of the Chicago business is brought into Chicago by the wires extending beyond and transmitted from there east?

Mr. COWEN. I do not know how much comes east. I do not know how much, exactly, goes west. But there is a large business between such cities as Chicago, New York, and Boston. The large business of Chicago is the business done by the exchanges, commercial dealers, banks, and brokers, and that passes between the large commercial cities.

Senator JACKSON. I understood Mr. Bates to state that you had reached, or would reach, the great commercial centers that afforded the Western Union 75 per cent. of its present business.

Mr. GARRETT. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. So that if they undertook to crowd you out and make up for losses on the other 25 per cent. they would fail?

Mr. HUBBARD. There is a vast deal of fallacy in that remark, and the fallacy is this: That 75 per cent. of the business does come from these great cities; but it is neither 75 nor 25 per cent. of the business that is *between* those great cities. For instance there is not a tenth part of the business between New York and Chicago that there is between New York and the towns lying within 10 miles of New York.

Mr. COWEN. That is a great mistake.

Mr. HUBBARD. No, sir, it is not a mistake.

Senator WILSON. My purpose in putting the question to Mr. Garrett was in order to ascertain what portion of the business between Chicago and New York was business originating in Chicago, because if we can ascertain that then we know substantially what is the percentage that comes into Chicago over the lines centering there, and is transmitted from there to New York.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand the proposition of Mr. Bates to be that the company will in time reach that proportion of the business of the country. It is only prospective. It has not been reached yet.

Mr. BATES. It will be reached this year with the lines I have mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. You will reach what part of the business?

Mr. BATES. As near as I can estimate it 75 per cent. I wish to make a remark in reply to the suggestion from Mr. Hubbard that while that may be true not 25 per cent. of the amount is with and between these large cities. He is wrong in that statement very largely. I have had occasion through the course of my long experience with the telegraph business to examine very minutely all of the details in reference to telegraphic business between large centers, and between those centers and the smaller places. As I have already said, in Chicago alone the gross telegraphic business handled by the Western Union Company, not counting the other companies that are already there, our own particularly, is as great as all of the telegraphic business of the Dominion of Canada. It is true, of course, that all of that business in Chicago is not done between the commercial centers; but I venture to assert that three-fourths of it is. While we will have our lines connecting the large commercial centers within the period named, we will of course have a great many intermediate offices on those lines to add to the system; so that I think I can safely say that while we will touch and reach with our lines 75 per cent. of the business of the Western Union Company, we will be able to handle at least 50 per cent. of their whole business within that area.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming that you will reach the commercial centers where three-fourths of the telegraphic business of the country is done, and that you make between those points a cheap rate, what proportion of the people of the whole country will be benefited by the cheap rate? We have already very cheap rates between some of those centers. Nobody asks for a cheaper rate than we have between Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Boston to-day. That is not what we are seeking. We are seeking to give the people of every portion of the country cheap telegraphic service.

Mr. GARRETT. Who gave that cheap rate you have mentioned to the public?

The CHAIRMAN. I am not supposed to know about that.

Mr. GARRETT. It resulted from the building of rival lines to the Western Union. The Baltimore and Ohio, perhaps, had something to do with it.

Senator BUTLER. May I be permitted to ask a few questions right there?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Senator BUTLER. How long have you had a telegraph wire for the transaction of your railroad business?

Mr. GARRETT. I think ever since the telegraph has been in existence. The first telegraph wire that was strung was strung along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road.

Senator BUTLER. How many miles of wire would it be necessary for

you to keep up for the transaction of your railroad business exclusively? Can you form any idea?

Mr. GARRETT. We, of course, are obliged to have lines between our various termini, lines between New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Columbus, Sandusky, Pittsburgh, and intermediate points.

Senator BUTLER. Those lines, irrespective of what use they may be to the public, you own for your private purposes?

Mr. GARRETT. Yes, sir; they are necessary adjuncts to the proper running of the road.

Senator BUTLER. Are you compelled to keep them up in connection with your railroad business?

Mr. GARRETT. Yes, sir.

Senator BUTLER. Under any circumstances?

Mr. GARRETT. I think that would be the general verdict.

The CHAIRMAN. It was said, I think, by Mr. Bates that the Western Union Company could not afford to reduce its rates for the purpose of driving another company into consolidation. Did not the Western Union Company once before reduce its rates to all points east of the Missouri River to 25 cents for ten words?

Mr. BATES. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, with which I was then connected, reduced its rate to 25 cents uniformly between all points east of and including Omaha.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Western Union did the same?

Mr. BATES. The Western Union reduced its rates to some points; but between the more distant points never to the full reduction, as I remember.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been stated by some person who has been before the committee—Mr. Green, I think—that the Western Union Company reduced its rate to a maximum of 25 cents to all points east of either the Missouri or the Mississippi River, and maintained it there until this consolidation was effected. If it did it then, why may it not do it again?

Mr. BATES. I do not think, as a matter of fact, they ever did that I think they followed the Atlantic and Pacific Company in its 25 cent rate between some of the cities that were nearer together. Between the more distant points, for instance New York and Omaha, I do not think they reduced below 50 cents, but I may be mistaken as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. I think I have heard the statement on good authority.

Mr. BATES. I think you get that from the fact that the Atlantic and Pacific Company made such a reduction. I will say as to that, that that step was considered very carefully, and the reduction of the rate to 25 cents between New York, Boston, and Omaha, gave a very large revenue to the Atlantic and Pacific Company; a very largely increased revenue.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give an opinion as to what it will probably cost to send messages during the next five years, with all the improvements in telegraphy and with the increased facilities from all sources.

Mr. BATES. I have already indicated in my previous statement that the Baltimore and Ohio Company, as soon as it had provided the most ample facilities between these large centers east of the Mississippi River would be in my judgment able to establish a uniform rate of 25 cents at least between the larger cities, with a proportionately higher rate between the more distant local points. When I say I believe we can

afford to do that, I of course base that opinion upon an estimate of the cost of handling the service. I think that with ample facilities between those points, and handling a large amount of business as we expect to do, we shall be able to bring the cost enough below 25 cents a message and enough below 1 cent a word for night messages to leave a very considerable margin of profit. I think that answers your inquiry.

Senator WILSON. Has the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company any rates which you regard as below the standard of reasonable remuneration?

Mr. BATES. In only one case do I know of such a rate that now exists, and that is the rate that now exists between Washington and New York City, of 15 cents. Whether that is remunerative or not I would hardly like to state here, because I have not been with the company long enough to judge.

Senator WILSON. Have you knowledge of any other company having rates for any character of business that are below the fairly remunerative standard?

Mr. BATES. So many questions enter into the consideration of that inquiry that I would hardly like to make an answer. I could not do so to your satisfaction.

Senator WILSON. What is your better judgment as to that, without going into details?

Mr. BATES. I think my answer to your question is already comprehended in the answer that I have just given a little more at length, that when we have our lines equipped between these important centers we shall be capable of handling the business at a uniform rate of 25 cents with a profit.

Mr. HUBBARD. In 1880 the Western Union made their rates per message 18 cents, did they not?

Mr. BATES. I cannot reply to that, because I have not the statistics.

Mr. HUBBARD. And do not recollect?

Mr. BATES. And do not recollect.

Senator WILSON. What is the principle involved in determining the cost as between points furnishing a great amount of business and those furnishing a less amount of business? Take, for instance, the commercial centers and the remoter regions of the country, which cannot be regarded as commercial centers in any sense, and still need the advantages of telegraphic communication.

Mr. BATES. I can only answer that by stating that the plan of the Western Union Company, with which I have been until recently connected, has been to establish first what is known as a State rate; for instance, through the State of New York 25 cents, and through the State of Pennsylvania 25 cents interchangeably; and next, a rate for messages going from one State to another. The largest tariff now, being between the extreme East and the extreme West, is $1.25, I think, which will shortly be reduced to $1.

Mr. HUBBARD. Is not a dollar and a half now the extreme rate?

Mr. BATES. I think it has recently been made a dollar and a quarter. Between the large centers, as for instance New York and Chicago, New York and Saint Louis, and New York and Cincinnati, a 50-cent rate is in operation. A considerably lower rate than that, I think, would be profitable, and our company has already made arrangements to establish a considerably lower rate than that between those large centers at once. It is obvious that a very large business can be handled relatively cheaper than a small business. There is now in force between the stock exchanges of New York City and Philadelphia a rate of 10 cents a mes-

sage. That rate, and the speculation that obtains there, has resulted in an enormous amount of telegraphing.

Senator WILSON. What would you think of applying to the more remunerative part of the business a part of the rate-burden that now falls upon the less remunerative; in other words, such an arrangement of rates as would distribute more equally the advantages of telegraphy over the country?

Mr. BATES. I think that is the proper policy for telegraph companies to follow. It is the policy that we shall undertake to follow out, as I now understand the case.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, in addition to the statement I made that the Baltimore and Ohio Company was prepared to-day to enter into a contract with the Government for the transaction of its business, I would like to add that, covering the territory referred to, should the Government see fit to enter into such a contract, the Baltimore and Ohio Company will be prepared to give satisfactory guarantees for the completion of those lines to the points named within a much earlier period than the Government by any possibility could reach the same points.

Senator WILSON. And still be willing to subject itself to the regulation of rates by commission?

Mr. GARRETT. I think the Baltimore and Ohio Company would be willing to do that. I am not prepared to make an absolute committal on that point, but I think that is within the line of our policy.

The CHAIRMAN. There are a number of subjects upon which I would like to get information. Under the resolution adopted by the Senate we are authorized to call for persons and papers, and I think in a very short time it will be desirable to call witnesses. I have no doubt Mr. Bates is as thoroughly informed on this subject as any man in the country, and it has occurred to me to ask whether he would like to have the questions that we propose submitted to him in advance, so that he might be prepared to answer them.

Mr. BATES. I should be pleased to make answer to any such questions, and if they were submitted to me in advance it would enable me to give more intelligent replies than I might be able to make on the spur of the moment.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company any press contracts?

Mr. GARRETT. We have some contracts with the press. We have no general contracts, but we have some specific contracts.

Mr. BATES. We have contracts for leases of wires to one or two press associations, of considerable importance to them, and to a number of individual newspapers. The Chicago Inter-Ocean is one, the Cincinnati Inquirer is another, and the Cincinnati Gazette is another.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you exclusive contracts with any press association?

Mr. BATES. No, sir.

Senator WILSON. Have you any contracts involving the transmittal of news?

Mr. BATES. We have, as I say, contracts for the lease of wires to the United Press Association and to the Inter-Ocean and the other newspapers I have named, whereby they operate the wires themselves, paying us a rental for their use. We have in addition an arrangement with associations and newspapers for the transmission at 25 cents or 30 cents a hundred of large quantities of press matter. There are no agreements of any kind of an exclusive nature.

Senator WILSON. You settle the price, whether associations, individuals or companies, and there is no exclusive contract?

Mr. BATES. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you will have no objection to furnishing us copies of the contracts?

Mr. BATES. None at all, sir.

Senator WILSON. We are to have those the other company will furnish, and we would like to have such as you may have also.

Mr. GARRETT. We would be very happy to give any information in our power.

Mr. HUBBARD. Did you ever make any estimate as to the average distance telegrams were transmitted?

Mr. BATES. I do not know that any estimate has ever been made. It would be extremely difficult to make such an estimate.

Mr. HUBBARD. Not very.

Mr. BATES. I am unable to furnish it.

Mr. HUBBARD. It may be made within 50 miles, without any great trouble. To begin with, the average rate now of the Western Union is 38 cents. For 38 cents you can send a message perhaps 500 miles. The average telegram is sent much less than 500 miles. Very few telegrams are sent much over 500 miles.

Mr. COWEN. You think there is very little telegraphing between Chicago and New York?

Mr. HUBBARD. Very little, comparatively speaking.

Mr. BATES. I think you are wrong. I would not like to assent to that statement of fact.

Mr. HUBBARD. Take your pencil and paper, and you can demonstrate it mathematically. It is not susceptible of doubt or question.

Senator WILSON. That is a question involving the field to which I called the gentleman's attention a short time ago as to the distribution over the country of the advantages of telegraphing.

Mr. BATES. I do not know how it is with the Western Union Company, but with the system of the Baltimore and Ohio Company the average distance over which each message is transmitted is considerably greater than 500 miles, for the obvious reason that a large part of our business is between New York and Chicago, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, and intermediate points.

Mr. HUBBARD. You do not accommodate the public then?

Senator WILSON. If we get at the average distance and the average rate then we would have data upon which we could with reasonable accuracy base a calculation with a view to the element of distribution I have spoken of. If you or Mr. Bates or any one else can furnish us that data we would like very much to have it.

Mr. HUBBARD. I can cipher it out.

Mr. REIFF. If you divide the mileage of poles into the number of messages sent you will get it. The Western Union have about a hundred thousand miles of poles. If they transmit 40,000,000 messages it would be an average of 400 miles for each message.

Mr. COWEN. What an absurdity that would be as a matter of business. Just think of it! What does it determine? I do not see——

Mr. HUBBARD. You do not see what?

Mr. COWEN. I do not see how it would affect the question of determining the rates. Suppose the railroads do the same thing. Get all the railroads in the country to do the same thing and I do not think, as a practical man, looking at it from an economical point of view, you can make an assertion of that sort.

Senator WILSON. Let me put this statement: The same principle would have application to either a railroad or a telegraph line. Take, for instance, a railroad line. There are some parts of the line that it costs much more to operate than other parts. It may be owing to grades, to curves, or to various other conditions. That everybody knows. Still, is it not the correct business principle in operating that line to let the less expensive portions of the line bear a part of the burden that comes because of the conditions on the more expensive portions, in the matter of determining rates for transportation? Otherwise you may have very exorbitant rates on one part of a line and very low rates on another part. In having but one rate you work a unity of that line. The line would be operated as a unit, and the public should get the benefit of the distribution of the burden. That is the idea I have in regard to this other subject, that there should be such a distribution of through rates as that the public shall have the advantage, and that the advantage shall not be confined to localities that are most favored by the conditions.

Mr. COWEN. That is undoubtedly the case now. As to the small towns, the railroad business is local. Eighty-five per cent. of the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad consists in its local business. It is just the reverse with the telegraph. At the same time the local points get the benefit of the extreme competition of the great points by enabling the companies, as you say, to, in a way, distribute the charges over the entire line. That is, if they make a great deal from their termini between large commercial centers they can afford to do business at a less rate to the local points. As Mr. Bates has said, they take some plan more or less arbitrary. They adopted the State plan in the Western Union service—25 cents in one State. They do not go and see how much it costs from one point to another. I suppose they keep up numbers of stations where they do not pay anything; very little, if anything.

Senator WILSON. I have no doubt that it is true.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt if the Government should construct or operate a telegraph that in a short time we would have a uniform rate, as we have in the transmission of letters. Every one knows we carry an immense number of letters in the mail at a cost greater than the amount received for postage; and yet, as a whole, we are able to carry letters for two cents to every portion of the country, including the free delivery in all the larger cities, and make the Post-Office Department self-sustaining. The people of the country get vastly more benefit from that plan than by having low rates between the large places and high rates between the smaller places. There is no question about that.

Mr. COWEN. The tendency is undoubtedly in that direction in telegraphing.

Mr. HUBBARD. I think you would be surprised, Mr. Chairman, if you should examine the postal service and the telegraph service, to find how short a distance either letters or telegrams are sent. Mr. Painter tells me there was an examination made by the Post-Office Department last year, at a very great expense, in order to ascertain in regard to parcels of merchandise, how far they were sent, and it is on file. The postal service and the telegraphic service are closely allied together. They are not like the passenger and freight business on railroads. It is the messages that are sent short distances and it is the letters that are sent short distances that are 75 per cent. of the whole business of the mail and of the telegraph. Nearly 80 per cent. of all the telegrams are sent less than 300 miles.

Senator WILSON. The short rate pays for the long rate?

Mr. HUBBARD. Yes; on letters and on telegrams.

Mr. COWEN. I do not see how that could be.

Mr. HUBBARD. Very likely you do not see it. I am merely stating e fact.

Mr. COWEN. I do not see how you get at the number of messages sent a short distance by getting at the average rate they travel.

Senator WILSON. It is only an element in the calculation.

Mr. COWEN. Suppose you have ten messages coming from California to New York. You have that long distance as an element when you come to determine how many messages go from Chicago to New York. You cannot do it. You cannot take the entire pole mileage and divide it into the entire number of messages and say the average distance a message is sent is so much. That is one way of ascertaining it, but that does not tell what number of messages go a short distance and what number go a long distance.

Senator WILSON. Do you mean to say that there is any element in that business that an expert cannot ascertain?

Mr. COWEN. I mean to say you can tell precisely by going to the Western Union offices, and getting from their offices, if they keep any such statistics, the precise number of messages that go from every point in this country to every other point in this country; but I venture to say no such statistics are kept.

Mr. HUBBARD. I can take my pencil and paper, without going to the office of the Western Union Company, and come within 10 per cent. of the truth. I have done it, and I can do it again. It is perfectly easy. All you have got to do is to formulate your table. You know what the rates are between the different distances, and you know what the whole amount received is. Then you can, by a series of equations, find out what proportion are sent at each particular rate. In that way you can very soon work it out.

Mr. REIFF. I suggest, as Mr. Hubbard says he has done this, that he furnish the committee with the figures he has already fixed up in his own mind or on paper, because we know, and the Western Union has ciphered out, that the average increase of the volume of business is now reaching nearly 14 per cent. per annum. You can add that on to Mr. Hubbard's figures. If he has already demonstrated it it will save a good deal of time.

Mr. BATES. I can state, having been with the Western Union Company off and on about ten years and with other companies in opposition to it nearly as long, that there never has been, to my knowledge, any such statistics prepared as Mr. Hubbard speaks of. An effort has been made in that direction, but necessarily it has been a very feeble one from the very nature of the case; and I do not think it is possible to-day with any statistics that exist to determine with any reasonable degree of accuracy the average distances that messages are now transmitted. It could be done by arrangement beforehand for it with great elaborateness of detail, but it has not yet been done.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think the Government could transact the telegraph business through its post-offices cheaper than any corporation could do it?

Mr. BATES. You have asked me my opinion, and I will have to answer no. I reason from analogy.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give your reasons for that, if you can? There one is thing that cannot be questioned, and that is that the Government will employ a very large number of men who now are paid as postmasters, and whose occupation as postmasters requires but a very small part of their time.

Mr. BATES. The answer to your inquiry, I think, has already been made far better than I can make it by the Western Union people. I can only say in reply to the suggestion at the close of your remark, that if the telegraph business of any place is large enough to warrant an office being established and any business being done of any account, it will necessitate the separate employment of an operator. Of course there are very many places where an operator who was also postmaster might be used. But the relative number of those employés as compared with the whole number of employés to handle all the telegraphic business of the country would be, in my judgment, very small.

The CHAIRMAN. I disagree with you; I think it would be very large. In the large offices the time of the men is fully employed; they are worked up to their full capacity. But there are thousands of small offices in which the postmaster, who is now employed, does not have enough to do to occupy all his time.

Mr. BATES. Nearly all of those places are already provided with telegraphic facilities, and if the rates were reduced so as to largely increase the volume of business at those places, a separate employé would of course very soon be necessary in very many of them; certainly not in all.

Mr. HUBBARD. Out of the 13,000 offices of the Western Union do you suppose there are more than 2,000 that pay anything more than their expenses?

Mr. BATES. Yes, sir; I think considerably more than half. There is no object for the Western Union Company to keep an office open at any point which does not pay expenses.

Mr. HUBBARD. Nine thousand of their offices are railroad offices, not kept by them, are they not?

Mr. BATES. I think 9,000 would be perhaps under the number; but in all those cases they are necessarily obliged either to pay an operator specially, where the business amounts to a considerable sum, or to compensate the railroad company in some other way for the services of the operator. So that they pay the expenses in one way or the other.

Mr. HUBBARD. Are not the operators generally paid, not by the telegraph company, but by the railroad?

Mr. BATES. The contract relations of course are different with different railroads. In some cases the telegraph companies pay some of the operators and in other cases they pay nothing in the way of salaries, and all in the way of telegraphic facilities and free privileges.

Mr. COWEN. One of the statements made by Mr. Garrett was that the Baltimore and Ohio Company having engaged in this enterprise looks with a great deal of interest to know, and it becomes a very grave question to know, whether the Government is going into the business. The Government have authority already to purchase at an appraisal all of these lines under the act of 1866, and if there is to be such a thing as a Government telegraph, if you are going into competition, it strikes me that the proposition to take these lines is worthy of the committee's consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. I will call your attention to the difficulty of proceeding under that act. The act provides that two of the appraisers shall be appointed by the Government, two by the telegraph company, and the four thus appointed shall choose the fifth. Supposing we should take the lines of the Western Union Company on that basis. It would appoint two men and the Government would appoint two. The two men appointed by the Western Union Company would never consent to the fifth man, unless they knew that they could control his decisions.

They would accomplish their purpose in either case. If they refuse to assent, that defeats the plan of the appraisement. If they consent they do so because they have three out of five. Therefore, it is not possible under the provisions of that act to protect the interests of the Government.

Mr. REIFF. I think there would be another difficulty in the case of the Western Union. Over almost the entire country they would be unable to give you title, because many of the lines they use they use under contract relations, and, of course, have no title in fee.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be an exceedingly complicated question. I do not believe the best expert in the country could settle it in five years. In one instance the telegraph company has the poles and the railroad company the wires, and in another instance this arrangement is reversed. In one instance they have all the money collected at a certain office, and in another they divide equally with the railroad company. It is a very complicated affair. I do not think it would be possible to reach a fair determination, even if you had five men who wanted to do simple justice.

Mr. COWEN. I think that the committee is unnecessarily alarmed as to the number of those contracts and the character. When we bought the National line ten minutes was all the time I needed in regard to the few contracts they had made, for the simple reason that they were all on the same model.

Mr. REIFF. If Mr. Cowen will allow me, those are two distinct companies. The Western Union, as has been frequently stated, have eight hundred railroad contracts.

Mr. COWEN. There are other lines to take. You are not obliged to take the Western Union.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Green has stated that out of 13,000 employés 9,000 of them are employed by the railroads, which would indicate that a very large proportion of the business of the Western Union Company is done through contracts with railroads.

Mr. GARRETT. Another point to which I would like to call attention as bearing upon this whole matter is that many of those contracts are about expiring, and there may be other railroads preparing to enter into co-operative arrangements with other competing telegraph lines. That has a bearing upon the question.

BRIEF OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANY,
49 *Broadway, New York, February* 9, 1884.

To the chairman and members of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: In response to your invitation I beg leave to submit the following brief statement of the position assumed by the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company on the question of a Government postal telegraph, and in doing so I shall omit all discussion of the constitutional and legal principles involved, and confine myself solely to the practical and business aspects of the subject.

This company was organized and is now constructing its lines of telegraph with a view of establishing a system of telegraphy based on cheap and uniform rates. To accomplish this it was found necessary to construct trunk lines between all the principal cities, and equip them with such wires as will enable the company to transmit messages from one to the other by a single operation regardless of the distance, and under all atmospheric conditions, and to use improved devices by which large volumes of business can be handled cheaply and with celerity. Under these conditions the cost of the telegraphic service and the time required in which to perform it are wholly independent of the distance, and we hold that under no other conditions can either the Government or any private corporation establish and maintain a profitable, cheap, and uniform rate of service. This company has already established a line between New York City and Chicago, composed of 40 poles to the mile, ranging from 30 to 60 feet in length and 7 inches in diameter at the small end, and all deeply and firmly set in the ground, which is by far the strongest pole-line ever constructed. And on this line compound wires have been strung, composed of a steel core, weighing 200 pounds to the mile, encased in a copper coating weighing 525 pounds to the mile. The steel core being necessary to give great tensile strength and elasticity to the wire, while the copper affords the greatest conductivity. These wires have a resistance to the electric current of only about one and one-half ohms per mile, while an iron wire of equal weight would have a resistance of not less than seven ohms per mile.

The length of a telegraphic circuit, or the distance to which a message may be sent by a single transmission, without repeating the message or without the use of repeaters, is governed by the resistance of the wire. Hence, circuits on iron wire do not exceed an average of 500 miles, beyond which uniform rates are not profitable, and are the distances selected by existing companies, using iron wire, within which uniform rates have been established. While on these compound wires circuits may be extended from 1,500 to 2,000 miles, whereon uniform rates can be profitably established. Distance adding nothing to the

cost of the service where the message is not repeated, and no repeaters used, inasmuch as a transmitting and receiving operator are required to handle the message whether for a shorter or a longer distance, while the local business will always provide for the interest on the cost of construction and maintenance of these lines. In other respects the high conducting qualities of the compound wires enable this company to use more delicate and complicated devices, giving the wires correspondingly greater capacity for the transmission of messages. In exemplification of this we are now doing business between this city and Chicago direct, a distance of 1,000 miles, without interruption or delay by reason of storms or other atmospheric conditions, and without repeating the message or the use of automatic repeaters, thus bringing Chicago, telegraphically, as near to New York as the city of Philadelphia, compared with iron wires; and the great capacity of this wire is shown by the fact that we are enabled to send six messages simultaneously on a single wire by the ordinary Morse method, each transmission being worked with greater speed than is possible with a single transmission on the best iron wire for such a long distance; and by the use of our automatic system we are enabled to transmit a thousand words per minute over this line, which would be wholly impossible on the best iron wire. Other lines of equal strength are now being constructed and similarly equipped with these compound wires by this company, from Chicago to Saint Louis; from New York to Washington, by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore; from Buffalo, through the oil regions, to Pittsburgh; from New York to Boston, and from the Chicago line at Fostoria, Ohio, to Toledo, all which will be completed and opened for business some time in the month of March next, excepting the Boston line, which will not be completed until about the first of June next, at which time it will be connected with the transatlantic cables now being constructed and laid by Messrs. MacKay and Bennett.

During the coming summer a second line similarly constructed will be completed between New York and Chicago by way of Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and these lines will be extended as rapidly as possible to all the other principal cities of the country, and local or side lines will be built connecting the smaller cities and towns with these trunk lines.

In order to handle large volumes of business with celerity and without complicating the lines and loading down the poles with a large number of wires, this company has secured and adopted the harmonic system of multiple telegraphy and the Leggo automatic system, together with other improved devices. By the harmonic system we are enabled to send at least six messages simultaneously on the longest line, by the Morse method, and a greater number on circuits not exceeding 500 miles.

By this method we are now handling between this city and Chicago an average of from 250 to 300 messages per hour on a single wire, while the best quadruplex service now in use by other companies on iron wires does not exceed an average of 120 messages per hour, and they can do this only in good weather, bad weather either breaking up their quadruplex entirely or reducing it to a duplex, even by the use of several repeaters, which greatly increases the cost of transmission and reduces the rate of speed, while ours is not perceptibly affected by the weather and no repeaters are used. The promptness and reliability of our service is shown by the fact that our time of transmitting and delivering messages between New York and Chicago does not exceed an average of nine minutes from the time it is deposited at our receiving window until it is delivered to the party to whom it is addressed, em-

bracing in this estimate any continuous hundred thousand messages handled by the company since our lines have been opened to the public.

We are now transmitting a thousand words per minute on a single wire from New York to Chicago by our automatic instrument. Any number of messages may be simultaneously prepared in the offices of this company and transmitted over a single wire at this rate of speed to any distance by this system on compound wires. Any automatic system is impracticable for long distances on iron wires, and all other systems heretofore in use have not attained a speed greater than from sixty to two hundred words per minute even on short circuits. The great advantage in these low-resistance wires is, that it makes an automatic printing system perfectly feasible on lines of any length, and the company is now availing itself of such a system whereby from one to four transmissions may simultaneously be sent on a single wire at the rate of from sixty to ninety words per minute for each transmission. This is done by a lettered key-board transmitter which may be operated very rapidly with but little training on the part of the operator, and without any knowledge of the Morse alphabet, and it does away with the receiving operator entirely.

When this company shall have completed and equipped all its lines with these improved systems it will be able to transact the entire business of the country profitably at the cheap and uniform rate of 25 cents per message of twenty words, and at a correspondingly reduced rate for Government and press service, and we believe that this will meet the public demands for such a service and supersede the necessity of any experiment on the part of the Government. The capacity of our lines for the rapid transmission of business is such that, with the aid of the post-office deliveries in large cities, we could handle the greater part of the correspondence now carried by the United States mail. Hence we will be able to enter into a contract with the Government to perform a postal-telegraph service at a much cheaper rate than the Government itself could perform it by the lines and methods now commonly in use.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. COE,
Vice-President.

STATEMENT

OF

HENRY DAY, EXECUTOR AND COUNSEL OF THE ESTATE OF EDWIN D. MORGAN, DECEASED.

Thursday, February 14, 1884.

HENRY DAY, executor and counsel of the estate of Edwin D. Morgan, deceased, came before the committee and made the following statement:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE. I do not come before you to discuss the constitutional grounds or the legal grounds on which you propose to found the bills that may be prepared on this subject. I do not come as the representative of any telegraph companies. I simply appear before you as the executor of Governor Morgan, and as the adviser of his estate, which is largely interested in telegraph stock. The case of one individual will represent the case of thousands, probably of tens of thousands, in this country who are interested in telegraph stock. I would like to present a logical case, if I can, because all of you gentlemen are accustomed to reasoning on these subjects; and I also wish to present a case that shall appear to be fair.

Senator MAXEY. What stock do you represent as the executor?

Mr. DAY. We represent stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Governor Morgan's estate—his wife and grandchild—has $2,000,000 worth of this stock. He left about $1,600,000 worth of stock in his estate. As you know, he was long interested in telegraphic business, aided in developing it, and stood by it earnestly; but he did not, until the last years of his life, own any great amount of stock. In the last year or two of his life he bought very largely of this stock, thinking it was a good investment to leave to his family. He frequently told me, in drawing his will, that he considered it to be simply a good 6 per cent. stock and a good thing to leave to his executors. He considered that it would never be interfered with by the Government, except upon grounds that would be absolutely legal, and that the Government would do justice to the holders of the stock in any action which might be taken.

I have taken the liberty of putting in print a few points that occur to me in connection with this matter. [Appended hereto.] It may be that the same points have been gone over. I have no knowledge of what has passed before your committee.

I will state my first point. It is that the Government ought not to engage in any business enterprise which can be as efficiently done by citizens, not to say as economically done. It strikes me that the Government should not interfere with the business of the country in that way, even though they could do it a little more economically. If the Government should go into the telegraph business, or into the iron business, because they have an immense amount of iron, you can see what injury that would be to private citizens. It would destroy the interests of parties in the business. The Government has enough to do without going into any such business.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would be a good plan to turn over all the post-office business to private parties?

Mr. DAY. I do, if it could be as well done. If it could be done under the proper restrictions, and under proper Government control, I would say so. I would say that every business in this country that is done by the Government had better be done by individuals, with those conditions. But that is a very important matter. There are matters connected with the postal service——

The CHAIRMAN. Taking things as they are, do you think it would be a good plan to turn over all the post-office business to private parties?

Mr. DAY. I do not, no; but, taking things as they are, you have got this service already under way. Always, since the foundation of the Government, it has been done in the same way. But you have stood by, as a Government, and allowed this immense telegraphic business to grow up under your eye; allowed it to be developed, and allowed parties to put in their money with the idea of being rewarded, if they succeeded, just the same as in the case of the Pacific Railroads, or any other great enterprise. The Government have allowed and fostered this great enterprise and have used it in times of trial and peril. It does not seem to me that it is now fair to adopt a new principle, and in such a way that will interfere with the private interests of thousands and tens of thousands of individuals, and the estates of dead men.

It does not trouble me at all to have questions put. I am perfectly willing to have this a mere conversational interview.

Senator WILSON. I understand from your statement that you do not question the propriety or policy of Governmental control or regulation of the telegraph.

Mr. DAY. No, sir; I do not. It seems to me that the Constitution, perhaps, intended that communications between different parts of the country should be somewhat under Government control. Although I have not looked into the question of constitutional rights, it does not strike me as departing very essentially from the policy of the Government to control the telegraphic business in a certain way. But the point I make is this: You have allowed it and the precedent has been established. Now, if it can be as well done privately—and you are to decide that—it seems to me it should not be the policy of the Government to run the risk of a great many evils that necessarily would attend a change. It seems to me that would not be wise.

I can refer to some of the evils that would attend a change. You have probably seen many, or all, of them yourselves, for you have given greater consideration to the subject than I have. If you should count up the number of telegraph operators that are employed in this country,

and the number that will be employed, what an army you have to be under the control of one party or another; what an army of men you have subject to corruption; what an immense force you have, in case of elections, to be controlled by one side or the other. I think that all those possibilities ought, as far as possible, to be obviated in the management of a great Government like ours. Our Government is becoming greater every day. Nobody knows how great it is going to be. England is nothing. England is not a fair sample to take as a precedent for us in this business. It is a little island not much larger than New York and New England put together. Its boundaries are well defined. It is unlikely to get any more land on the continent. Its interests are nothing compared with ours, and its course, in regard to this business, is nothing that should affect this country, which is increasing to such an extent every day.

The CHAIRMAN, They sent 31,000,000 messages last year, as against 40,000,000 messages sent in this country.

Mr. DAY. Yes; but look forward for a hundred years. How will it be then? It will be just the reverse. The number of our messages will be hundreds and hundreds of millions, and tens of thousands of men will be employed under the control of some party, which, it seems to me, will be a great danger. But I do not base my argument on that; I think you are better judges of that than I am. What I am after is substantial justice and right as between the Government and the citizens. I think that is a point that has been in modern days and under our own Government very greatly overlooked. I speak upon my own experience as a lawyer. I have seen in Pacific railroad cases what I considered to be so great a wrong that if it were done by a private citizen he would be hounded out of the community. I speak advisedly, because I have been been before committees in Congress on the subject, and I have examined these matters. I believe that great wrong has been done in the desire for saving money, without any regard for the rights of the people; great wrongs, from which men are now absolutely suffering.

I was very much astonished the other evening when dining with a gentleman who was a member of Congress here—his name would prove quite familiar to you if I should mention it—at a single remark he made, which was not brought out by anything I had said. Said he, "The only thing I regret in my course in Congress is this: When the vote on the Credit Mobilier came up there was great excitement in Congress over it. Mr. Ames was here. I only regret that I voted against that measure and condemned him. I have always been sorry for it. I did it under excitement, and I would never do it again."

Here was Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, who would not vote for any such thing at all. Great wrongs can be done simply with the idea that it is right to save money for the Government. There is a point right there that you ought to take into consideration. If you do it, see what follows—and I confess I have been led in the same direction myself. If you are sharp and harsh upon the individual citizens their only defense is to come to Congress and do all they can by underhanded measures, by bribery, and by using improper influence to get legislation which will give them justice. They say "If we cannot get it one way we will get it another." That is human nature. That is what I have seen time and again. They say "We cannot get any justice unless we resort to such methods. They take our money, they take our property, and they violate contracts express and implied. If we do not take care of ourselves we shall be slaughtered." I think there is a better feeling pre-

vailing in Congress and in Government circles on that subject, and I am very glad to see it. I think it is somewhat akin to the sentiment I have expressed as to the duty of the Government. I should be very sorry to see individuals injured and property slaughtered simply to save a few million dollars to the American Government. The total amount would not be ten cents apiece for the people to put in their pockets, although in thousands of cases it would bring ruin to individuals.

I will come simply to the case of Governor Morgan. I will leave with the committee a statement in print of the different points of my argument, and will simply take up this as a personal question. I believe I need not eulogize Governor Morgan. You all know that he was a distinguished citizen. He was a self-made man. He was as loyal a man and as true a man as this country has ever produced. He was a man who devoted his whole fortune and person to the Government in the dark days in raising regiments and in doing everything for the protection of the Government. He did his duty thoroughly, and he left life with the idea that, having lived long and honorably, he had provided safely and liberally for his widow and for his family. He was patriotic and large-hearted. He had acquired much property. He directed that more than half of his property should be distributed to the many charities he favored. He took one million two or three hundred thousand dollars and distributed it among the largest charities in the country and among very worthy individuals. These legacies and these charities all had to be paid in money by the executors. Not supposing that anything of this kind might happen, and that the property he had left might be depreciated in any way so as to seriously affect his wife, his grandson, and his family, a large amount, two millions of property, he left in this stock, which he considered a good 6 per cent. investment, for their support. He left it in trust. All that money has been paid out. The residue of his property is very largely in this stock. His wife and grandson will probably depend largely upon this two millions of property that he has left in telegraph stock for their support, and the executors are to hold it from year to year. If that is to be in any way depreciated, so that the property shall be destroyed by any measure of this kind, you can see how harsh, how severe that is, not to say unkind and ungrateful to such a man, and how bad the policy is whereby a man who has spent his whole life, has lived to an old age and acquired property with an idea of taking care of his family, without any fault of his own, one year after he has gone has the whole thing swept away or depreciated to such an extent as this may be. That is simply an illustration of the wrong that may be done by careless legislation on these subjects. I do not say that private rights and private advantages are to stand in the way of great public measures. I do not say that. That would be very unreasonable, very un-American, and very short sighted. But I do say that at the same time you accomplish measures which are for the public good—if you think they are for the public good—it is very easy to take care of all interests of this kind and to do no wrong to private individuals. That is the burden of my remarks here on this point.

How would you do this? I think the policy of this Government in regard to railroads and in regard to taking private property is very pronounced. We have a long course of measures in this country where we take private property for railroads. We have a measure that is considered perfectly fair, that is at any rate the best that can be devised under the circumstances, of having the property valued under the rights of eminent domain. We have a right to take property that belongs to any private individual and devote it to the public good. The restric-

tions are such on that subject, however, that you cannot do it under the Constitution, and certainly cannot do it under legislative authority in any State in this Union, without the fairest opportunity being given of valuing that property and taking it at an appraisal which shall be just. That is to say, justice is at the bottom and is the element that guides in all directions on this subject. That is simply what I want to impress upon the committee. How can it be done? If it must be done, if this telegraph service, which I think can be done better by private hands, is to be done by the Government, how can it be done? For my part I firmly believe that you can never do it better than the Western Union does it. I do not believe anything can be done on better business principles. I do not believe it can be done more economically than the Western Union does it. But if you think economy or the public good demands that the Government should control this telegraphic service, then it seems to me this course ought to be taken: The whole telegraph property of the company ought to be taken at its commercial market value. I do not say to charge any inflated prices. I do not say to charge the cost, because that would be exceedingly wrong—to fix cost of the thing as it is now. Why would it be wrong? For the reason that the cost of a thing now and the cost of a thing away back ten or fifteen years, when they began to experiment with and to develop this business, are two entirely different things. These telegraph companies have put the telegraphs in out-of-the-way places, and have expended money in the purchase of wires of a kind or instruments of a kind that did not operate, and you would have the advantage of all that. The present day has the advantage of all those improvements. It is not fair to charge it upon the companies that have paid this bill and have necessarily developed all this knowledge and information, and say, "We will take it at what you have paid for it." That is not fair, it strikes me.

It would not be fair, either, it seems to me, and I should say it would be almost mean, for the Government simply to put up a few lines between the great centers and the great capitals and say, "We will freeze you out, if we cannot do anything else. We will take the lines where the money is made, and we will leave you the offshoots and the branches that ramify off into the fields and into the distant Territories. Where the money is made between the great capitals, there we will build the lines, and the Government shall have the advantage of them." I think that would be a pretty mean measure.

Senator WILSON. Do you think in determining the fair price of property like the Western Union Telegraph property it would or would not be right to consider the question as to the amount of personal capital that went into the development of the property, and the amount of capital that went in from the receipts of the business, in other words that furnished by the public?

Mr. DAY. That would be fair. That would be eminently right and fair if you could take the individuals that put their personal property in and if the property had not changed hands. But with eighty millions of capital changing every day, the men that bought stock yesterday are not the men that held it when they first put their money in. You are doing a wrong. The chairman might have bought yesterday Western Union at 76, might have put half his fortune into the purchase of it. The personal capital in it and the accumulation from profits, as you say, might have been decided five years ago, probably would have been decided five or ten years ago, if you could trace it. The chairman does not get any advantage by the small amount that was put in or the

profits that have been made upon it. He suffers, notwithstanding what Mr. Jay Gould or somebody else has made in the past. That is the difficulty.

Senator WILSON. If the power belongs to Congress to do this thing which we are now considering, does not the risk that every man takes in view of the past exercise of that power become an element in the investment which he makes?

Mr. DAY. There is no doubt of that; but——

Senator WILSON. Is not that risk one of the features of the case to be considered in our resolution of it, as much as the chance that he took of not having it disturbed at all by Governmental action?

Mr. DAY. I know you want to be practical, gentlemen; you may put very nice theories which are not practical.

Senator WILSON. I merely put the matter in this way to draw out your views.

Mr. DAY. As a legal theory, that is correct. There is no doubt about that. But practically no man buys anything in that way. In the case of all the immense property that is held by corporations in this country, no man thinks, "This may be taken by Government under the right of eminent domain, and therefore I ought to look out and not give so much." It is exactly such a case as this would be: Suppose you buy a nice piece of corner property in one of the cities that was wanted for the terminus of a railroad, and you should give what you considered a pretty large price for it because you thought it was going to be a very fine business site. Now the railroad comes along and wants to get that under the right of eminent domain. They value the property. The argument on one side is your argument that the value of this property should not be founded upon its absolute worth now without any likelihood of its having been taken. The railroad says: "But the man who bought it ought to have remembered that this property might be taken in and should not have given a fancy price for it. He should have remembered that this property could be taken out of his hands for railroad purposes." You would not hear such an argument as that. It would not be right and fair, because it is so remote that no one of us, unless we are wonderfully shrewd and acute, would think of applying the principle.

Senator WILSON. Is not the principle applied every time that Congress enacts a general bankrupt law?

Mr. DAY. I do not think it moves on the principle of the bankrupt law. It reaches further than that.

Senator WILSON. Every person who enters into a private contract with another does it theoretically, at least, in view of the possible exercise of that power by Congress which may terminate that contract at a very small percentage of the amount due thereon.

Mr. DAY. I have seen a great many contracts, but I never drew one or saw one that was upon that theory—upon the theory that as a man worth a hundred or two hundred thousand dollars might fail, therefore he should be charged a very much higher rate than he would ordinarily be charged. I have never made any such provision as that in a contract on account of the possibility of a bankrupt law.

Senator WILSON. Still it is an element that enters into every contract, is it not?

Mr. DAY. It is so remote that the Government ought not to take advantage of such a possibility. That is my theory. It is so remote and so technical that you really cannot do business on that basis.

Senator WILSON. Suppose there should be an application of that principle in a case such as we are now considering. What, in your judgment, would be the tendency of that upon the development of corporate property in the future out of the profits of the company and not out of the private capital of the stockholders?

Mr. DAY. I think in the first place, if such a principle as that was present before the minds of gentlemen who were thinking of going into corporations, they would say, "I am not going into any such business as that. I am not going to put my money into any enterprise that may be subject to the inroads of the Government and the interference of the Government at any time to sweep it all away. It is so uncertain a matter that I will not go into it." I think everybody would say that, and that it would tend to break down and destroy all the enterprise in the country.

Senator WILSON. If in this case that element were not present, do you think there would have been the demand, whether great or small, now seeming to exist for interference by the Government in regard to the business of telegraphy in this country? In other words, if the parties had put their personal capital into the development of this business exclusively, instead of the greater or less proportion of it being derived from the business itself, do you suppose that the same seeming demand for interference on the part of the Government would have occurred?

Mr. DAY. Perhaps not.

Senator WILSON. If not, what is your judgment as to the effect of the application in a greater or less degree of that principle in this or some other case?

Mr. DAY. I see no chance of that principle working in anything else in this country now. I do not think you are going into the iron business or the railroad business, although you might do it constitutionally, you might do it, perhaps, economically, and you might do it just as well. But I think that all of those principles are, as I have said before, so remote and contingent, that parties in business who do not stop to reason as lawyers or Senators reason, cannot do their business on that basis. If that were the case they never would do any business, I think.

Senator MAXEY. I think your idea is that in the exercise of the right of eminent domain by the Government the business man looks to the proximate and not to the remote cause of interference by the Government.

Mr. DAY. Yes.

Senator MAXEY. He simply applies that maxim of the law in his business transactions?

Mr. DAY. Yes, sir.

Senator WILSON. I have been putting my questions because they are running more or less through not only my mind but the minds of others, and I want to draw out from you, looking at it from a different standpoint, your views in regard to the subject.

Mr. DAY. The very nice distinctions have not occurred to me as much as they have to you, and I may not answer as intelligently as I otherwise would.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you inform us what this stock cost the estate?

Mr. DAY. I would not like to misrepresent that in any way.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it bought before the late heavy stock dividends were declared?

Mr. DAY. The governor had a small amount of stock at the time this change was made—what they call watering of the stock. He bought the bulk of the stock within a year or a year and a half. He was a

large dealer. He always made Western Union a subject of investment, and sometimes bought a million or two millions of stock at a time when he considered it very low, and if it got above 100 he would always sell it. He always said, "When it is below par I consider it very cheap stock."

The CHAIRMAN. On the whole, it has been a very profitable speculation, has it not?

Mr. DAY. I would not like to say at present, for I do not know whether it has or not. I suppose that the governor has made money out of Western Union, as he was a man that made money out of almost everything that he touched. He was a very shrewd and intelligent man in his investments.

I would like to say a word more: I think that one of the bugbears of this whole matter, and one that has given rise, to a great extent, to this proposition on the part of the Government to control the telegraph, is the danger of consolidation. I do not wonder that it is a bugbear, but I would like to make one remark in regard to it. The policy seems to have been, heretofore, that when there came up any rival or any competitor in this business, they would either be bought out or would be leased, or a combination would be made with them—in other words, that they would be controlled. That has been the policy heretofore. But you can see very well, and we who are in the city know very well, that that business is at an end. It is a self-destroying policy. It only induces people to build more lines, and it swells itself to such dimensions—it has got to such dimensions now—that if they should attempt to do that again it would break the whole thing to pieces. It could not possibly be done. It destroys itself. It simply holds out an inducement for corporations or people to come forward and be bought out. The Western Union has got three companies on their hands now. Competition has got to go on. That is the safety of our country. The Western Union can never again combine with or control any other companies. It would not be allowed. It is not allowed by law. You know probably that to combine with other companies, to buy the stock of other companies or to lease other companies, is against the law of every State. It is against the common law of corporations. It cannot be done except by special legislation. It so happened that in New York some ten or fifteen years ago, when nobody thought of anything of this kind, permission was given to unite, which they thought was a good thing, because it allowed the business to be done cheaper. They permitted that by special legislation. It is not the case, however as a rule, in any other State. I have been trying for a number of years to get a bill through the legislature of the State of New York to allow corporations to combine and consolidate. I cannot get it. Money will not buy it. The gas companies of New York offered $50,000 to anybody that would present them a bill for that purpose. So that the law itself protects the Government and the citizen in almost all the States against these combinations, and I have no doubt that that law will be altered in the State of New York, and that they will not allow that thing any more. It is destroying the Western Union. It is swelling its capacity to such dimensions that it cannot stand it any more. Everybody supposed it could not live under the present status of $80,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. An increase does not look any more impracticable now than it did when the stock was at $40,000,000? The present prospect of an increase to $100,000,000 is as great, is it not?

Mr. DAY. If you were on the ground you would see that it is not. When you get it up to $80,000,000 you cannot enlarge it much more. The people will not stand it. They have got it now so that you cannot

possibly get more than 6 per cent. on it. That is the best that can be done, as you will see. The principle cannot be maintained that every person or corporation who puts up a few lines of telegraph can be bought out at double the value of the stock. Of course, that would induce everybody to go into it. It destroys itself.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you think Western Union stock will not yield over 6 per cent., when the published statements of the Western Union Company show that they earned over 9 per cent. last year above every expense, construction and all?

Mr. DAY. That may be. But take the Baltimore and Ohio. We all want to be reasonable. What is the effect, if competition can exist—and I say it must? There must be competition. I say the Baltimore and Ohio, the Merchants and Bankers', and three or four others never can be combined with the Western Union. If competition can exist, that will take care of the rates. As a matter of economy, the Government does not need to lift its hand. The business will be reduced to such a point that it will only be a good paying business. When it is swelled up to 10 or 15 per cent., competition again brings it down. We know in this country that every business presenting such opportunities is overdone. It is shown every day. They are building these telegraph lines all the time and will reduce the price of telegraphy so that it will necessarily only be a good paying business. The principle of business as it has operated in every case will apply here. Competition will bring it down. I have not the least question about that. I think as a matter of good legislation that the Western Union had better be left to take care of itself. Foster the other companies and let the other companies develop, and it will bring the profits of telegraphing down to the lowest minimum of living rates. If that is not wise, I think that you ought to appoint a commission to take all the telegraph property in the country in your own hands and manage it. You can do it for one-half the rates that are charged now. For instance, suppose you issue a hundred million or eighty million of three per cent. bonds and buy this property up at its present market rate. Then you are getting for 3 per cent. the 8 or 9 per cent. that is now earned, and you can of course reduce your messages 66 per cent., and that is as cheap as you want them. You will never do it so cheap again. That is an easy way to do justice.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it should appear that we could get just as good a property for $20,000,000 as we would get in this way for $80,000,000; do you think it would be our duty to pay $80,000,000?

Mr. DAY. I do. I think that the $60,000,000 you would save you would take right out of the pockets of men who have spent their money, of dead men who have gone to their reward and left their estates in the way that Governor Morgan has left his. I think you would take $1,000,000 away from him, away from a man who depended upon justice being done him. I think in the ten thousand cases you would take it away from widows and orphans. What is it? What is $40,000,000 compared with doing justice and setting an example of truth and honor and honesty in a Government? It is not anything. It is not worth notice. I think that every honorable individual member of the Government ought to say, "Gentlemen, if we are going to do this we will pay the bill."

Senator PALMER. I understood you to say that you could show a way whereby Government control could be exercised without the invasion of private rights.

Mr. DAY. I did. I mean just what I have been saying now. If they do take the property under the right of eminent domain, let them take

it at its fair commercial value, at a fair legal rate. I say it would be just to take it as it stands now. I do not think you are obliged to inflate it. The property is worth so much in the market. If you pass a bill now I think it would be just to say, "We take it at its present market rate."

Senator PALMER. That would be a purchase, not regulation or supervision.

Mr. DAY. If it is to be regulated, then I would let such a company as the Western Union run it. Regulate the prices and let them get a fair rate on their money. I do not think it would be objectionable to say, "Gentlemen, you shall have 6 per cent. upon your property and no more."

The CHAIRMMAN. You think there is going to be a strong competition, do you not?

Mr. DAY. I know there is.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is going to hurt the Western Union?

Mr. DAY. I know that. That is what I say. I say that competition will take care of the rates. I know there is going to be competition. I know the Western Union cannot buy any more. I know the directors and the president and all the officers. I have got some of the stock. I have been in it for years and years, and I know they cannot take in any more. It will break the whole thing down by its own weight.

Senator PALMER. Suppose we should pass an act by which they were to receive only 6 per cent. Do you not think that would be liable to evasion?

Mr. DAY. I do not, because I think the Government could control it.

Senator PALMER. Would there not be evasion by the payment of immense salaries and by rebates to particular parties, &c.?

Mr. DAY. Put a clause in your bill to the effect that all those questions shall be matters of Government control, subject to revision and subject to examination. There is no difficulty in that matter.

Senator PALMER. You would favor the establishment of a censorship?

Mr. DAY. I would. If I was going to have any Government interference, I would have it thorough. I would have it carried out so that there would be no evasion. I would have it honorable and honest on both sides.

Senator WILSON. Do you think you could, without too much trouble, formulate that idea into a bill that we might consider?

Mr. DAY. I am a very busy man in my profession, and I am not a Congressional lawyer. I think I can do it, but I should want a month for it. I should not want to do anything hastily in this matter. It is very far-reaching. The truth is that now you are adopting a policy that is going to reach through the future history of this Government.

Senator MAXEY. Let me refer to a point upon which you have already touched. Take Texas, the State in which I live; we have there very stringent laws against one company absorbing competing companies. I presume they also have in other States, but I only speak for my own State.

Mr. DAY. It is the common law in this country. It is not so in England, but it is so in every State in this country.

Senator MAXEY. We have a statute which is peremptory in forbidding any competing company to absorb another. That question has been passed upon by the Supreme Court in the Florida Telegraph case so far as the inter-State commerce and commercial power of the Government is concerned. What would prevent the Government of the United

States from passing an act which would prohibit a company from absorbing competing companies, in other words, making a national statute which would carry out the object of many of the State statutes in respect of competition?

Mr. DAY. If you could bring it under the provisions of the Constitution in regard to inter-State commerce, I think it might be done, but I would not advisedly say so.

Senator MAXEY. I speak from memory as to the telegraph case in Florida. I think it goes pretty far that way.

Mr. DAY. My view about these combinations and consolidations now is that where one line reaches over into another State, and the organization is under different States, and you have charters in different States, that the combination and consolidation permitted in the State of New York does not reach into other States, and that they can interfere with it and stop it.

Senator MAXEY. For example, suppose the Baltimore and Ohio Company extends its lines, as it is now endeavoring to do, down into my State. I insist that my State has a perfect right to apply its laws to that company. But I am speaking of a general statute to cover the point.

Mr. DAY. In the State of New York the special statute authorizes to companies to combine or one to buy the stock of another; but the moment you get over into another State they can interfere. I have a view now with regard to the Western Union consolidations in all of these cases where they go from State to State, that the States can interfere with them if the stockholders choose to bring the matter up. It follows from that that the attorney-general of any of those States can interfere, because corporations are not only the creatures of States, but they are in a certain sense the agents of States. They get great powers from the State, and the State has control over them and has a right to see that they do exactly what the various statutes require and authorize, and serve the public in the way in which they are authorized to serve the public. Therefore the attorney-general of any State can intervene when a corporation is not doing its duty and say, "Either you must perform the duties that you were authorized to perform or we shall take your charter away." There are thousands of ways of protecting it, gentlemen.

Senator SAWYER. I would like to ask you a question. Do you think we have the right to fix for the present telegraph companies a maximum rate that they cannot go beyond? We have done that in our State on the railroads, and the Supreme Court sustained the action.

Mr. DAY. I think so as between State and State; but I am sure you would have no right to interfere in States. For instance, the Western Union, if organized under the laws of the State of New York, would be governed in the State of New York by those laws. You cannot interfere with the rates there. There is that reservation.

Senator WILSON. Suppose the attorneys-general of the several States should make that movement and interfere with the consolidations which have been made; would not that have an effect on the Western Union very nearly similar in its nature and extent to that which interference here would have?

Mr. DAY. I am very much afraid it would. I should not want to buy any stock under those circumstances.

Senator WILSON. Therefore that power to interfere is a present one in the case.

Mr. DAY. That is what I say. It is a present one reserved to the States themselves.

Senator WILSON. Then this would not be injecting a new danger into the case?

Mr. DAY. No, sir; I think not. I think the Government has a right of controlling inter-State communications and inter-State commerce. There is no question about that. They have been constantly increasing their power in that direction, and probably always will have it.

BRIEF

OF ARGUMENT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON POST-OFFICES AND POST-ROADS, UNITED STATES SENATE, FEBRUARY 14, 1884, IN BEHALF OF THE ESTATE OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN D. MORGAN.

I shall not base my argument against the building of telegraph lines by the Government on legal or constitutional grounds, but on grounds of policy, economy, and justice to private citizens. I appear as the executor of Edwin D. Morgan, deceased, whose estate is largely interested in telegraph stocks.

I. The Government ought not to engage in any business enterprise which can as efficiently be done by citizens. It leads to patronage and corruption. It implies an immense array of office-holders and office-seekers.

II. The building of telegraph lines by the Government is not demanded by the public good.

(*a.*) The telegraph service is as nearly perfect now as it can be, and no one complains.

(*b.*) The only reason given for the measure is the reduction of price in telegraphic communication. This has been and is being accomplished every year by construction of new and competing lines. Look at reduction of prices in the last ten years, and at the new lines built and now building. It is no answer to say these will be bought up by the Western Union. This process of consolidation must stop. It works the destruction of the absorbing company, by ever stimulating new lines. It is a self-destroying process, and will go no further.

(*c.*) New lines will be built as long as the business is profitable. The same rules of competition which holds in railroad and manufacturing business does and will hold here, and they are certain to operate in the reduction of telegraph rates to as low or lower point than the Government can afford to do it. Why, then, as far as *expense* is concerned, should not the telegraph business be allowed to work itself to fair rates, like all other business, without Government interference?

If Government does not intervene, nothing will stop the multiplication of telegraph lines but the want of business for them and inadequate remuneration.

(*d.*) Again, it is contrary to the common law in this country for corporations to consolidate, lease the works, or buy the stock or control another. It can be done only by special legislation. The Western Union obtained this special legislation in New York, but in most States it does not exist, and it can be repealed in all States when the public demand it.

III. It is not necessary for the Government to interfere for the integrity of the postal service. There is a marked difference between the postal service and telegraph service. In this country particularly nine-tenths of the telegraph service is purely about business, and mostly speculative business in stocks and options, and the Government might safely leave it to be governed by the general rules of business, and relieve itself of a great responsibility, and free itself from a source of political corruption.

IV. My chief objection to a Government telegraph is that it is a great injustice to private citizens.

The Government should be the fountain of justice, the example for all honor and fairness. If it is faithless to its obligations and careless of the rights of its citizens, its influence is only demoralizing. The citizen regards it as his enemy, and will defend himself by endeavoring to control legislation by improper methods. The injustice to the citizen in this case is apparent.

(*a.*) The present lines of telegraph have been developed while the Government stood by and approved and received great benefit from them. They were at first experiments; were built when the country was in need of them; many as extended to distant and out-of-the-way places, depending on a future development of business to render them profitable. It would be a great wrong to private citizens now to destroy all this property. Would it not be almost an act of meanness now for the Government to build telegraph lines on the great routes and leave all these non-paying out-of-the-way routes to the existing companies? Can the Government afford to do such acts?

(*b.*) With equal propriety might the Government own and run iron works because it is an immense consumer of all kinds of iron, or it might build railroads to carry its mails. It has never run a stage-coach or a railroad to carry its mails. It has hired this service. Why should it not hire its telegraph service?

(*c.*) The building of telegraph lines would thus destroy millions of telegraph property belonging to tens of thousands of private citizens, would ruin enterprises which it has for years fostered. Such a wrong no Government can afford to do.

V. Governor Morgan's case is a fair specimen of the wrong which would be done in thousands of cases.

He and his family, at his decease, owned 20,000 shares of stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and hold it now. The majority of it was bought at above present prices.

He was for a long time director in this company, and had great confidence in this security, and left a large part of his estate invested in it.

He spent a long, useful, and honored life in amassing his fortune. He used his means and his influence for his country in times of peril. He was the loyal war governor of New York in our dark days, and pledged his own fortune to raise means to equip regiments for the field. He died full of honors, leaving, as he thought, an ample fortune; so ample that he distributed in charities and legacies, outside of his immediate family, $1,200,000, and left this telegraph stock, in amount about two millions of dollars, most of it as a trust fund for the support and maintenance of his family. As his charities and legacies must be paid in cash, all loss resulting from the depreciation of this stock fall on his family, and works a great hardship.

This is but one instance out of the thousands of wrongs which will be done by this measure.

Could Governor Morgan have foreseen such a contingency as this, he would have altered the whole disposition of his estate.

Is there a pressing need to justify a measure which will work such destruction of value—destroy the plans of the dead and the fortunes of the living?

VI. If this measure is a necessity, then it should be carried out in a manner so as to do no injustice to present owners of telegraph stock.

The telegraph property in the country should be taken under the right of eminent domain, and paid for at the fair market and commercial value of the same.

It would be grossly unjust to take advantage of all the improvements which the telegraph companies have developed at great cost in years past, in building cheap lines between great centers, and leave the feeble and unprofitable lines to the present companies, and to bear the risk and burden of all enterprises and improvements heretofore undertaken.

HENRY DAY,
Executor and Counsel of the Estate of Edwin D. Morgan, dec'd.

BRIEF

OF THE

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A. W. DIMOCK, *President.* EXECUTIVE OFFICES J. G. CASE, *Sec'y & Treas.*

OF THE

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

No. 187 BROADWAY,

G. S. MOTT, *General Manager.*
J. G. SMITH, *Asst. Gen'l Manager.*

NEW YORK, *February* 15, 1884.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads of the United States Senate:

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, I desire to lay before you an exhibit of its condition and prospects, together with a brief statement of its plans and purposes.

We fully appreciate how disastrous it would be for the people and business of this country to be left subject to the tyrannical control of the Western Union Telegraph Company. If there was no rescue from monopoly except by the strong hand of Government interference, then such interference would be justified in its origin and welcome in its results. But we respectfully claim that a telegraph system operated by the Government ought not to be adopted except as a last resort, when it clearly appears that the people, who are the sufferers from monopoly, are unable, of themselves, to obtain relief. Such relief may be obtained by means of competing companies.

Of such competing companies, the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company is the largest, and is, from its very structure, an anti-monopoly and popular corporation.

It is not an adjunct to a railroad company, nor is its telegraphic apparatus of so novel and expensive a kind that it can hope to do business only between a few large cities.

It was organized in 1881, because the then existing state of things was too oppressive to be borne, and it has since drawn to itself other organizations whose charters demanded freedom from monopoly, and consequent independence of Western Union control in any form.

There is no danger that this company will merge with the Western Union. Much of its most valuable property has been acquired on the express condition that in case it shall cease to do business as an independent company, uncontrolled by those whose interests now lie with competing corporations, then the right to have or use such property shall cease. And further, in case of any such merger with Western Union, the companies now associated as parts of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph system would sever their present connection and be free to continue business as separate organizations.

Nor can it be driven from the field by a war of rates. Its stock is wholly free from "water"; its property has been bought at fair prices and paid for in cash. By the excellence of its telegraphic service it has more than held its own against all its competitors. As an illustration I will merely cite the fact that it transmits more of the dispatches sent between the New York and Philadelphia Stock exchanges (a service demanding the highest efficiency) than all other telegraph companies combined.

It is one of the very few companies whose operators remained in service during the whole of the great telegraphers' strike.

The Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company now has in operation a pole mileage of nearly 5,000 miles, and a wire mileage of over 34,000 miles, and has under contract, now building and to be completed within a very few months, a further wire mileage of over 30,000 miles.

I send herewith a map of the United States, showing our telegraph system, by which it will appear that we shall, within a short time, reach with our own lines from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Missouri River, thus covering all the territory within which the mass of telegraphic business is done.

We shall also, by contracts with other companies, transmit messages to localities not as yet covered by our own lines. A favorable contract has also been made with a cable company for a cable to Europe.

The Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company now has open 400 offices, and is rapidly establishing district telegraph companies, giving ample facilities for collection and delivery of dispatches in large cities.

We have a contract with the United Press Association for the transmission of its news dispatches.

We also have a controlling interest in the United States Telephone Company, which owns the McDonough patents, and in the Commercial Telegram Company, which owns the Field patents, instruments under which, for the transmission of stock and produce quotations and general news items, are being adopted as substitutes for those owned by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

We are ready to enter into a contract with the United States for the transmission of telegraphic dispatches over our lines upon very reasonable terms, and we believe that we can perform the service more efficiently and economically than it could be done by the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. DIMOCK,

President Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company.

TESTIMONY

OF

WALTER P. PHILLIPS, SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE UNITED PRESS.

February 22, 1884.

WALTER P. PHILLIPS sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. Have you any statement you desire to submit to the committee before we propose any questions?—Answer. I have taken the trouble, Mr. Chairman, to prepare some rather rough notes on the subject of the telegraph contracts with the press associations, which I will read. I shall be very glad to be interrupted at any time, because it is not a continuous story, and I may throw some additional light on the subject as I go along.

I do not know what the prospect may be of your passing a postal telegraph bill at this session, but I am sure that Congress should recommend to the Western Union Telegraph Company some action contemplating the relief of newspapers which are debarred from receiving Associated Press dispatches, and which can be reached by none but Western Union wires. This end I think could be secured by establishing a uniform rate to the press associations upon a basis similar to that in vogue in Europe, and which is 25 cents for seventy-five words in the day-time, and 25 cents for a hundred words at night for transmission to a single paper at any point, with 4 cents per hundred words added for each and every additional paper served in a place. According to the showing made by President Green before this committee, the commercial rate in this country, all things being considered, is no higher than it is abroad, and that being true, I see no reason why the charge for press service should be any higher than it is abroad. The commercial rate both here and in Europe is open to everybody, whether he sends messages to a single point, or a large number of messages to many different places, and it seems to me that it would be an experiment worth

trying for Congress to disapprove of any contract relations existing between one combination of newspapers and the Western Union Telegraph Company, which contemplates the placing of another smaller combination of newspapers at a disadvantage.

The Associated Press people argue that there are too many newspapers already and that new ones should be discouraged; but if this is a Government by the people and for the people, the same facilities for making newspapers should be given to one as to another. There is no premium put upon printing presses, or white paper or type, or labor. A young paper can have any or all of these on just as favorable terms as a paper which has been in existence for fifty years, but in the matter of news, a commodity affecting the interests and purposes of mankind more closely than any other element contributing to newspaper success, the Associated Press, by a shrewdly-drawn instrument, studiously calculated to meet its own requirements and operate to the disadvantage of its rival, builds up a wall around the only telegraph company that can serve everybody, and makes it impossible for other associations to do business on a paying basis, except on the lines of such incomplete opposition systems as happen for the time being to be in the field.

I see no reason why the rate adopted by the British Government for the transmission of press dispatches should not be applied by the Western Union Telegraph Company to the business of the two press associations, so far as either may wish to use the lines of that company, irrespective of the number of points to be served. This rate would be quite as profitable to the Western Union Telegraph Company as those established by its contract with the Associated Press, and hence the Western Union would not be likely to object. It would certainly be a satisfactory arrangement for the United Press, and I see no reason why the Associated Press should complain unless it desires something far in excess of a fair field and no favor.

Whatever Congress may ultimately do in reference to the postal telegraph, a long time must elapse in any event before the Western Union system can ever be duplicated. In the mean time that company is a necessity to every patron of the telegraph. The number of its wires, the variety of its routes, its thoroughness in reaching points to which competing telegraph lines would find it unprofitable to build, render it a public necessity.

Mr. Emerson said of Nature that she needs all men but needs no man much. The Western Union may need all the patrons it can have but needs no particular one overmuch. But men need Nature, and so as telegraph destinies have been ordered in this country for the past ten years, every newspaper, and every press association is dependent in some measure on the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is the only company that can serve all points with press dispatches, and its system should be as accessible to one press association as to another without regard to the amount of such patron's business, or whether it is given in its entirety to the Western Union Company or divided among a dozen companies. If I only send one commercial telegram per annum, I get the same rate as if I sent one every day, but when I ask for a press rate on a business aggregating hundreds of dollars per week, I am met with the Associated Press contract, which was drawn quite as much with a view to make it impossible for an opposition press association to serve its papers decently for anything they can afford to pay, as it was to give the Associated Press a rate on an established business, which brings the average price to each of its papers down to 6½ cents per one hundred words, as against an average rate of fully

$1 per one hundred words to such of the United Press papers as are served by the Western Union Telegraph Company. As long as that mischievous contract is in existence, however justly disposed the Western Union Telegraph Company may be, it is powerless to do more than give other press associations the same rate on its entire business, even if it can go to that length. But the truth is, no plan of working is so onerous to a competing press association as the one devised by these Associated Press people and accepted by the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is constructed upon a mileage basis, and while to the Associated Press it means one-eighth of a cent per word for a "drop" to as many papers as it may be pleased to serve at Savannah, for instance, to all others it means more than ten times that sum, unless, like the Associated Press, they have occasion to serve the same dispatch to New Orleans. This is only one instance in hundreds that can be cited, going to show that there is no justice for me or my principals in the face of an existing contract which not only secures the Associated Press a phenomenally low rate, but which at the same time is used as a standard with which to measure and pass upon the requirements of another combination of newspapers whose wants are different, whose number is smaller, and whose territory is less extended.

Q. Have you copies with you of any of your contracts with any of the telegraph companies?—A. I have not them with me, but I am familiar with the contents of all of them. I can furnish copies of them, or I can tell you anything that any of them contains.

Q. With what companies have you contracts now?—A. I have a brief contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company on a small service west of Pittsburgh, and I have an understanding with the opposition telegraph companies, which scarcely amounts to a contract at present. We have agreed with the opposition telegraph companies to do certain things by their lines provided they can furnish the facilities, but the opposition companies are pretty weak, and this has been a bad year for them. The storms in the West and the floods have rendered them about *hors du combat.*

Q. Do you know the rates that the Western Union Company charge the other associations?—A. I get my knowledge simply from what I have read that has come out before this committee in the testimony of Dr. Green and the pamphlet by Mr. Somerville. As I understand it, they have a rate from the Western Union Telegraph Company which makes the rate to each individual paper 6½ cents for each hundred words, on an average. I do not know who devised this contract. I assume that it was devised by the Associated Press, as I know that it has always been the idea in the Associated Press office, where I was employed for many years, that if they could get up some sort of contract that would apply to distance, and base it on the ready-made business that they have, it would be a scheme which would bar out everybody else. For instance, if the Associated Press, having clients from New Orleans to Washington, get a rate at Richmond of an eighth of a cent a word, that enables the Associated Press to serve Richmond for $25 or $30 a week. I get a rate from Boston to Newport, which is 20 or 25 miles, of a cent a word. That is the best I can do. A paper there that is willing to pay as fair a price for its news as an Associated Press paper would pay at Richmond gets 250 words a day as against 1,500, 2,000, or probably 2,500 that would go to Richmond.

Q. Your understanding is that the Western Union Company have a contract with the Associated Press by which they furnish news tothe papers at 6½ cents per hundred words on an average. Over what terri-

tory does that extend?—A. I understand that they have a contract of which that is the result. They make a contract with the Associated Press to serve their newspapers on the basis, as I understand, of a quarter of a cent for 300 miles, and one-eighth added for every additional 100 miles, and so on out to the terminus, and then to make the "drops" at an eighth of a cent a word. They of course serve a great many papers in a place, and when the expense is divided up among all the papers that are served, that brings the rate down to 6½ cents a hundred words. That is a very nice contract for the Associated Press, but it is a very bad contract for anybody else, because it does not give them any earthly chance to get served. As long as they can keep everybody in a condition where they cannot start, no one can succeed. If the Western Union Telegraph Company would trust me for a hundred thousand dollars and would let me run up a bill for that amount until the end of the year, I would have the business pretty evenly divided, because the Associated Press is not popular, and people only stay in it because they have faith to believe that the Western Union will not sell out, whereas no matter how promising other companies may be on the start, it is not usually very long before they are absorbed by the Western Union.

By Senator JACKSON:

Q. Do you understand that there is anything in the contract between the Western Union and the Associated Press that prohibits the Western Union from making the same terms with you?—A. I do not; but the trouble about the matter is that the United Press is not prepared to work under a contract that has been drawn by somebody else. We would like to work under a contract of our own devising; but that is all we can get from the Western Union Telegraph Company. They will give us a special rate, or, they say, "We will take your entire business and give you the same rate as the Associated Press," which is on its face generous enough. I have no fault to find with them; but as long as this contract lasts, it must work just in this way. We cannot compete with them under it. We cannot send 1,000 words in the day, and 2,000 at night, and live under it. Now, for illustration, the Associated Press has seven newspapers in Chicago, and I have one. The Western Union charges nothing on account of the six additional papers. They serve the place. It costs me as much to serve Chicago as it does them.

Q. Does not that grow out of the fact that you have less patronage than the Associated Press?—A. Yes, sir; certainly.

Q. Is that the fault of the Western Union?—A. I don't think it is; no, sir. It is by no means responsible for the fact that one Press Association is smaller than another; but if the telegraph companies, or if the government in England, can afford to treat all newspapers alike, and if they all get news on the same basis, I see no reason why the Western Union should not do it, as it would amount to the same thing in dollars and cents and would be fair to all.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It prevents your company from doing business, except so far as you can do it over opposition lines?—A. Yes, sir; it does. I cannot see any future for an opposition press association unless there is an opposition telegraph company, and even then it is pretty hard work, because the opposition lines are limited in number of wires. They usually have one trunk line, and if there is a fire in Syracuse, for instance, it burns off all the wires they have to the West; but if you burn the wires of the Western Union at the same point, they still have communication

with the West by way of Pittsburgh, or by some other route. They have facilities with which to overcome every difficulty. As an employé of the Western Union I remember working a wire on which Boston was 1,600 miles away on the occasion of a sleet storm in 1875 or 1876, and which made a circuit by way of Montreal and Buffalo and a number of points. I was told that it was 1,600 miles long, and that I must work it very carefully. But opposition companies under those circumstances are of no use whatever, and whenever they go to pieces I have no alternative but to file my business by the Western Union Telegraph Company at these high rates, and the result is very paralyzing to my treasury.

Q. Do you get rates from the opposition telegraph companies that enable you to sustain your business?—A. Yes, sir. I do not think any one would ever do business over an opposition line unless he could do it cheaper than by the Western Union, because the service is never so good. It cannot be. The organization is always inferior. The Western Union is the result of forty years of experience and of brains, and it is a system as nearly perfect as any system can be. The only grievance I have is that I have no opportunity to use the Western Union on terms that I think I can stand.

Q. Do you say that you can have it on the same terms that any other press association can have it?—A. On precisely the same terms, if I give them my entire business, and conform to the terms that are given in the Associated Press contract. I will not say for sure that I could, but my impression is that in that case the Western Union Company would make a duplicate of that contract with any other press association. I do not think it is a fair contract for application to the needs of any one except those in whose interest it was drawn. It fits their case, but does not fit anybody else's case. They took particular pains in drawing it that it should fit no other case than their own. I heard that contract talked over for a year before I left the Associated Press. I heard them say what they were going to do, and what the effect would be, that it was going to give the Associated Press a practical monopoly of the news business, and that they proposed to bulldoze people right and left, and do just as they pleased after it was made. But the association which I represent has been going, in one shape or another, for thirteen years past, and it cannot very well be killed off. It is in better condition to-day than it ever was before. I do not think there is any possibility for the Associated Press to kill off those newspapers that it declines to serve. They must go on.

Q. To what extent do you use the Western Union lines?—A. I use the Western Union in the day-time west of Pittsburgh to Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, and then I distribute west of Chicago to a great many papers in Iowa and Michigan and Wisconsin and even up into Dakota by the Western Union, for it is the only line there is in that section. Then there are several wires leased from the Western Union by newspapers which are clients of the United Press. The arrangement, however, is between the newspapers and the telegraph company. The Nashville World leases a wire from the Western Union between Louisville and Nashville, and the Iowa State Leader leases a wire from that company between Chicago and Des Moines.

Q. What does it cost you for the use of those lines as compared with what it costs the other association? Can you give us an approximately correct idea as to the difference between the prices you pay and the prices paid by the other association?—A. The other association does

not lease wires from the Western Union, I believe, except in one or two cases. The Associated Press proper leases one wire between New York and Washington. The New England Associated Press leases another from New York to Boston, but that is the extent of the leased wire system. The papers belonging to the United Press lease wires from the Western Union to a greater extent than that company leases wires to the Associated Press.

Q. I understood you to say in some cases that you mentioned that it cost you $1 a hundred words for service where papers of the other association were served for about 6½ cents a hundred words?—A. Well, for instance, I serve Detroit, Cleveland, and Toledo, by the Western Union. They charge 3 cents a word for those three points, or 1 cent a word for each. Under the contract that the Associated Press has, the price would be three-eighths of a cent a word for those three "drops," but of course there would be a terminal point at the end which would raise that price somewhat, but not anywhere near 3 cents. It might bring it up to 1 cent. I noticed that Dr. Green said in his testimony the other day that New Orleans was charged 2½ cents per word and he gave the South twenty-two "drops" at one-eighth of a cent a word and the result was that they received 1,500 words for about $1.85. I pay for these points I serve west of Pittsburgh more than $1.85 for 1,500 words to each place.

By Senator JACKSON:

Q. I understand you to say you think the Western Union would give you the same contract that they extend to the Associated Press?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then what is your difficulty? Why not make a contract with them on the same terms and be placed upon the same footing?—A. Simply because I do not need that sort of contract to serve the number of papers that I have to serve, located as they are.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. In regard to the Associated Press. Their contract with the newspapers makes them a kind of close corporation, does it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. No new paper can get the franchise without the unanimous consent of all the other papers who have it?—A. The Associated Press is divided up into several organizations. There is the New England Associated Press, the New York State Associated Press, the California Associated Press, the Western Associated Press, and the New York City Associated Press. Each one of those organizations has its own by-laws and its own officers, and the government of each is different; but the general plan of operations contemplates that the local members shall have control of their own field. For instance, if a paper applies for the franchise at Providence, where the Journal already has the franchise, if the Journal objects, the paper making the application cannot get it.

Q. That is the reason why these franchises are worth, say, $80,000 to Detroit, and $100,000 to Cincinnati, approximately. I have heard that a paper was kept alive at Cincinnati, at a loss, for the purpose of selling the franchise. I do not know whether that is true or not. I am asking for information. It seemed to me that the operations of the Associated Press were oppressive, and that it was impossible for a new paper to get into the field.—A. It is practically impossible. These newspapers in the Associated Press not only control the matter in towns and cities but they often have influence outside of them. I may refer to the case of the New London Day. It was a very lively paper, and got a circulation

outside of its own territory until it had quite a following in Hartford. At the instance of one of the Hartford papers the price was put up on the Day from $30 to, I think, $70. Of course that was prohibitory. They could not stand that and it forced them out. They came to me. There was no way to serve them except by the Western Union. I went to one of the Western Union officers and explained the situation, and he made a very comfortable rate for the Day, which enables me to serve it with a small report, which costs it exactly the same for 1,100 words now that it paid before it was shut out for 10,000 or 11,000.

Q. But the advantage the Associated Press has, is that it was in the field first, and has many papers to serve by the same labor that a few would require. For instance, you say in Chicago it has seven papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It requires the same labor to serve those seven papers that you would expend on one, is not that so?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose a new paper wanted to go into the field in Chicago, what would be the process to get the franchise of the Associated Press?—A. I don't suppose any new paper could get it. There has not been a franchise sold in New York for the last twenty years. When the World, which had been a failing property for a great many years, was sold by Manton Marble to Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Marble told me he put it in for just what he considered the Associated Press franchise worth, $250,000.

Q. That would indicate that it is a close corporation among those papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Associated Press is committed to them so that it cannot without their consent give facilities to other papers?—A. Yes, sir; that is the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. For all practical purposes, it is exclusive.

Senator PALMER. The Western Union will give the same rates to any other association, but others cannot afford to pay them because they have not the field and the number of papers to supply.

Senator SAWYER. But suppose an individual goes to Chicago and makes an arrangement to divide with ten men, and then enters into a contract with the telegraph company?

Senator PALMER. Yes; if he can only find them; but ten men are not often ready for such an arrangement.

Senator SAWYER. Or even seven men.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. For all practical purposes, this arrangement results in suppressing all enterprise in the way of starting newspapers, does it not?—A. I think it would if all men were wise; but every once in a while some one thinks he can make a newspaper go without the news, and he starts it, and coaxes us to build out to him, or he coaxes the Western Union to give him something for what he can afford to pay, and in that way papers are established. We have one paper, the Boston Globe, which is admittedly the second paper in Boston. It has a larger circulation than any paper there except the Herald. It has successively passed the Transcript, the Traveller, the Advertiser, the Post, and the Journal, and has taken the second place.

Q. How do you reach the Globe?—A. I lease a wire from an opposition company.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. You supply them with news at a greatly increased expense to them in that way?—A. The service costs them more, according to the dis-

tance, than it costs any Associated Press paper, but that is one of the disadvantages of the situation. We cannot help that. All our papers pay a higher price for the news than the Associated Press papers.

Q. Two new papers have been started in Detroit, the Journal and the Times; and the News is also outside of the Associated Press. How are they served?—A. I serve the News and the Times. The Journal has never made any application. They are both served by the Western Union.

Q. That is done, I suppose, at an increase of expense?—A. Oh, yes. News comes very high to those papers in Detroit. The Evening News receives very little, but its telegrams cost it $60 per week, I think its proprietor told me, and the service to the Detroit Times must be double in cost to that of the Detroit Free Press, which is served by the Associated Press.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is the news that you furnish free to all papers, or have you some arrangement by which a paper cannot receive news through your association without the consent of the other papers?—A. The entire matter of furnishing news to newspapers on the part of the United Press is discretionary with the executive committee. The association is organized in this way: It appoints a board of directors, consisting of thirteen, and that board of directors appoints an executive committee of five, and that committee passes on all questions. They delegate very large discretionary powers to me, and I act generally for the committee in the matter of serving papers. That is entirely within the discretion of the committee.

By Senator JACKSON:

Q. Could your association supply all its customers through the Western Union?—A. Yes, sir. There is no one outside of the Western Union telegraph system. They go everywhere.

Q. Does not your complaint come down to this: That you are not as strong as the Associated Press?—A. No, I do not think it does.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. You can get a contract?—A. I can get a contract, but I do not want it. I did not draw it. It was drawn by people who drew it purposely against the needs of every one who was in competition with them. That is all I ever can get. I can get their contract, or I can come in on a special rate of one-half of the commercial rate in the day-time and one-quarter at night—that is, one-half and one-quarter of the commercial extra word rate, which gives me a rate to Chicago of a cent and a half in the day and three-quarters of a cent at night.

Q. A word?—A. Yes.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Without opposition lines would it be possible to build up a competition in that business or would it be possible to make the news free to any paper that wanted it?—A. An opposition press association could not exist outside of the opposition telegraph companies, if the present contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Associated Press were maintained. It would be impossible. There are a hundred and forty-odd papers on my list. It seems to me they are entitled to some consideration.

Q. Your association is operated on a limited scale, and through the opposition telegraph company so far as you are able to do so?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If those companies should consolidate with the Western Union you would practically have to go out of the business?—A. I would have to take the best rate I could get from the Western Union until some other opposition company got started. That has been the history of the United Press and its predecessors. It has been thrown around from one opposition telegraph company to another. It never gets itself comfortably situated before there is a sell out or a consolidation, or something of that kind, and then it takes its patronage to the next best place, serves what it can by the opposition companies and gives the rest to the Western Union Telegraph Company at high rates. That is the very point I am after. I want to do what business I am compelled to do by the Western Union Telegraph Company at a rate that I can afford. The result would be that I would keep doing more and more by the Western Union Telegraph Company until I would do it all there. That is the only place where some of it can be done at all. It may be in the future that these opposition telegraph companies will be stronger; but in the past, compared with the Western Union, they have stood in about the same relation as a splendidly organized railroad like the Pennsylvania Railroad stands to a Washington night-liner.

By Senator SAWYER:

Q. If I understand you aright, supposing these contracts with the Western Union Telegraph Company between here and Chicago were abrogated, there is nothing to hinder one man out of the seven from making a contract for the total service, and dividing his news among the others. They would make the rate to a single man in Chicago at what it is now, and he might very readily divide with all who wanted it?—A. They do not generally do that. They would not permit you to do that. That would come under the head of what they call a special contract. In making a contract of that kind they would expressly stipulate that the matter should be used for your paper only, unless the contract was different from what they usually are. Usually they bind you to use the news for your own purposes and for no other.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. Why do they not make a distinction in your favor, if you represent a press association?—A. They would if they had the entire business of the United Press, which amounts to a hundred and twenty-five or a hundred and thirty thousand dollars a year. In consideration of having it all, they would give me the same rate they have given to the Associated Press.

Q. If Senator Sawyer or I could make a respectable showing of business we could get the same contract, could we not?—A. I do not know whether you could or not.

Q. Is there anything you have seen that would indicate that it could not be done?—A. No. In regard to the handling of special business all papers are put on precisely the same basis and footing; but when it comes to dealing with associations there does not seem to be any way of dealing except to plaster the Associated Press contract on to us, which does not suit us.

Q. What do you think would be the effect upon the telegraph business of the country if the Government should establish four trunk lines to the principal points through the country and put the rates down to the minimum of cost?—A. I think as far as those four trunk lines went they would be very useful to the public and to the press; but they would be even more limited in extent than the lines of the present opposition

telegraph companies, which it is constantly demonstrated are inadequate to the needs of the public.

Q. The present lines?—A. Yes, sir; the present opposition lines.

Q. Then the Western Union Company possibly would put its rates down to the Government prices where there was competition and then recoup or get back on rates to points where there is no competition and where the Government lines did not extend, would it not?—A. I do not know I am sure. I should think it would be quite natural for them to try to make themselves whole in some way. Unless the Government were to go into the business of building telegraph lines on a very extended scale I do not think they would make much of an impression on the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Western Union Company would go along in its own way. Government lines on a small scale would be to the Western Union about what these Herdics down on Pennsylvania avenue are to the street cars. They would both get all they wanted to do. There is any quantity of telegraph business to be transacted in this country. I do not think there has ever been a time when there were wires enough in existence to handle the commercial, press, and general telegraphic business between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. There is always a block on all the lines during those hours.

Q. Then you think that no competition the Government could establish within the next three or four years would materially affect the Western Union?—A. It does not seem to me that it would materially affect it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are you at all familiar with the manner of furnishing news in countries where the Government operates the telegraph?—A. Yes, sir; I understand it fairly well.

Q. You know how it is in England?—A. Yes, sir; any one can buy the news in England from anywhere. It is not limited. If you publish a paper in Liverpool and you want Reuter's news you pay for it and get it; if you want the news of the Central News you pay for it and get it, and if you want the news of the other association you can have it. You can have all three if you wish. You can have whatever you pay for.

Q. Practically, it is free to everybody?—A. Yes, sir. Here the Associated Press will not only not serve papers that are not in the combination, but they will not allow their papers to buy the news of any other press association. That is one of the chief reasons why it is so embarrassing for us and for the newspapers. I might have the most important piece of news in the world in the city of Philadelphia. If I have no morning paper there and give it to one of the Associated Press papers and it is used, the paper will be liable to be expelled from the Associated Press. In fact there is a constant threat that is sent around in the form of a circular letter. I did give the Philadelphia Press a copy of O'Donnell's execution, as I knew the Associated Press were left on it, and they published it. I was told afterwards that they got into so much trouble about it that they did not want me to send them anything else, although I made no charge for that and did it as a matter of friendship.

Q. Generally speaking, in Europe, under the system of Government control, are you informed on the subject as to whether the news is free, as it is in England, and whether all persons can take it at a uniform rate?—A. I have no direct information on that point. All the knowledge I have is purely inferential. From what people tell me who come over here and attempt to do business with opposition press associations, I judge that news is free there. When they are told that the Associated

Press will not permit such a thing here they are always surprised, and say they cannot conceive how, in a free country, there should be such a monopoly as this when they have nothing of it on the other side. I do not know that there is any similar press monopoly in France or Germany, but my impression is that nowhere else in the world is there such a condition of things as exists in the United States.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Have you observed that the Associated Press were in the habit of notifying papers receiving news from them that they must not receive from other associations?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what form do they give that notice?—A. In the case of the New York Times recently, which had the temerity to buy a cable news letter from a cable news company, which did business in our building, the manager of the Associated Press notified Mr. Jones, the proprietor of the Times, that he used the news of the Cable News Company at his peril.

Q. In what form did he give it?—A. I understand it was a written notice. The same notice was served on a number of papers throughout the country, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, the Philadelphia Times, the Chicago Tribune, and the Saint Louis Globe-Democrat, and they all gave the service up, very much against their inclination, except the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Medill would not obey, and there was a great deal of trouble about it, and I think the trouble is not settled yet. But the result of it was that when they had stopped everybody from taking it, except the Tribune, the expense to the Tribune was so large that they did not care to assume it for any length of time, and so they were shut out in that way, and that forced the Cable News Company to go out of the business.

Q. Have you ever seen any of those notices?—A. No, sir; I never have. All I know about them has been communicated to me by those to whom Mr. Medill showed the documents in the case. In the case of the Philadelphia Times I did receive a letter signed by the cashier of the paper, in which he said that they had received formal notice from the Associated Press that the use of the news of the Cable News Company would be no longer permitted, and therefore they were obliged to discontinue it. I have that letter.

Q. Will you supply a copy of it to the committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any other letters of like purport that you can supply to the committee?—A. I do not believe that I have ever saved any of them. I have received quite a number. I had some negotiations with Mr. Hutchins, of the Washington Post, who thought it would be a very nice thing for him to have our news in addition to the Associated Press; that it would be just the same as so much special matter, and he could supplement his service. We had considerable correspondence about it. He was also a purchaser of the cable letter.

Q. Was that the case to which Mr. Simonton referred?—A. No, sir; that was a recent case. Our negotiation went on all right for a little while, but finally he wrote me that he had received a letter from the Associated Press, saying if he used our news he would be forced out of the Associated Press. Mr. Hutchins said, "While I have a five years' contract, and do not believe they can break it if the matter is taken into court, I cannot afford to antagonize them, and I will have to give the matter up, very much to my regret." That is the second time that Mr. Hutchins has had trouble. He had trouble once before, and Mr. Simonton mentioned it when he was brought before one of the committees.

Q. Have you stated the names of all the papers that occur to you now as having received such notices from the Associated Press?—A. I think the Cleveland Herald and the Saint Paul Pioneer Press were omitted from the list I just gave. They composed, I believe, all the clients that the Cable News Company had.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is that a press association?—A. It was a company organized for the purpose of bringing over from London a skeletonized letter every Saturday night, which was transcribed, written out, and edited on this side and made into a letter. It was very skillfully and nicely done. It was published here for a time in the Washington Post, but the Associated Press people thought it was a very dangerous thing, and their cable service being very bad, and they not knowing of any way to remedy it, they conceived the idea of squelching the Cable News Company at once, and they did it most effectually.

Q. Do you believe that the matter of furnishing news will ever be any more free to the people of the country than it is to-day under the existing order of things; I mean to say provided the Government keeps its hands off and takes no interest in it?—A. I do not know. I am hopeful that it will, but I do not see that the papers outside of the Associated Press are any better off now than they were ten years ago. I think that they are all in the same state of trepidation that they have always been in lest the telegraph company on which their business is at the time shall go the way of all the others. There may not be at this time so much danger of it. The opposition seems to be quite honest; but it is to the advantage of the telegraph companies to combine, I think. Every time there has been a combination of telegraph interests there has been, I believe, according to the records, a reduction of rates. The telegraph men seem to lay their heads together and conclude, after they have opposed each other for a year or two, that there is no use trying to fight the battle any longer, and that they may as well combine; and the press association which happens to be on the opposition line is pretty sure, through being in arrears or something of that character, to get hurt and be shut out altogether, or if it gets on the Western Union, it is at a disadvantage.

By Senator JACKSON:

Q. From your own consideration of the subject, what is, in brief, the remedy you would suggest?—A. I think that the telegraph companies should give a rate similar to the rate given by the British Government, that is, that they should charge so much for serving a place, and if there is more than one paper there that they should serve the additional papers; and that the rate should be given whether three points were served or ten; that it should be so much, and that the rates should be high enough to pay them for doing the work.

Q. Would legislation that would prohibit, discrimination so far as interstate communication was concerned relieve the difficulty? Where communications extend from one State to another, would Congressional legislation that would forbid the Western Union from making any discriminations whatever, by contract or otherwise, relieve the difficulty?—A. I should think it would, particularly if the legislation were of the kind that was fair to the telegraph company.

Q. That is, not fixing the rates at all, but leaving them open?—A. Yes, sir; I do not think it ought to be a matter of contract at all. To show you how these things work I will give you an illustration. The United

Press Association made a contract with the Mutual Union Telegraph Company. There was a clause in that contract that if the bill for the month was not paid before the tenth of the month the telegraph company could give notice of the abrogation of the contract. The Western Union Telegraph Company leased the lines of the Mutual Union. Through bad management, I suppose, or carelessness of the United Press Association this bill was not paid on the 10th, and on the 12th the contract was abrogated. The telegraph company had a perfect right to do that; but if the Mutual Union Telegraph Company had gone on the contract probably would not have been abrogated, and the money would have been coaxed out of the concern in some way or other, and it would have been kept along, just as we do business with everybody. We have to coax our clients to pay up and the telegraph companies have to coax everybody to pay up. If there were no contracts our status after the consolidation would have been just as good as it was before the consolidation. But press associations, particularly opposition press associations are tied up with contracts which can be abrogated if the association gets into hard luck at any time, and it usually gets into hard luck about the time one telegraph company is selling out to another.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Suppose there should be a regulation by act of Congress to the effect that all news transmitted for any association by a telegraph company should be furnished at the same rates to all papers at the different points reached. What effect, in your judgment, would that have on your cause of complaint?—A. I think it would give everybody a chance to live and do business.

Q. What would be your judgment concerning a measure of that kind, basing your opinion upon your experience in connection with telegraphing and news?—A. I think the effect would be good. It would put everybody on the same basis, and newspapers then would be just the same as the commercial patrons of the telegraph companies are now. There is no discrimination made. If I send fifty messages a day, and some other man has a business by which he sends a hundred and fifty, they do not stop to count the messages. They give me the same rate that he gets. Perhaps to-morrow or next year or the year after I will do more business than he does. So with the United Press. If we had a chance to do half the business that is offered our business would be quite as large as the Associated Press in a very short time.

Q. To make the case more definite than in my first statement, suppose a regulation should be made by act of Congress requiring the Associated Press having its contract with the Western Union to deliver messages at the same rates to all newspapers now established in Chicago, or that might hereafter be established, putting all papers now in existence, or those that may come into existence, upon an equal footing. In your judgment, would that be a safe remedy for the alleged existing evils, so far as the press and general news is concerned?—A. No; the tendency of that, I think, would be for the Associated Press to serve more of the papers in existence than it now serves, as it would serve them from compulsion; but there would still remain this United Press Association.

Q. Suppose that the regulation should be extended to all press associations, or all associations for the gathering and transmission of news. What, in your judgment, would be the effect of such an arrangement on existing news associations with reference to the collection and transmission of news?—A. I think it would be decidedly beneficial.

Q. Would that, in your judgment, eliminate the present causes of complaint?

The WITNESS. You are speaking now of the responsibility of the telegraph companies and their liability to transmit what is offered, I understand.

Senator WILSON. Certainly; and press associations being required to deliver to all newspapers at all the different points such of their news as the papers may desire at uniform rates?

A. When you state it in that way I think the effect of it would be bad, for this reason: That it is impossible to deliver the news of any press association at uniform rates.

Senator JACKSON. Uniform rates at given points.

Senator WILSON. That is what I am speaking of; the same rate to every paper in Chicago or Cleveland or Columbus, or any other point; that the rates should be uniform as to all of the papers published at any given point.

The WITNESS. That is practically so now.

Q. Can any paper receive the news from the Associated Press now?—A. No, sir; but those that do receive it pay the same price for it, as a general thing.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. But Mr. Wilson means to make it compulsory to deliver news to all the papers, whether they have the Associated Press franchise or not?—A. The effect of that would be, as I say, to enable a great many papers that are in the United Press now to go over to the Associated Press, and it would leave the opposition press association with a smaller following than it has now.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Why?—A. Because probably 25 per cent. of the papers that are members of the United Press would go to the Associated Press if they would have them; but they will not have them, and that is the reason they are not there already.

Q. Why would they go there?—A. Simply because their organization is larger and has more prestige. It has existed for forty years, and the people think it is always going to exist and it is better to be with it.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. It has more sources of information and more agents through the country, has it?—A. I scarcely think it has. I think the news of the two associations is very well balanced now. I have been in negotiation with a great many Associated Press papers during the last six months, and have submitted copies of our reports for examination and comparison, and the return has generally been very favorable indeed.

Q. I understood you to say that the proposition implied by Mr. Wilson's question was the one now in vogue in England, and that any paper could go and demand the news and it would be given all the news?—A. Yes, sir; and then they have the option of taking anybody else's news that they like.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Would not the right of all persons to buy the news at a uniform rate increase the number of newspapers that are published? Now a person cannot start a newspaper in Chicago unless this association furnishes him with news. Suppose your association goes go out of existence, what would be the effect so far as the starting of newspapers is con-

cerned?—A. I think for the benefit of those who want to start newspapers it would be a great thing, if any one who could pay for the Associated Press dispatches could have them.

Q. It is about as complete a monopoly now as could be established, is it not?—A. I can scarcely conceive of anything that is more of a monopoly than that is.

Q. You exist simply by taking the papers which cannot get into the other association?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are confined to a limited field, because you can only operate successfully through opposition lines?—A. Yes, sir; I am relegated to that field, and kept there simply because if I could operate as well as the other people can I could take away a great many of their customers. They are in constant correspondence with me. The Associated Press is not popular. If they could read some of the letters I have on file in my office from their own people they would not sleep nights. But I cannot get to them with the news. I had a letter this week from an ex-member of Congress who says he would give anything in the world if he could only get our dispatches; that the Associated Press had raised the price, and do not send him what he wants; that they bull-doze him and that he does not like it; and he asks if I cannot fix it in some way for the Western Union to deliver our report at the same rate he gives for the Associated Press report. That is impossible. I cannot do it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. As I understand it the Associated Press stands in about the same relation to other press associations that desire to come into the business as the Western Union stands to other telegraph companies?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They have acquired so much strength and power by the great monopoly which they have built up that other companies cannot start successfully to compete with them either in one line or the other. Is not that about the fact?—A. Except as independent facilities are offered. The Associated Press owes its existence to the Western Union Company and the predecessors of the Western Union Company. It never could be what it is but for the telegraph company. Of course it has always stood on the telegraph company. At some time in its career it had partnership relations with the telegraph company as it did in the formation of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company; but that is a thing of the past, and the Associated Press, for reasons of its own, is a separate and distinct organization from the Western Union Telegraph Company, but it has these contract relations that prevent any one else from doing business except as they can get telegraph facilities from other sources than the Western Union.

Q. And those are very precarious?—A. Yes, sir; very, under the most favorable circumstances. The opposition lines are built in a hurry. They are built along turnpikes, and they are generally built by contract, and the result is that one Western Union wire is worth two or three of the others. Every telegraph company in existence has a wire in my office, the Postal, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Bankers and Merchants', and the Western Union. The wire leased by the Philadelphia Call runs to my office. I think we have never lost the Western Union wire for a day. The wire was leased last September. The wires of the other companies we lose with annoying frequency. The other companies are always in a constant state of building until they sell out. They are like a bird that is always molting; they are never in good condition.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. If the news were free to all it would simply be a question of competition between news associations, would it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the association that could supply the most and the best news at the lowest price would be the one that would have the greatest number of patrons?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would your association like to undertake on that basis a competitive test with the Associated Press?—A. We should be delighted.

Q. Such an arrangement as that, then, would simply preserve the element of competition in the case?—A. That is all it would do.

Q. Whereas, you think the present arrangement eliminates it?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. Has the Western Union the exclusive right to run their lines on any road in the United States?—A. I understand it has.

Q. So that no other line can be put up?—A. That is my understanding of it. Certainly no other lines ever have been put up on a great many of the railroads occupied by them.

Q. Competing lines are forced to run on the turnpikes?—A. Yes, sir. I spoke of these lines being built by contract. Of course that, of itself, does not mean much of anything. But I will explain the situation. The telegraph companies in opposition to the Western Union are generally started by non-professionals and they let the work out to be done. The American Rapid Telegraph Company was built by a firm of bankers in Boston, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and one of the results is that their line from New York to Philadelphia is 178 miles long. It runs all over the State of New Jersey. This line was paid for by the mile, and so the contractors went everywhere. [Laughter.]

Senator PALMER. I supposed every man in the United States knew the distance between New York and Philadelphia.

The WITNESS. When I leased that wire from the Rapid Company I noticed that the mileage to Washington was considerably more than I thought it ought to be. I went to the vice-president of the company, and I asked him how in the world he made the mileage so much. He said: "It is a hundred and seventy-eight miles to Philadelphia." Said I, "Oh, no; it is ninety miles." He said: "It is a hundred and seventy-eight by our line," and he convinced me that it was. Now this line being built in that zigzag way, and being very much longer than it ought to be, every time it rains the line is very much harder to work, and is practically useless on that circuit. I work a circuit from New York to Philadelphia, and to Baltimore and Washington, with Pittsburgh legged in. A hundred and seventy-eight miles of Rapid wire with half of the copper covering skinned off of it, and a rainy day, would use me up, and the only way I could get my matter out would be to send it over to the Western Union and pay a cent a word for it. That is another thing I want to get rid of. I want to be able to use the Western Union on the same terms that others do. In that way they would get more and more of my business, and there would be some encouragement to give it to them. But the present contract does not give me any chance to get relief, and I have not a hundred thousand dollars to fritter away in making a fight for existence on the Western Union lines.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. What, in your judgment, would be the effect on the income of the news associations if news was free to all newspapers?—A. I think it

would have a tendency to increase the revenues for a while, and after that the price for serving the news would be cheapened as the number of papers increased.

Q. You think, then, as far as concerns the gross revenues of the present press associations they would not be reduced by making the news free to all papers?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. But by a regulation of that kind the tendency would be ultimately to reduce the price?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And maintain the revenue?—A. Yes, sir; all press associations, so far as I know anything about them, are not run for money-making purposes. A press association is merely a combination of newspapers which club together and agree to pay so much into the treasury to be expended in gross to purchase what news can be bought for that money.

Q. It enlarges the facilities for collecting news?—A. Yes, sir; every newspaper that comes in adds so much net money to be used.

Q. I do not understand that they ever make dividends?—A. No, sir; they do not.

Q. Simply that the revenues are all absorbed for the enlargement of their facilities in collecting and distributing news?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many papers does your association serve?—A. I think there are about one hundred and fifty. I have a list here. I have not counted them, but my impression is that is the number.

Q. There are very large sections of the country that you do not reach at all?—A. That is where the pinch is. We do reach them.

Q. Do you reach any point west of the Missouri River?—A. We go away up to Dakota. We have the Capital, at Jamestown, Dak.; the Leader, at Sioux Falls, Dak.; the Daily Pioneer at Mandan, and the Courier, at Watertown. Those are all in Dakota.

Q. Do you get there over the Western Union lines?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you do it by paying a higher rate than the other association pays?—A. Oh, yes; probably eight or ten times as much.

Q. You could not afford to pay the rate if it was not for the fact that these are papers that cannot get into the regular association and are forced to take your news or not get any?—A. That is generally the case; yes, sir; but I think in many cases up in Dakota these people have simply become so dissatisfied with what they received from the Associated Press, so little attention being paid to their needs on account of their being in such a hopeless minority out there, that they have come over to us and now take what they can get for what they were paying before, and although it is much less they pretend to be satisfied. I see we are to begin serving at Fargo, the Broad Axe, which is a new paper to be started there. They forwarded their check for payment in advance.

By Senator JACKSON:

Q. Have you any contract or understanding with the papers you serve that they shall not receive news from any other association than yours?—A. No, sir; we impose no obligation or condition on them except that they shall pay us for the news and pay for it promptly. We interfere with them in no way whatever. We help them to everything that we can. We would get them the Associated Press news in addition to our own if we could.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. You stated that any paper in England could demand and receive the news from any of the news agencies there on the same terms that the most favored receive?—A. I cannot state that positively, but I understand from such conversation as I have had with people who have been in England, that it is just as open a commodity as white paper. I get this information from people who are in the different press associations. You can buy where you like.

Q. That was a preliminary question. I wish to ask whether that state of affairs has grown up as a custom or whether it is the result of statute?—A. I think that there never has been any occasion to pass a law there affecting that matter. I think it has always been open.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole system there is under the control of the Government.

Senator PALMER. Then it is a matter of statute.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Is there not a corporation known as the Associated Press, and if so, how many papers compose it?—A. The Associated Press proper is not a company. It is not an incorporated organization. It is an association of newspapers, the New York Sun, the New York World, the New York Tribune, the New York Herald, the New York Journal of Commerce, and the New York Express, which is now merged with the Mail, and which is known as the Mail and Express. Those seven New York papers compose the Associated Press proper. All these other associations of which I presume there are at least a dozen in the country, purchase the news from the New York Associated Press laid down in New York, and make their own arrangements with the telegraph company for distributing that news wherever they wish to have it sent. Within the last year or two there was a quarrel between the New York Associated Press and the Western Associated Press, and the result of that has been that the names of the two are dropped, and instead of its being the Western and the New York it is called the Associated Press. It is governed by a committee that is appointed out of the Western Associated Press and the New York Associated Press. There are two members from each association. I do not know how they get the fifth member, but they get him somehow.

Q. The New York Associated Press is still a distinct organization, is it not?—A. I understand it is; I have never heard to the contrary.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It is composed of the seven New York papers that you mentioned?—A. Yes, sir; of the seven that I mentioned.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. And they receive their news from the Associated Press?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the adjustment of the cost of news to the papers supplied by the Associated Press, do those papers get it at less relative rates than the papers outside of New York? In other words, under this arrangement do or do not the papers outside of New York help pay the news expense of the seven New York papers composing the New York Associated Press?—A. Oh, yes, sir; very materially.

Q. State what you know concerning that.—A. The Associated Press is run in this way: The news is concentrated in New York City. That is the clearing-house for the news. It is concentrated there at a cost of probably $500,000 per annum. That was about the amount when I left

the Associated Press, but I understand it is rather more now. Then they sell that news to every body that they can, without selling it to papers that are not members of these subsidiary associated presses, and having made all the collections that they can throughout the United States they deduct what they have collected for the week from what the expenses are, and the deficit is made up by drawing on these seven New York papers for this amount, one-seventh from each paper. That is done every week. The New York Associated Press people have always maintained to their clients outside of New York that it cost them more to make up the weekly deficit than they collected from any other seven newspapers. I do not know whether that is true or not. There is a great deal of doubt expressed on that point by people outside of the New York Associated Press. I know when I was there that a sum of money was divided up among the Associated Press papers in New York, which did not appear on the books; but it was a small sum, and I think on the whole it is perhaps true that it costs the Associated Press papers in New York as much at least as it costs the papers anywhere else.

Q. You think it does?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And therefore they have no advantage in the cost of news over papers in other places?—A. No, sir; except in this way: For instance, the New York Herald wants a great deal of ship news by cable. That is obtained for the New York Herald and is given to all the papers who care to use it. It is not used much except by the Herald, and yet all the other papers to which it is furnished have to pay their share for getting these things for the Herald or for the New York papers which they do not use themselves. Foreign shipping news outside of the arrival of ocean steamers is not used much as a general thing.

Q. They all pay their proportion of the cost of news which is used by certain papers exclusively?—A. That is the result of it. The New York Associated Press collects from the Western Associated Press $3,500 a month, we will say. The Western Associated Press pays that in to the New York Associated Press, and they pay also for delivering this news. They make a contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company to deliver the news to the Western Associated Press. They have an arrangement among themselves by which they fix the assessments on themselves to meet the expense, the amount of which is sent to the New York Associated Press monthly, as well as what they have to pay the telegraph company. They tell all sorts of stories, and it is pretty hard work to say just what they really do.

Q. You have no exact data tending to throw light upon that subject?—A. No, sir; I only know in a general way. I have had the means of knowing, but I never made any notes of their business in any way.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. Does the Associated Press have special rates for its "specials," or are they all included under one general rate?

The WITNESS. Do you mean for the specials of the individual papers belonging to the Associated Press?

Senator PALMER. For instance, supposing there was a special dispatch by the Associated Press to some particular paper, say in Chicago.—A. The Associated Press handles no specials; whatever the Associated Press handles is general matter; whatever they get for themselves they give free to all in their combination.

Q. As many drops as there are?—A. Yes, sir; that does not come under the head of special matter; what the Associated Press papers get

in the way of specials over the Western Union Telegraph Company is at the same rates as are given to all newspapers whether in or outside of the Associated Press. The rate on special matter is open to every newspaper in the country; but there is a discrimination made in the matter of press associations, and that is the only one that I know of.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. What is the difference between press association rates and the rates for specials?—A. The special rate is higher as a general thing; it is much higher than the Associated Press rate; the special rate is what I usually get on my matter.

Q. How much higher is it than the Associated Press rate?—A. The average special rate is about eighty-four hundredths of a cent.

Q. Per word?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The Associated Press average rate is 6½ cents per hundred words?—A. Yes, sir; and the press association is served in sort of a combination. There is great economy in serving a number of papers on a wire; it can be done cheaper and the news is really not as valuable, because in serving a combination you are always sending something for the benefit of Buffalo which is of no particular interest to Albany, and that impairs the use of a great deal of matter contained in this general budget; and on account of that and the fact that it can be handled more cheaply, the rate on it has been hammered down lower and lower until it has reached the point where it is now 6½ cents per hundred words for each paper.

Q. How is the business handled at any point where there are several papers? Do the telegraph companies furnish a copy of each message to each paper?—A. The general arrangement is that where there is only one paper the telegraph company take it on their own press heads, as they are called, with pen and ink, and make the delivery. If there is more than one paper the press association furnishes the manifold and as many copies are taken as are wanted. The Western Union Telegraph Company, as far as my experience with it is concerned, has usually been willing to make two deliveries, but where there are more than two deliveries they expect to be reimbursed for more than that, in my particular case. In the Associated Press it makes no special difference. I presume the press association furnishes the manifold and if there is any question about the delivery they fix it up with the newspapers amicably, so that they send for it, or something of that sort. I had a long experience with the Western Union Company in the Associated Press and I know how accommodating and nice they are to the Associated Press. They do everything to make it comfortable. As far as the United Press is concerned they try to make it comfortable for us too, except that in extended business I must be measured by the contract they have with the Associated Press.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Do you know whether or not there is any discrimination on the part of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the matter of the transmittal of news?—A. No, sir; I think there is none. I was an operator in the Western Union and I never could see that anybody was discriminated against. The matter is sent up into the operating room by a regular system, and sent according to the way the dispatches are put on the hook. As far as I am able to judge my matter goes just as promptly as that of anybody else.

TESTIMONY

OF

JOHN VAN HORNE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

February 23, 1884.

JOHN VAN HORNE sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. Have you examined a list of questions which were submitted to your office?—Answer. No, sir; I have not. Those questions went to Dr. Green. They did not come to me at all.

The CHAIRMAN. In a letter to Dr. Green, I stated that the questions were submitted in order that the officers of the company might have time to prepare themselves to answer them, and of course I assumed that as you were vice-president of the company you would be made aware of what the questions were.

The WITNESS. The doctor did not understand it so. He did not communicate them to me. He only said he had a list of questions which I saw afterwards published in the Herald. I have not read them all. I have looked at them a little this morning. His understanding was that he was expected to answer those questions, and the officers and clerks in the various departments were engaged in preparing the information for him when I left New York.

The CHAIRMAN. There are probably a good many of the subjects that were named upon which you can give us some information from memory. Where you cannot do that, of course we will not press the questions, but wait for Mr. Green to give us more complete answers.

The WITNESS. It seems to me that it would be much better to wait for accurate information. I can answer very few of those questions accurately. I supposed that I would be required to testify simply in regard to whether the cost of telegraphic correspondence between the several States and Territories and with foreign countries had been injuriously affected by large stock dividends made by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and by consolidations, &c.; and also in regard to press matters.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads is directed to ascertain, by sending for persons and papers if necessary. It involves nearly all the questions that I submitted to Mr. Green, how much was added to the capital stock of the company, and what was the value of the property that was acquired.

The WITNESS. It would take a long time to get up that information, but as much of it as can be gathered between the time the doctor received that letter and Monday, when he is to be here, he will, no doubt, bring with him. That information will be as accurate as the employés of the company can make it.

Q. Do you know what mileage of poles and wires the Western Union Company have now?—A. I do not know exactly. I think that the last report shows 132,000 miles of poles and something like 440,000 miles of wire.

Q. What I want to ascertain is what proportion of that property is owned by the company?—A. That I cannot tell you. That is what the clerks are working on now to ascertain.

Q. In regard to all the questions relating to the extent of the property you would be in the same position? You cannot answer them?—A. I cannot answer accurately.

Q. I do not ask strictly accurate information, but I want information approximately correct.—A. I suppose that about 40,000 miles of that wire is in our semi-annual reports reported as leased.

Q. There are over 400,000 miles in all?—A. I think there are 440,000. The last annual report of the president will show.

Q. Then you think that the company own about 400,000 miles of wire absolutely free from any joint interest of other parties?—A. No, sir; I say I do not know how much it owns.

The CHAIRMAN. I will not press the question farther. I will ask you something about the railroad contracts.

Q. How many contracts have you with railroad companies?—A. I could not answer that question. I suppose we have four or five hundred, We have eight or ten large books full of them. I suppose there are even more than that. I suppose there are seven or eight hundred of them altogether, but some of them have expired and others are inoperative from one cause or another.

Q. Can you say what proportion of the business that is done by the Western Union Company is done under these contracts?—A. All of it.

Q. Under contract with the railroad companies?—A. Yes, sir; in a greater or less degree, substantially all of it. That is, it is done over lines that are on railroads. Nearly all of it is done over lines on railroads. A great many offices are maintained independent of railroads.

Q. Where it is done over lines that are on railroads does it involve a contract with the railroad company? The Western Union Company, I suppose, does the business and has no contract with the railroad company except where the railroad company either owns part or all of the line. Is that so?—A. A great majority of the contracts are with railroad companies that do not own any of the lines.

Q. What is the nature of those contracts?—A. They provide for right of way. They provide for an interchange of free business; that is, they provide for free business for the railroad company on the line of the road and beyond the line of the road. They provide for the free transportation of the employés of the telegraph company when traveling on the business of the telegraph company.

Q. That is in return for the right of way?—A. Yes, sir; and other

service. They provide for the transaction of commercial business at railway stations.

Q. In the questions which were submitted to your company we asked that copies of certain contracts might be furnished. Have you those with you?—A. No, sir; I did not suppose that those questions with to be answered by me at all.

Q. How long a time would it take you to prepare answers to those questions?—A. I do not know; I suppose it would take a year or two. I do not think some of the questions could be answered at all.

Q. The essential part of those questions probably could be answered within two or three days, could it not?—A. No, sir; I do not think it could.

Q. Take one of those railroad contracts, for instance the contract with the New York Central Railroad. Do you remember the terms of that contract?—A. No, sir; I could not give you the terms. It provides for the right of way.

Q. Do you remember the terms of the contracts with any of the railroad companies?—A. I might recall some of them. I do not know that I have a right to make public a contract with any particular railroad company without the consent of the railroad company.

Q. As you cannot give us any specific information about these matters I will come to one or two of the general propositions about which we wish to get some information. How much actual cash has ever been paid into the treasury of the Western Union Company for stock?—A. I cannot tell.

Q. You do not know?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have no idea?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any idea of what the expenses for operators was during the last year?—A. I do not know what the operating expense was separately.

Q. You do not know how the sum given in your annual report as the expenses of the company is divided and classified?—A. I know what it consists of principally.

Q. You do not know what proportion of it was paid for rentals and leases?—A. That I could not tell; it is utterly impossible for any man to carry it in his head. It is something that I have nothing to do with. It does not belong to my department at all, and if it did I do not believe I could carry those items in my mind; therefore it seems to me that those questions——

Q. Of what part of the business have you charge?—A. I have the electrical bureau in my department, and I have charge of the contracts. Those are the main things.

The CHAIRMAN. It was my impression that you had charge of the contracts, and it was for that reason I thought you were a suitable person of whom to inquire about the railroad contracts.

The WITNESS. I have given you the main features of all these contracts. They are very much alike in that respect. They differ in some of the details.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you would be prepared to answer the questions, particularly as to the part of the business with which you are charged.

The WITNESS. I did not know anything about the questions at all until some time after the doctor had received them. He evidently supposed that those questions were sent to him to answer. I could not have been here to-day with that information if I had known it.

Q. I believe you have charge of the whole matter of issuing passes or

franks?—A. Yes, sir; they are issued through my department; they are issued by a bureau in my department called the free-message bureau.

Q. Can you give me an idea of the amount that the franks issued last year would represent?

The WITNESS. In money value?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

A. No, sir; but I suppose it would be somewhere between $700,000 and $1,000,000.

Q. It might be more or less than that?—A. It would not exceed $1,000,000, and probably it would not fall short of $700,000. I think it would be about $1,000,000.

Q. To whom are those franks issued?—A. They are issued to all the railroad offices and the transportation companies.

Q. Is that a part of your agreement with these railroad companies?—A. Yes, sir; almost all the business franks are issued to railroad officials.

Q. What is the consideration for which they are issued?—A. Free transportation for our employés on the railroad, and free transportation of material to be used in the construction and maintenance of the lines.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Is there any limitation in the contracts with regard to the transportation of material for other competing companies?—A. There is in some of them; yes, sir.

Q. What is the nature of the limitation?—A. That the railroad company will not transport material for other telegraph companies at less than its regular rates, nor distribute it at other than its regular stations. That is in some contracts, but it is not in all.

Q. Is that the general rule in regard to those contracts, and is the absence of such limitation merely an exception?—A. I am inclined to think that it is in the greater number of the contracts.

Q. What was the purpose of the limitation?—A. We have the exclusive right of way along the roads in most of these contracts. The purpose was to preserve that right.

Q. Does it have any reference to the prevention of the establishment of competing telegraph lines?—A. Yes, sir; the right along the road would not be worth what we pay for it if it had to be divided between other companies.

Q. The same limitation would apply to the transportation or distribution of material for the construction of telegraph lines off the right of way?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In a case of that kind, then, it would be solely for the purpose of obstructing the construction of competing lines and not for the protection of the right of way?—A. It would not apply to the construction of a line off the right of way unless, perhaps, to a line that was constructed immediately outside of the railroad company's right of way.

Q. Take a case of that kind; how would it be then?—A. It would not prohibit them from carrying material for another company if the line were to be built on the highway, because they could carry these poles to the regular stations from which it would be necessary to distribute them.

Q. Suppose it were practicable to construct a telegraph line along the line of the right of way of a railroad over which you had a contract giving you the right of way for your company, would it not apply to that case as well as to a line which followed the ordinarily traveled public road?—A. I do not know that I understand the question.

Q. Suppose it were practicable to construct a telegraph line immediately outside of the railroad right of way along the entire length of that road. This limitation would apply to a case of that kind as well as one where the telegraph line followed the public road, would it not?—A. It would not prohibit a telegraph company from building a line outside of the right of way or on the highway either. It only binds the railroad company to charge its regular rates.

Q. Therefore in a case of that kind the effect would be the obstruction of competition, solely, would it not?—A. Yes, sir; it would obstruct it, but not prohibit it. It would make it more expensive.

Q. It would be an element in the cost of the construction of the line?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I asked you one or two questions about the matter of passes. The subject has been changed, but I will refer to it again. What is the value of passes issued to other than railroad offices?—A. I do not know as I understand your question. We issue three kinds. One is a business pass which is issued under our contracts which require us to furnish passes authorizing the free transmission of messages on the business of the various railroad companies and transportation companies with which we have contracts. We have a half-rate frank which entitles the holder to send messages at half rates. We issue those to transportation companies with which we have no reciprocal arrangement, those like the fast freight lines. Then there is a complimentary frank which we issue to the leading officers of the railroad companies and to other people. That is a book containing stamps, and each stamp covers a message.

Q. Those are complimentary?—A. Those are complimentary.

Q. What is the value of the franks of this kind that you issue annually?—A. I do not know. The amount is much smaller in value than that of the business frank.

Q. Are you issuing more now than you have done formerly?—A. I think the number increases every year.

Q. Has there been an unusually large increase during the last year?—A. Not very large, I think.

Q. You do not know the number issued this year as compared with the number issued last year?—A. No, sir; we cannot make a comparison until the end of the year, because we are issuing them all the time during the year. I think the number was larger last year than it had ever been.

Q. You do not know the number or the value?—A. No, sir; the number would be larger, of course, every year, because we are constantly making contracts with new roads, and we issue these complimentary franks to the principal officers of all the roads.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. In your estimate of a million dollars as the value of the free messages sent, do you include the value of the complimentary franks?—A. No, sir; I do not.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have entire charge of the matter of issuing franks; it is all done through you?—A. It all goes through my hands.

The CHAIRMAN. I have succeeded in getting but little information from Mr. Van Horne. If any other member of the committee can learn something from him I should be glad to have him try. I have no further

questions to ask, as he does not remember anything on the points about which I wish information.

The WITNESS. It will be understood that the list of questions was not handed to me, and I knew nothing of it for a day or two.

The CHAIRMAN. It was sent to the president of the Western Union Company with a statement that the committee desired information from the officers of his company on those subjects.

The WITNESS. He thought with me that I was to be questioned in regard to the effect of consolidations upon the rates.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let us have some information on that subject. I suppose you are prepared to show that these consolidations always cheapen the rates?

The WITNESS. I am prepared to show what the facts are.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, what you assume to be the fact, is it not? Have you prepared a statement that you desire to make to the committee covering this subject?

The WITNESS. No, sir; but I have some notes here that I will refer to. In the first place, I would like to call attention to the fact that Mr. Phillips was asked on yesterday whether, in case of competition, the Western Union Company would not be likely to increase its rates in the non-competing territory in order to make up its losses at competing points. I call your attention to this for the purpose of stating the fact that, so far as I know and believe, the Western Union Company has not increased its rates during competition to a single non-competing point within the past fifteen years. Except in two cases, the Western Union Company has not increased its standard rates, either during competition or at any other time anywhere during the past fifteen years.

The CHAIRMAN. What are those two cases?

The WITNESS. I will mention them further along.

The company has restored many of its standard rates after competition ceased. It has, I believe, in no instance restored all the standard rates after competition ceased. From 1866, during which the consolidation of the Western Union with the American and other telegraph companies took place, until October, 1869, the rates charged by the Western Union Company were either the old rates of the respective companies or the rates of the several companies added together. These rates were based on the distances by wire, and varied from 25 cents for the shorter distances in the East to $19 and $20 for the longest distance. The rates from New York were then as follows: To Chicago, $2.05; to Saint Louis, $2.55; to Saint Paul, $3.25; to Cincinnati, $1.90; to New Orleans, $3.25; to Galveston, $5.50; to Indianapolis, $2.10; to Buffalo, 75 cents; to Washington, 75 cents; to San Francisco, $7.45; to Oregon, $10.20; to points in Washington Territory and British Columbia the rates varied from $10.20 to $16.

Q. At what time was that?—A. That was 1866, at the time of the consolidation between the Western Union and the American and the United States Telegraph Companies. At that time offices east of New York found their rate by adding to their rate to New York the rate from New York to the point in the West. Offices north of Washington found their rates to offices South by adding together the rates north and south of Washington. In like manner offices in the West added together the rate north and south of Louisville. The rate from a New England office to an office in Illinois was made up of the American Company's rate to New York, the New York, Albany and Buffalo Company's rate from New York to Buffalo, the old Western Union rate from Buffalo to Chicago, and the Illinois and Mississippi Company's rate from Chicago to desitna-

tion. The tariff from Boston to Springfield, Ill., for example, was $2.90. Now it does not exceed 75 cents. On October 1, 1869, the Western Union Company adopted and put into operation a new scale. That was about three years after this consolidation took place. In the mean time, however, the rates had been reduced in various places throughout the country.

Q. When were the principle reductions in the rates made?—A. This was the first general reduction that embraced the whole country. They were at work a year or two to devise a system which would embrace the whole country, and on October 1, 1869, that new system was put into effect. It was a system of square rates, which cut loose from the old plan of adding together the rates of the consolidated companies, and aimed at a uniform system for the whole territory covered by the Western Union's lines.

Q. Have not these reductions all been made at a time when there was a good deal of competition?—A. They have been made at all times.

Q. Were not the largest reductions made during the time that the competition existed between the Western Union and the United States, the Pacific and Atlantic and the Atlantic and Pacific?—A. No reductions at all were made, or scarcely any I think, during the competition with the United States.

Q. And none during the competition with the Pacific and Atlantic and Atlantic and Pacific?—A. Some with the Pacific and Atlantic; quite largely with the Atlantic and Pacific.

Q. Was there not a time when you had a rate of 25 cents for all points east of the Mississippi River?—A. That was during competition with the Atlantic and Pacific.

Q. How long did that rate last?—A. I do not remember. It was only a few months.

Q. It lasted until after the consolidation?—A. Yes, sir. On October 1, 1869, the Western Union Company adopted and put into operation a new scale of rates by which a reduction of from 16 to 25 per cent. was effected. On August 1, 1870, reductions were made by establishing maximum rates in the Western Union territory. In this way the rates to San Francisco and intermediate places from telegraph offices in the Middle and Eastern States which were higher than $5 were reduced to that figure, and during the following year $5 was made the maximum rate for all offices——

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Van Horne, we have called you here as a witness to answer certain questions, and not for the purpose of submitting a statement which you have prepared covering just such points as you think it may be for the interest of your company to present, to be taken down by a stenographer and printed at the expense of the Senate. That is not the object of this examination. I do not think it is worth our while to have you go any further with this statement. We want information on certain subjects, and have asked you certain questions. If you cannot answer them we may as well stop where we are. We have given the company ample opportunity to be heard before. Mr. Green, at his request, was accorded all the time he asked for; so was Mr. Evarts, in behalf of the company. Let me ask you one or two more questions.

Q. When were the American Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Companies consolidated with the Western Union?—A. In 1881.

Q. Did those companies at that time reach any territory in the United States which was not covered by the Western Union?—A. Yes, sir; I think they did.

Q. Which of those companies reached any territory or occupied any territory which was not occupied by the Western Union?—A. I think they both did.

Q. How much?—A. Not much.

Q. Practically none?—A. No; there may have been——

Q. If it was of any importance state what it was.—A. I think the Atlantic and Pacific was on some railroads that we were not on.

Q. To any extent?—A. To no very great extent; they were practically in the same field.

Q. Did the consolidation of those companies add anything to the facilities of the Western Union Company?—A. It did; yes, sir.

Q. What did it add?—A. It added all the wire they brought in.

Q. The Western Union had not sufficient wire to do the business before?—A. It needed these wires; most of them.

Q. It could not do the business without them?—A. It could not do its own business and the business that they did very well without them; it could not do it so well as with them.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. During the time to which you now refer did the Western Union reduce its rates on any part of its line?

The WITNESS. During competition with the American Union?

Senator WILSON. Yes.

A. No more than it did ordinarily; not so much as it has done since.

Q. That does not answer my question; did it reduce its rates?—A. No, sir; to no general extent; we are always reducing the rates.

Q. I am speaking distinctly with regard to the business that could be in any way affected by the wires of these other companies; did the Western Union Company reduce its rates over any part of its lines that were brought into competition with these other companies?—A. I think not, except in the same way that it is doing all the time; there is scarcely a month that the Western Union Company does not reduce rates.

Q. Then am I to understand that the competition of these other companies did not induce the reduction of rates in any respect by the Western Union?—A. No, sir. The American Union did not reduce rates. The Atlantic and Pacific did before the pooling arrangement was made. Before the consolidation with the Atlantic and Pacific, there had been a pooling arrangement.

Q. When they reduced rates did you meet that reduction?—A. Yes, sir; but they did not reduce much. The American Union did not reduce rates.

Q. If you reduced at all, why did you reduce?—A. We only reduced in the way that we are always reducing. We are always doing it.

Senator WILSON. You do not come to my point at all.

The WITNESS. I am sorry I do not understand it.

Q. You reduced rates to meet their reductions, did you not?—A. They did not make reductions to any great extent. When they made a reduction, and we knew what the reduction was we met it.

Q. You did that for what purpose?—A. To keep hold of the business.

Q. And to induce business to come to you instead of going to them?—A. To keep it from going from us to them. We had it. We already had the business.

Q. And yet you needed more wire to do the business, and hence consolidated in order to get the additional wire?—A. We always need wire. We never have had enough wire. We haven't enough wire to-day.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say you have not enough wire to-day. Could you have constructed the wires of the American Union Company at a less cost than you took them at?—A. We probably could.

Q. Do you know about what the cost of the American Union lines were?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know what their stock was at the time they consolidated?—A. It was fifteen millions, I believe, altogether, stock and bonds.

Q. Before they consolidated what was the stock of the American Union?—A. Ten millions, I think.

Q. And it was taken into the Western Union at what?—A. Fifteen millions.

Q. How long was it before it consolidated that it had been made ten millions?—A. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that it can be shown that the cost of that property was three millions and it was taken in at twelve millions.

Q. How much less than was paid for the American Union, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Mutual Union lines could you have built them for, in your judgment?—A. If we did not have any trouble about the right of way and we could go ahead and build them without paying out any money except for the lines themselves.——

Q. You say if you had the right of way. You were occupying the same ground, and only needed to have put up more wires?—A. Not always. There is a great deal of difference between the same territory and the same ground.

Q. Did you not have lines to all the places reached by the American Union and the Atlantic and Pacific at that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was a mere question of putting up some more wires, was it not?—A. We could not have put up some of the lines at all that they built. We could not have got the right of way to do it.

Q. If you had lines already reaching the same places, did you not have the right of way?—A. No, sir.

Q. How did you reach them?—A. We reached them by different ways; sometimes by turnpike and sometimes on the railroad. We might have had the right of way on one side of the railroad without having it on the other.

Q. Would you venture to state that the consolidations this company has made with these other companies has not had the effect of adding very largely to the cost to the company of sending messages as compared with what it would have cost if they had not consolidated?—A. I cannot tell what it would have been. All I know is that rates are lower to-day than they ever were in the United States.

Q. That may be, and at the same time they are a great deal higher than they are anywhere else in the world.—A. No, sir; I do not admit that.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Were any of the lines with which the Western Union consolidated paying their expenses prior to such consolidation?—A. I think not, sir; in no instance that I know of.

Q. Then what was the inducement to consolidation?—A. The inducement to get their receipts; to get the business that they were doing.

Q. Was it or was it not for the purpose of eliminating competition from the business?—A. It was for the purpose of eliminating competition.

Q. That was the reason why you took in these lines at a greater cost

than would have accrued to you through the construction or the running of other wires over your own lines?—A. It was more economical to take them in and work the lines than it was to fight them. You understand that in taking in a telegraph line at perhaps nine-tenths of the stations we can operate those wires without any increase of expense, so that all the receipts at those stations would be clear profit to the Western Union Company. In a town of two or three thousand inhabitants one operator can do all the business. If there are three companies there they are just wasting the money on two operators.

Q. Still, there was the danger of preventing business going from you to the other lines?—A. They did not gain very much in receipts. They all did about the same amount of business; they did about a hundred thousand dollars a month.

Q. If they did not take any business from you or get business which would have gone to you but for their existence, then there would have been no reason why you should have taken them in, would there?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that it comes back to the point I suggested a few moments ago, that it was for the purpose of eliminating competition?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have all these lines that you have acquired by consolidations and purchases and in other ways been maintained and kept in working order?—A. Substantially so.

Q. What do you mean by that answer? How many of them have been maintained?—A. We have taken in sixty or seventy thousand miles of wire, I suppose, and we have, perhaps, abandoned a thousand miles out of the whole of it. We sometimes remove the lines to the railroads. A great many of these lines are on the highways, and we remove them to the railroads rather than rebuild the lines on the highways when the lines need rebuilding. The expense would be far greater to rebuild the lines on the highways than it would be to move the wires over on to a line of poles that we would have standing adjacent to the railroad.

Q. Do you wish to be understood as saying that these consolidations were effected for the purpose of increasing your facilities in any case?—A. They were effected both for the purpose of increasing the facilities and for the purpose of getting rid of the expense of competition. During competition the expenses are increased and the receipts are decreased always.

Q. These consolidations certainly were not made for the purpose of increasing your territory, were they?—A. Some of them were.

Q. Take, for instance, that of the Atlantic and Pacific?—A. No, sir.

Q. And the American Union?—A. No, sir.

Q. The Mutual Union?—A. No, sir.

Q. They did not add to your territory at all?—A. But the Southern Atlantic did, the Pacific and Atlantic did, the American Company did, and a thousand others did. I do not know that I should say a thousand, but a large number of others.

Q. Some of those reached the same places with the Western Union and others did not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you name a single town in the United States of two thousand inhabitants that the Atlantic and Pacific Company reached, the American Union reached, or the Mutual Union reached, that was not reached by the Western Union?—A. No, sir; I cannot. There may have been such towns.

Q. You cannot think of any place of any importance whatever?—A. No, sir; still, I think they had quite a number of offices we did not reach, because their lines were built to a great extent on the highways; they went through towns that the railroads did not pass through.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. The dividend of your company has been about 7 per cent.?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was it 7 per cent. last year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You divided 7 per cent.?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. At the time of the consolidation there was about $15,000,000 of stock issued, was there?—A. I do not know that I can state it accurately. It was $15,000,000, I think, on account of the American Union.

Q. Take the American Union then, as an example, at $15,000,000 of stock; 7 per cent. of that would be $1,050,000. Do you think that the matter of receiving 7 per cent. on $15,000,000 stock divided among the stockholders of the consolidated company, thus amounting to $1,050,000 a year, had anything to do with effecting that consolidation?—A. No, sir. The American Union was probably doing about $130,000 worth of business a month at the time of the consolidation; our expenses were largely increased; it was supposed that the company could save the most of that $130,000 or $135,000 a month by this consolidation, and get rid of the losses that would inevitably result from the extension of the American Union lines into other territories. We got these receipts, and we prevented further losses by the extension of their lines.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Would it not be equally to your interest in the future, as it has been in the past, to prevent any deficiency arising in this business?—A. Oh, yes, of course it would. We are not crushing out these competing companies; they are crushing themselves out almost always by reducing the rates below the point which will give them any profit. We are not on the defensive all the time, but we are not the aggressors in these competing fights for the business; we do not cut the rates; it is always our competitors who cut the rates, and we follow them; we scarcely ever do more than just follow them.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Do you believe that such consolidations as have taken place in the past are calculated to induce the establishment of other lines in order that similar consolidations may be enforced?—A. It may be so.

Q. What is your judgment about that?—A. I think probably it is. I am sorry to say that I believe we would have been a great deal better off if we had not had competition—the rates would have been lower than they are now, and the facilities would have been more equally distributed over the whole country.

Q. Then such consolidations in the future, arising from the establishment of competing lines because of the consolidations which have taken place in the past, will not have a tendency to reduce the rates?

The WITNESS. Consolidations in the future?

Senator WILSON. Yes.

A. Well, I cannot tell about that.

Q. I understood you to say that if it had not been for this competi-

tion and the resulting consolidations your rates would have been less than they are now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore the tendency of a repetition of that will be to increase expenses rather than to reduce them, will it not?—A. It would have a tendency to delay the reduction of rates. It is manifest that we lose a great deal of money when we have to divide a large portion of our business with competing companies. We cannot afford to reduce the rate as fast as we would if we had the whole field to ourselves.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your net earnings last year were $7,760,000?—A. Yes, about that.

Q. And the gross receipts about $19,000,000. Do you think that is about a fair proportion in consideration of the interests of the people who send messages and the interests of the Western Union Company?—A. All those receipts were were not for messages. Those receipts embraced dividends on stocks held by the company; they also embraced earnings of other companies in which the Western Union is interested.

Q. Can you state how much of it is for messages?—A. I can not exactly; I think perhaps $15,000,000 to $16,000,000. Dr. Green can probably state it more accurately.

The CHAIRMAN. That was one of the questions submitted to him, so I will not press it now.

Q. If you had reduced rates to the level of those in other countries, do you not think it would have had the effect to prevent a great deal of competition?—A. No, sir; I do not think it would.

Q. Were not the high rates which you kept up a great inducement to competitors?—A. We have been reducing rates all the time for the last fifteen years.

Q. That is not an answer to my question. If you had reduced your rates to the level of those in other countries do you not think it would have had the effect to prevent a great deal of competition?—A. If we had reduced rates below the point where we could make any money, I suppose it would.

Q. You have consolidated altogether with how many companies?—A. I do not know; I suppose two or three hundred.

Q. Have you ever taken in the property of any company at less than it would take to replace it?—A. I suppose we have taken in a great many less.

Q. Any of considerable importance? Any of the larger concerns?—A. No, sir; not very large. The old Western Union Company was made up of a great many smaller companies. There were hundreds of companies in the United States that did not average 300 miles of line each.

Q. Do you not think that a great many of these competing companies have gone into the competition knowing that they could force the Western Union to consolidate with them on enormously profitable terms?—A. I do not think they knew it beforehand, but they probably hoped they could do it.

Q. The expectation of being able to do so would be a strong inducement for them to build competing lines?—A. Probably. There is money made in building these lines, perhaps.

TESTIMONY

OF

NORVIN GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

February 25, 1884.

NORVIN GREEN sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. In order that the persons who have been called upon should be prepared to answer the questions which were submitted, I sent to you a list of interrogatories with a view of giving them an idea upon what points we desired to be informed early enough to admit of preparation of answers. I would ask you if you received them.—Answer. I did, but I did not understand that the committee had determined to put those questions to me interrogatively. The note of the chairman was to the effect that he submitted a paper containing a list of subjects on which the committee wanted information. I cannot see how all of them are pertinent to the inquiry in the resolution, and they certainly involve a turning out of private transactions and contracts of my company that I am not authorized to make. They are not in my possession, either individually or as president; they are on the private files of the company. I propose, however, to give the committee a good deal of the informatation called for in those questions, although I am assuming a good deal of authority in so doing. As to the amount of our property, as to our telegraph business, as to what we pay to operators, and for message service, for line amendment, and all that sort of thing, I propose to give the committee some information.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are any questions which do not properly come under the resolution of the Senate, they will not be pressed. But the resolution is one of considerable scope, and I think nearly all the questions may be said to come properly under the resolution. In order to get the information which the resolution calls for, we would be compelled to ask those questions.

The WITNESS. I hope the committee will not insist upon the production of our contracts. In the first place, I am not authorized to produce them. It would be assuming an authority that ought to subject me to severe rebuke if I were to publish them without the consent of my co-trustees. As I said, they are not in my possession. In the second place, it would be improper to publish them without the consent of the other parties to the contracts. I can readily understand why the other parties might object. I promised the committee to send our contract with the Associated Press, and I had a good deal of trouble to get consent to send it. Finally, Mr. Smith, the general agent, said that there had been so much misrepresentation about the contract that he thought I had better send it, and I did so. Of course it has already involved us in a world of trouble. Every association that imagines that they have not as favorable terms as others are demanding of us more favorable terms. To publish our railroad contracts, and thus give every railroad company a chance to pick out all the favorable points in our contracts with every other railroad company, and then insist upon having a contract as good as a combination of all the best points in the contracts with other companies, would be to perpetrate such a wrong against the interests of my company as I could not do. The same thing applies in a great measure to press contracts.

Q. In sending us a copy of your contract with the Associated Press did you think you were complying with your promise made to the committee when you were before it? In the contract you sent there is a provision that former contracts are to remain in force. We know nothing whatever about the former contracts.—A. That is the only contract we have with the New York Associated Press. I am willing to state the general features of that contract, and I do not think you are likely to ask me any questions that I am not prepared to answer to-day; but I am perfectly sure that the Associated Press would not be willing to have that contract made public.

The CHAIRMAN. The very portion of the contract which you object to making public is probably the very part we would want to know about, and therefore I do not think that stating the substance within certain limits would be of much use to the committee; nothing short of the whole will serve the purposes of the committee.

The WITNESS. As far as that particular contract is concerned I will take the matter into consideration and consult the other parties. They may not object to its production finally, I do not know. There is nothing at all exclusive in it, and there is nothing in it that we have not been ready and willing to give to every association doing the like service.

With respect to our new service I wish to say—and that may be considered as testimony—that every paper that wants reports can get them on precisely the same terms that any member of the association can get its reports. There are no two combination services alike. The combination service of the Western Associated Press embraces perhaps 15,000 words a day, at least five times as much as any other association. It is compact, with a great number of deliveries, I do not know how many—25 or 30 drops at least—while the other combination services have a very much smaller number of drops over as wide a range of territory and with very much less service. But as to individual papers, every one is served at the same price. We have a rate established with the New York Associated Press for special reports from all points, which we give to everybody.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. The twelfth clause of the contract which you furnished the committee reads as follows:

Nothing in the stipulations above set forth shall be construed to alter or amend the original and supplementary contracts entered into between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Western Associated Press, dated January 11, 1867, March 1, 1868, June 7, 1871, and September 21, 1878, respectively, and now in force.

Q. Is there any objection on the part of your company to supplying the committee with the contracts specified in this clause of the one you have already furnished?—A. I will answer that I am willing, and will advocate the supplying of that contract; but I would not do it without the consent of my executive committee and of the Western Associated Press. I have no right to do it.

Senator WILSON. Of course it is impossible to understand the force and effect of this contract without being able to examine the others mentioned therein.

The WITNESS. That contract covers all the provisions of the contract with the New York Associated Press proper. The Western Associated Press formed a sort of an alliance with the New York Associated Press for the purpose of jointly getting foreign news, and became a party to this contract, and they prefer to hold on to their old contract.

The CHAIRMAN. The request to be furnished with a copy of those contracts comes clearly within the scope of the resolution of the Senate, does it not?

Mr. G. J. M. GWINN (of counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company). We think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me read you the first clause of this resolution:

That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads are hereby instructed to inquire whether the cost of telegraphic correspondence between the several States and Territories of the United States, or with foreign countries, has been injuriously affected by large stock dividends made by the Western Union Telegraph Company by consolidations between different telegraph companies, by working contracts with cable or other companies, by the leasing of connecting or competing lines, or by other means.

It occurred to me that there could not be any doubt on that subject. The committee calls for copies of these papers. If they are not furnished, of course it is matter for future consideration.

The WITNESS. Suppose, Mr. Chairman, you leave that until we come to it; or, did you want to make that the first question?

The CHAIRMAN. It will be perfectly satisfactory to me to leave it until we reach it in the regular order. We can take it up as one of the list of interrogatories.

Q. The first question proposed is, what amount of mileage of poles and wires is actually owned by the Western Union Company?—A. I will answer that, while it would perhaps not be impossible to tell, it would require a great deal of time and clerical labor to ascertain. Necessarily a large amount of lines classed on our books as lines leased and controlled are those in which we have a very large ownership. We carry on the separate organization of leased companies for the purpose of availing of their franchises by their charters in the several States. We carry them as leased properties after we have acquired nearly all the stock, and in all of them we own more or less of the stock. All our organizations, except the American Union and the Atlantic and Pacific, were leased. The American Company was leased, the United States Company was leased, the Southwestern Company was leased, but the

stock of those companies was so nearly all acquired—and in some instances every share—that they are now classed as owned lines.

Q. The several companies that you name maintain an independent existence to this day?—A. Yes, sir; they all maintain separate organizations.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Are they the basis of any stock issued by the Western Union?—A. They were the basis of the amount of stock agreed to be given for them at the time they were taken up.

Q. Their original stock, then, is still outstanding?—A. It is outstanding, but it belongs to the Western Union Company.

Q. If it is a separate organization from the Western Union, and the Western Union owns the stock, then it is still outstanding as much as it would be if it were in the hands of private individuals, is it not?—A. I should call it instanding stock; it has been locked up in our safe a good many years.

Q. That may show the close connection between the two companies; nevertheless, it is outstanding stock of that company leased, is it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. GWINN. It is existing stock.

The WITNESS. It is existing stock.

Senator WILSON. That is what I mean; that is, the stock issued by the company whose lines you leased was not retired?

The WITNESS. It is still a live stock, the Western Union Company being the sole stockholder.

Q. Now my question is, whether the property of the company whose lines you have so leased or made any arrangement in connection therewith, forms the basis of any stock issued by the Western Union?—A. Not at all, except the stock issued for the exchange of that stock.

Q. But still that stock has not been retired, has it?—A. No; that stock has not formed the basis of issuing any additional stock.

Q. But the property represented by that stock does form the basis?—A. No, sir; not of the issue of any additional stock.

Q. Then what was the Western Union stock issued for?—A. It was issued for the purchase of that stock.

Q. Exactly; but it was for the purchase of the property or franchise of companies still in existence and whose stock is still outstanding?—A. Yes; but among our assets in the treasury we have never classed the stocks of companies thus retired.

Q. "Thus retired;" what do you mean by that term?—A. Thus taken up. We considered it retired from public transactions in it.

Q. It has all the functions, however, of corporation stock, has it not?—A. It has.

Q. It is used in the meetings of the company whose lines you leased?—A. It stands on the books as owned by the Western Union Company, and is represented by proxies issued by the Western Union Company to vote in annual elections of directors.

Q. For all corporation purposes for which stock is used it is a "live" stock.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On top of that stock—if I may be allowed to use that expression—there rests Western Union stock issued in payment for that stock.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But the stock is not retired.—A. No, sir.

Q. It still has its functions as the stock of an independent company?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Property you have acquired in this way is what you term leased property.—A. No; I say that is the difficulty of ascertaining precisely how much property we own.

Q. You mentioned the American Union as one of the leased properties.—A. I said that is now classed as an owned stock, although there are about six shares of stock still outstanding. Still we class that among the owned lines. About $600 outstanding out of $4,000,000 leaves it pretty well an owned line. There are others classed as leased lines in which we have a majority of the stock. Therefore, the classification on our books does not represent all that is owned, because we have a large ownership in the lines classed as leased. With that explanation, our owned lines are substantially 114,000 miles, and those leased and controlled, 30,000 miles. It is almost impossible to separate leased from controlled, because the lines belonging to railroad companies, which, under our contracts with those companies, they turn over to us for our operation and which we pay for in consideration of $12,000 or $18,000 a year free service, are as much leased lines as those for which we pay money rental. There is, perhaps, only one line that would come within the classification strictly of controlled without consideration, and in that there is an indirect consideration. There is a line from New York to Cape Cod, connecting with the French cable, of two wires, and it is turned over to our use and operation for maintenance without any fixed consideration applicable to that particular thing. In other words, as we were to have so much for each word (only 3½ cents), they preferred to let us operate their line rather than be at the expense of operating it themselves, and they turned it over to us. In like manner, the wires owned are about 149,000 miles.

Q. Wait a moment before you go into that question. You say that you have 114,000 miles of pole lines.—A. Owned lines.

Q. Absolutely your own properties without any joint ownership with anybody.—A. I have given you an instance where six shares are outstanding. I say they are substantially our own. There is not enough aside from our own to affect 500 miles of it. But as all our lines were originally acquired by lease, and as death and disappearance of persons leaves a little bit of outstanding stock in a great number of them that we cannot find owners for, we class them as owned lines.

Q. Can you state that there are none of what you call leased lines in which you own less that 95 per cent.?—A. I should think not; I cannot state that positively, but I should think there were none in which we owned less than 95 per cent.

Q. That is, there is no part of that 114,000 miles in which you own less than 95 per cent?—A. That is my opinion; I have not noticed any; of course I do not keep the books; they are kept by the auditor, and the statistics are kept in our electrician's department; and they have been pretty careful to class only as owned lines those that were entirely owned or almost entirely owned. In the Southwestern Telegraph Company, of which I am president, and my old company, in which my business commenced, every solitary share was taken up, and then a share apiece given back to three of us to qualify us as directors. That is the state of that. And I have given you the American. I think there are a few shares of United States outstanding, but certainly nothing like 5 per cent.

Mr. GWINN. A very few shares of the old Western.

The WITNESS. A few shares of the old Western that we have dropped from our list since the Baltimore and Ohio has had possession of it.

There are a few shares also outstanding of the Washington and New Orleans.

Q. Your books would show exactly what you own.—A. Yes, sir; the books would not show what we own in each particular company. It would take a great deal of work to ascertain what we own in each particular company.

Q. Now you may go on with what you were going to say in regard to the wires.—A. I was going on to say that with that same explanation, there stands on our books 348,817 miles of wire owned and 82,909 miles leased and controlled. The proportion of wire not classed as owned is larger because of the great number of railroad companies which have their own wires but have no poles—not a great many, but a number. Some of the largest railroad companies have not a wire belonging to them, but some of them have wires.

Q. Do you own as large a proportion of the 348,817 miles of wire as you own of the poles?—A. I think much larger, because we have put a great many wires on the leased lines which we class as our own; therefore the proportion of ownership of wire is greater. Then in like manner we have a larger ownership, though not so large an ownership on that class as leased and controlled.

Q. Can you tell me how many miles of poles that you have stated the company owns, are duplicated?

The WITNESS. You mean two lines on the same route.

The CHAIRMAN. Two or more lines on the same route.

A. No. I cannot tell you; I have not examined that question; it would be a lengthy one to investigate.

Q. For instance, with reference to the American Union property, did not that company and the Western Union have many lines along the same route?—A. On the same general route, but not exactly. They did not go along any of our railroads, or at least on very few of them.

Q. They reached the same points to a great extent, did they not?—A. They reached the same large points; they touched a great many smaller points that we did not touch, but they went to the principal points of any range, that is, the larger points on the trunk routes; they were generally on the highways.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps further consideration of that matter would come in under subsequent questions relating particularly to consolidations, so I will drop that question at this point, unless some other members of the committee desire to pursue it further now.

The WITNESS. That subject was very thoroughly examined, I will say to the chairman, in the Hatch and Williams cases, and a great many of those questions asked me have seemed to me to be in the nature of trying that case over again. The testimony was very elaborate as to what points were touched, what ownership was had by any of the parties in the other, and all that sort of thing, as affecting the legality of the contract, which was finally passed upon by the court of appeals of the State of New York. That case involved the contracts with the Atlantic and Pacific and with the American Union.

Q. How many miles of poles and wire do you operate under contracts other than leases?—A. That embraces it all. The wires leased and controlled are all that we operate that we do not own. My answer has covered all that. The only wires that we operate, under contracts that I can recall, are these wires to the French cable and the railroad lines, which I have explained that in my judgment are just as much leased lines as any other lines, because we pay a consideration for them though we pay it in service and not in money.

Q. This 82,909 miles of wire includes all the railroad lines.—A. All that we operate; yes.

Q. Or over which you do any business.—A. Over which we do any business. If the chairman will notice, the full amount is stated in my annual report. These answers apply to the 30th of June last. We have not made up any tabulated statement since. I have been in the habit of speaking of our lines as 150,000 miles of line and 450,000 miles of wire. They are undoubtedly all of that now, but they were stated on the 1st of July last at 144,294 miles of line and 432,726 miles of wire.

Q. The next question is what amount you pay for rentals of these lines.—A. I have separated that for the purposes of the committee in considering this question, as I supposed they would prefer to have the telegraph and land lines proper stated separately. The annual amount paid for the last year—and it was a larger amount than ever paid for any previous year—was $528,293.12 for line rentals, and that did not embrace $700,000 paid for the rent of the two Atlantic cables; $216,000 was paid on an outstanding stock for the rent of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, which is not a telegraph company; it does not have any lines to send messages over; it does a commercial news and quotation business; $85,000 was paid on outstanding stock in the Cuba cable. If the Government should entertain the idea of the acquisition of our property, it would probably not want either the cable properties or the Gold and Stock business. I have therefore stated them separately.

Q. State the amount and character of considerations other than cash which you paid for the same year for leased lines.—A. The only other consideration is telegraph service to the railroads.

Q. Can you state what the value of that service was?—A. I cannot state exactly its value, but I can give its approximate value. This will also answer another question which has been asked me. The amount of service classed as free service, which has been done over our lines during the last fiscal year, was 1,689,306 messages, of which I should say that at least 1,400 were sent for railroad companies under our contracts. The only parties having a frank to do all their business free over our lines are the directors.

Q. Does this 1,689,306 include all the dead-head messages?—A. All the messages that were sent without being paid for.

Q. By railroad companies.—A. By railroad companies.

Q. And complimentary.—A. I would say that seven-eighths of them were railroad messages. I was going on to say that we do not separate this free service; all the messages sent without collecting tolls upon them are classed as free. The only service done absolutely free is on a class of complimentary franks given to most of the leading officers of railroads and others, and covers only their family and social messages. The only franks covering all business are to members of the board of directors. The railroad service is not a free service; we get a consideration for it, and, in fact, not all of this I have stated is without consideration. This is the whole amount of messages sent without collection of tolls; but in most of our railroad contracts there is a limit to the amount of free service to which they are entitled, and the excess is paid for at half rates. So that a great many of these 1,689,306 messages are the excess above the allowance to the railroads, and have therefore been collected at half rates.

Q. The vice-president of your company stated that the value of the service to the railroad companies was over $700,000, between that and

$1,000,000.—A. I haven't it in money. I have stated it in messages. I think your question asked for messages.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is with reference to the amount and character of consideration; that is the way the question was put.

The WITNESS. You had another question, I think, as to how many messages were sent free.

The CHAIRMAN. What number of instruments do you own?—A. I did not get the exact data, but I got it last fall and testified to it before the labor committee. My recollection is that it was 25,550 on the first of July last.

Q. Those are strictly and absolutely your own property.—A. These are our own property; yes. Nearly all the railroads operate our instruments. Judge Caton, from whom we leased the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, had a contract with the Illinois Central and a few other railroads, by which they had to furnish their own instruments; there are therefore a few instances in which the railroad companies furnished their own instruments.

Q. These 25,550 instruments are all in actual use.—A. All in actual use.

Q. Can you state what number of instruments are used which are not owned by the company?

The WITNESS. The number of instruments we have the use of not owned by the company?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; in connection with lines you have leased or made any arrangement with.—A. No, sir; I cannot. That recalls something to me that did not occur to me before. It is probable—in fact I am quite certain—that some of these instruments were on leased lines, and might properly be classed with the properties. We have not separated them.

The CHAIRMAN. I made my question very explicit, to cover only the instruments of which you had exclusive ownership.

The WITNESS. It did not occur to me that those lines had instruments on them, and therefore that some of the recently leased lines with instruments are embraced. As to the older lines taken up, I am sure there is not one instrument left. The instruments are constantly being so improved that about every ten years we have a new set.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know how many are owned in connection with the leased properties.

The WITNESS. I would say that we own more than the proportion that the wire bears, because we own nearly all the railroad instruments. All that are used by railroads on their lines belong to us. So that there would not be as large a proportion of instruments on any of these leased lines as there is of wire, or anything like it.

Q. Can you state how many offices you have, operated by your own employés?—A. I got up that data a year and a half ago, but I haven't it now. The total number of offices was 12,917.

Q. That is the total number of offices, both those owned by the company and belonging to all the leased lines.—A. The total number of offices at which we take messages.

Q. Can you state how many of these offices are operated by your own employés?—A. In 1881, as some of you may know, I tendered my resignation, and made a little summing up of some things that were not stated in the annual reports. Then, out of 12,068 offices—that was at the close of 1882—there were being operated by railroads, without any direct money cost to the company, about 8,912; I think I stated it in

my remarks at 9,000, but my recollection is that it was about 8,912; leaving the company about 3,156 that were operated directly.

Q. What is the number of employés required to operate those offices?—A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Can you not tell the number of employés on your books?—A. I can state, but not to-day.

Q. You cannot inform us about the number of persons you employ to operate these lines?—A. I cannot exactly.

Q. Can you tell how many the offices will average?—A. That is very variable. I presume there is no office operated by the company that has not more than one employé, and very few have so small a number as that, because they are mostly on railroads and in small offices taken care of by the railroads; there are a great many offices that employ several hundred. I have no objection to getting that data as near as I can, but my auditor told me that it would take a great while to ascertain it. We do not pay them from the general office; they are paid at each particular office, and we would have to go through all the reports to see how many men were on the pay-rolls.

Q. Have you not tabulated statements in your office from which you can give that information?—A. We never have had tabulated statements of all the employés. Every office is a sort of separate suborganization, makes its reports monthly, and the amounts paid to the operators are carried forward.

Q. Can you state how much it costs you for rent of offices?—A. Yes. Have you asked me how much we paid to operators?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I think you stated that.

The WITNESS. You have not asked me that question before.

The CHAIRMAN. That comes later, I find.

The WITNESS. The committee asked for our annual reports since 1865. I would say to the committee that we made no annual report, except one in 1869, of which I was unable to find a copy, until 1873. I can furnish from 1873 to 1883 inclusive.

The CHAIRMAN. You have passed over a very interesting period without any reports.

The WITNESS. There was no printed report made at all until one was made in 1869, of which I am unable to find a copy. It was a voluminous report, contained a great deal of matter, and was made up by three or four different parties in our office. Mr. Orton was president. It was a great deal laughed at by very many of our people. Mr. MacAlpine made part of it, the auditor made part of it, and the treasurer made part of it, and when it was put together it did not fit in all places.

Mr. GARDINER G. HUBBARD. I can furnish a copy to the committee, if they would like it.

The WITNESS. We have not a copy in our office.

Mr. HUBBARD. I think I have two copies.

The CHAIRMAN. We may as well adhere to the line of examination. Now as to the rent of offices.

The WITNESS. You have jumped over the salary question again. You ask me now what we paid for rent of lines.

The CHAIRMAN. No, for rent of offices.—A. Three hundred and ninety-two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and one cent.

Q. That is correct for the rent of offices?—A. Yes, sir; and there should be added to it at least $100,000 for the rent for the main office in New York, which we own.

Q. Do you own any other office than that?—A. We owned last year an office in Buffalo and one in Philadelphia.

Q. What did you say was the amount of rent paid?—A. The rent we paid was $392,831.01.

Q. That is for the 3,156 offices?—A. Yes; a great many of them we do not pay any rent for. There is some exception to that. A part of this free business was given to hotels for office rent. We very generally gave hotels free telegraphing, on business of the house, for an office, and that should qualify my other answer. There are a great many things to think of here, but that is all the money rent we paid. I should think at least $140,000 should be added to that as the value of rents of that part of the property which we use and own.

Q. What patents do you now own?

Mr. GARDINER G. HUBBARD. I would like to ask Dr. Green one question before proceeding to the next question.

The WITNESS. Mr. Chairman, I must protest against being cross-examined by parties whose only object is to destroy the value of our property. The misrepresentations of the gentleman who proposes to ask me questions have been so gross as to do great injustice. I cannot see the justice of having to sit here and be cross-examined by persons whose only interest and aim seems to be to destroy the value of our property. There is another man here that has been pursuing us for years with all sorts of annoying litigations. He is present at all the litigations we have, and his only aim seems to be to give us trouble. I think he has boasted of how much trouble he has given us, and how much expense he has put us to. I do not think that it is fair treatment to set that sort of element on me.

The CHAIRMAN. If any question is asked which is not proper, you have the right to object. It should not make any difference as to whom the question proposed came from. Mr. Hubbard has made a special study of these matters.

The WITNESS. I should prefer that Mr. Hubbard should not question me directly, but should hand his questions to the chairman, and let him decide whether to put them or not.

The CHAIRMAN. He has given these matters much study, and has given us the benefit of his information. Mr. Hubbard will submit his question through a member of the committee. [To Mr. Hubbard.] Do you want to submit it now?

Mr. HUBBARD. I will not press it at present. However, I would like to ask Mr. Green one question: Whether I have in any manner done anything that he is aware of that has tended to destroy the value of his property?

The WITNESS. I think you have very much misrepresented its value.

Mr. HUBBARD. In what respect?

The WITNESS. In your paper and in your speech; and you have misrepresented facts, too. I cannot go over them now, but I can tell you if you want me to.

Mr. HUBBARD. I stated in my speech that I was not certain of all the facts recited to the committee, and that I desired the committee to call upon the parties so that they might have an opportunity to correct me if necessary. It is not my intention, as you well know, to misrepresent anything connected with your company or any other.

The CHAIRMAN. We will ask Dr. Green, before we get through, if he can make any corrections or suggestions in what you stated.

The WITNESS. I have not Mr. Hubbard's speech before me, and I cannot go over everything at once, but I will do so at the proper time or as soon as I can.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, as to patents; what have you to say on that subject?—A. I can only answer that the company owns several hundred patents and may be several thousand; I cannot tell. A great many of them have not been looked at or listed for some time. We have a patent bureau, and the head of that bureau told me it would take him a great while to get up a list of the patents.

Q. How many patents have you that are still in existence on which the time has not expired and which you consider of value?—A. A great many of them are of value, Mr. Chairman; I could not answer that question. You see when you take such a subject as the quadruplex, each particular man that gets out a quadruplex comes and sells us his patent. When we come to look at it we find that he has got fifteen or twenty patents covering various devices. I am not very familiar with patent work, but it has always seemed astonishing to me how many patents these men have to get to cover one general instrument.

Q. Do you own the quadruplex patents?—A. I think we do. That is one question in litigation that has not been finally determined, and about which we have had a great many suits. But I think we own the controlling quadruplex patents. That is my judgment and the judgment of our counsel.

Q. Can you give us any information as to what the patents which you think are valuable have cost the company?—A. I cannot at present. Nor does that seem to me to have any relation to their present value, since some patents that we were offered a few years ago at a very low price have got to be worth millions. The most of our patents are certainly worth a great deal more to us than they would be to anybody else. I suppose our gold and stock department must have three or four hundred patents covering their quotation devices. They are immensely valuable, because they are upon what does most of the profitable business of that kind. There are a great many quadruplexes, claimed to be, that have been patented that we do not own, but we think they are infringements. That is a question of law. There are a great many patents for quadruplexes that we have not bought; but we have bought a great many.

Q. Can you name the five patents which you consider of the most importance?—A. I have always considered the Page patent the most valuable one we have, and although we have got a judgment establishing it, we could never stop anybody. The courts grind so slowly that a patent runs out before you can get a fellow stopped. However, with respect to the Page patent, it was partly our misfortune that we afterwards took up the first two or three parties against whom we had gotten well under way in litigation; we took up the companies by leases, and then, of course, the suit had to drop and begin over again.

Q. Without going too much into detail, the object of the question is to ascertain approximately the value of your property in patents. The only object of the question is to ascertain how much your patents add to the value of your property.—A. I would rather have a little time to answer that question. I would not like to commit my company to any opinion on that subject, as perhaps I know as little about it as any executive officer in the company. I think it likely Mr. Van Horn could have given you more information on that subject than I can.

Q. What was your capital stock in 1865?

The WITNESS. Are you not jumping over the salaries? I did not give you those?

The CHAIRMAN. The salaries of the employés of the company?

The WITNESS. The operators.

The CHAIRMAN. I think I inquired about that, but you may state it.

The WITNESS. I might give you some other items of expenditure that would be of use to you if you are going to build a Government line, or operate one. I have listed a lot of things which I would as lief give as not. The salaries paid were $5,012,782.57, classed as such.

Q. Was this amount, $5,012,782.57, paid to operators?—A. That was the salaries of men on the salaried list.

Q. It includes the officers of the company?—A. That includes the officers of the company.

Q. From the president down?—A. From the president down.

Q. Can you state what proportion of that is paid to the men employed in the various offices?—A. I cannot state that at present, but that could be easily ascertained by the executive officers.

Q. Do you include attorneys in "executive officers?"—A. Oh, no; we have only one attorney upon a salary—our office attorney, Mr. Carey, who gets a salary of $5,000. It does not include counsel. We have several counsel to whom we pay annual retainers, but they are not put in here; those amounts are put in legal expenses. Mr. Chairman, I find that this does not include the superintendent's salary, nor the salary of the clerk in the superintendent's office. I have given you $5,012,782.57 as salaries paid. We pay to messengers $703,341.61; line repairers, including repairmen, $939,616.85; superintendents, $181,708.38; reconstruction, $285,038.56. With respect to the superintendents, that is their salaries, their clerks, their stationery, and office expenses. With respect to line repairers, that includes the salaries of the repairmen and their gangs of hired men; it also embraces the material used in repairs. In respect to reconstruction, that includes the salaries of the men engaged on that work, and also embraces the material used in the work. Something was said here about damage claims. In our expense account I find $21,723.19 paid for damage claims, for delinquency in the service.

Q. During what time was that?—A. During the year. I think some one said that the damage claims amounted to nothing, inasmuch as we never paid anything, except to refund tolls.

Q. Can you state how many claims that covers?—A. No; but I expect it covers a great many. I suppose it covers a great number. If you want me to answer generally on that subject I have no objection to giving you our general rules with respect to it.

Q. No one would bring a claim against the company, I suppose, unless it was a pretty large one, would he?—A. Oh, yes.

Mr. GWINN. I may say that a great many small ones have fallen under my eye, varying from $3,000 to $100.

Q. You do not know what amount was paid on a few large claims?—A. The proportion was very small. They were mostly compromised. I would not think over one-tenth was paid. Probably $2,000 of it was for small recoveries. In Indiana they generally recover against us a statutory penalty of $100 where the service is delinquent; very rarely recover actual damages.

Q. Was that a fair average year for claims?—A. I think so. Perhaps it is growing a little every year. There is scarcely a sitting of the executive committee that we do not settle some claim for damages by adjustment or compromise in some way.

Q. Your service is supposed to be improving every year, is it not?—

A. It is improving, and it is increasing so much in amount, and probably will grow more exacting every year.

Mr. GWINN. I would say that I have been employed as counsel by the company since 1863, and, I believe, we have had in Maryland four litigated cases; everything else has been adjusted out of court.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we might proceed to the next question.

The WITNESS. Will you allow me to go through with this list of expenditures, that may or may not be useful to you? I have given you the cost of maintaining the lines. We have paid $215,648 taxes. We have paid for office repairs and fittings $107,774. These are the items for the year. We paid for new instruments and repairing instruments $106,805.17; for maintaining batteries, $338,647,46. The last item is the rents, which I have given you before

Q. Referring now to my former question, which was in the regular order in which the interrogatories were submitted to you in New York, please state what was the capital stock of your company in 1865.—A. I knew very little of the company until I came to negotiate with it on behalf of the American Company in the spring of 1866.

Q. You know what the capital was in 1865, I suppose?—A. I only know it by what they tell me. I have some data here from the secretary, which show that the capital stock of the Western Union in 1865 was $20,133,800. It has been increased as follows: For stocking the Atlantic and Ohio Company, $833,400. That was a company from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh with branch lines through Pennsylvania; it was almost all in Pennsylvania.

Q. Was that the first increase?—A. Oh, no; that is the first increase after 1865.

Q. I mean after 1865?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What year was that in?—A. That stock was taken up in that year; the contract had been made before.

Q. Taken up in 1865?—A. It seems so from this statement of the secretary. For the Erie and Michigan, $68,000.

Q. What year was that?—A. I presume that was all in 1865. No, sir; this table shows the whole increase since 1865 up to this date, without giving the dates.

Q. Does it not give the order in which they occurred?—A. I think it does. I think you will find them in their order. For the House patent, $5,700.

Q. The House line?—A. There was a company of seven persons that bought the House patents.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not care to go into any further details about that.

The WITNESS. My opinion is that it was to extinguish the right of those seven parties in the House patent. We built the Western Union lines under it. For Pemberton and Colton, trustees, $3,800; that was another patent claim, no doubt. For Western Union bonds, $91,500; we took up that many bonds and issued stock in the place of it. There is a clause in all our bonds that they are exchangeable for stock. For the Ithaca telegraph stock, $14,500; that was a line that belonged principally to the elder Cornell, Governor Cornell's father. For the California State Telegraph Company, $164,900. For the Syracuse and Binghampton telegraph stock, $4,800. For the Missouri and Kansas telegraph stock, $80,400.

Q. You cannot tell the year that these transactions occurred, as you proceed, can you?—A. I think all this occurred in 1865, because I think the secretary took them up in their order. I come next to the United States,

which I know occurred in 1866, about the month of February. But the tranactions were not completed in any one year. The most of our contracts, Mr. Chairman, were leases with the privilege of exchanging the stock at a certain rate. Therefore the stock may have been a year or more in being taken up after the lines were turned over under the leases, and the transactions not completed in some instances for several years, for the little outstanding stocks of some companies are still coming in now and then.

Q. What was the next?—A. The next was the United States Telegraph Company, for which $3,885,200 was paid, and for the United States Pacific Telegraph Company $3,333,300.

Q. Was that a part of the United States?—A. It was a separate company, I think, owned substantially by the same persons; that is, the largest stockholders were the same. However, I do not know as to that, because it was before my connection with the Western Union Company.

Q. Can you inform us what was the extent of the property of the United States and of the United States Pacific; how many miles of poles and wires did they own?—A. They were pretty extensive. I think they owned eastward as far as Portland, Me.; westward to Omaha and the Missouri River; southward as far as Louisville and Washington, covering New York and Michigan and the other Western States up to Iowa. I think that was about the extent of their lines.

Q. Can you state the number of miles of wires and poles?—A. I cannot; I have not examined it; I do not know whether we have it on record. I know that stock was given for their stock at the rate of two shares of Western Union for three of the United States. That makes the odd amounts.

Q. Can you state who were the officers and directors of the United States and of the United States Pacific companies at the time the consolidation was made?—A. The directors of the United States Telegraph Company at the date of consolidation with the Western Union Telegraph Company were Charles McAllister, John D. Taylor, Theodore Adams, Thomas H. Wilson, John Hume, and Josiah King.

Q. Were any of these officers of the Western Union?—A. I have not named all. David Fleming, George P. Plant, D. DeWolf, Lewis Roberds, Charles J. Martin, Henry Morgan, D. M. Barney, George S. Davis, Samuel Munn, James McKay, James S. Sturgis, William Orton, J. M. Schemerhorn, William E. Dodge, and Henry G. McKay. President, William Orton; vice-presidents, Lewis Roberds, Thomas H. Wilson, Samuel Munn, and James D. Reed.

Q. These were the officers of the United States Company?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And of the United States Pacific also?—A. I haven't got them.

Q. They were the same officers, were they not?—A. I guess they were, substantially the same.

Q. Were any of these officers officers of the Western Union at the time?—A. No, sir; nor directors.

Q. Mr. Orton was the president?—A. Mr. Orton was the president.

Q. When did he become president of the Western Union?—A. About a year and a half after the consolidation, after his company was taken up.

Q. In 1868?—A. No, I think it was in the autumn of 1867. His company was taken up in February, 1866.

Q. You call this a lease?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You acquired this property under a lease?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you get the whole of the stock of those two companies?—A.

No; I just told you a bit ago that there was a little United States stock outstanding yet. We got nearly the whole. I think we got the entire stock of the United States Pacific. My impression now, on reflection, is that that belonged to fewer persons; I think that was an enterprise of a few directors in the United States, and that it was in a few hands.

Q. You gave your own stock in exchange for this stock?—A. Yes.

Q. To the extent of something over $7,000,000?—A. To the extent I have given you.

Q. Three millions eight hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars and $3,333,000?—A. Yes.

Q. I do not understand why you should call it a lease; you acquired all their property, did you not?—A. The contract stipulates that it is a lease.

Q. You do not pay them any rent?—A. There was nobody to pay any rent to; we do not care to pay rent to ourselves. The contract is that we lease the property for 3 per cent. of its capital stock and agree to give to all the stockholders who want to exchange stock, two shares of our stock for three of theirs; those who hold their stock take their rental.

Q. Wherein does it differ from an out and out purchase of property?—A. It differs in this: That the directors did not feel that they had the right to sell the stockholders out, but they felt that they had the power to make a lease and permit previous stockholders to accept the sale of their stock if they chose, or take the rentals; each stockholder has his choice.

Q. All accepted except a few shares?—A. All except a few shares. Of course it was made on a basis that made it desirable that they should accept and transfer their stock rather than to take their rental.

Q. Can you not state approximately the number of miles of wires these companies owned?—A. I cannot any more than I have done with respect to the territory that they cover. I have no recollection as to what length of branch lines they have. I was not in either company at the time; never had anything to do with the trade, and never canvassed the subject.

Q. Your books contain an inventory of this property, do they not?—A. I doubt it.

Q. You hardly purchased or leased that property without knowing what you acquired, did you?—A. It is possible that the contract may stipulate something about the extent of the lines. Some of the contracts I have named do stipulate precisely; that is to say, the lessors guarantee that there shall be so many miles of wire and so many miles of poles; I have not examined that contract; never saw it.

Q. What territory did the United States Company cover that the Western Union had not already covered?—A. The Western Union had no lines east of North River except a wire from Albany down to New York. We had no lines in the eastern territory at all.

Q. You mean east of the Hudson River?—A. East of the Hudson River. I mean they had no lines east of the Hudson River except the lines from Albany down to New York that they had acquired by previous absorption of the New York, Albany, and Buffalo Company.

Q. What portion of the United States lines was east of the Hudson River?—A. They pretty well covered New England, perhaps one-fourth of it, perhaps one-third.

Q. What other territory besides this territory east of the Hudson River did the United States occupy which the Western Union did not occupy?—A. I should suppose a pretty large area; the Western Union

lines were not then very extensive, As the United States went on different routes, I assume that pretty much all their intermediate offices between the principal commercial points were offices not then reached by the Western Union.

Q. Did you acquire United States property before you acquired the American?—A. Yes. When you speak of me I suppose you mean my company, because I was not in the company at the time.

The CHAIRMAN. I speak of you as representing the company.

Q. You say that nearly all the territory occupied by the United States was a different territory from that occupied by the Western Union?—A. Except meeting at the principal commercial points, say from New York to Chicago and Saint Louis inclusive. They reached the large commercial points in common; but as to the routes of reaching them, they were different, and covered intermediate offices for the most part where they did not meet.

Q. What was the capital of the United States Company at the time the Western Union, as you stated, leased their lines?—A. I infer from this statement that it was $10,000,000. All the stock we acquired we acquired by giving two shares for three. They were given twelve months to accept that option, and after that twelve months expired, we bought some of the stock for cash.

Q. You are not able to give us any information as to the actual value of the property of the United States Company at that time?—A. No, sir; I am not.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the gist of the whole thing.

Q. What was the next consolidation?—A. The next on the list here is the Truemansburgh and Seneca Falls line, $3,500 stock. For the Hicks & Wright's repeater, $1,500 stock was given; that was a patent repeating instrument. Then here is the Lodi telegraph stock, $500. I do not know what that was; it might have been stock in some company.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not care about that; give us the next.

A. Then there was the American Telegraph Company, $11,833,100.

The CHAIRMAN. These were all in 1866 and occurred in the order in which you have given them.

Q. What were the terms of that acquisition?—A. The lease was made at 8 per cent. with the privilege to exchange for stock at the rate of one share of American for three shares of Western Union. The American capitalization was $4,000,000. The American Company proper owned lines from New York eastward, covering New England. They had leased the Magnetic Company from New York to Washington, and they had leased the Washington and New Orleans Company from Washington to New Orleans, by way of Charleston and Savannah, or having branches to Charleston and Savannah, and the Western Union Company from Washington to Cincinnati, and the Lynchburg & Abingdon Company from Richmond to Chattanooga. And in all those companies they had purchased for cash a large amount of stock which they did not capitalize, and they became the substantial owners of these properties. That is the reason they were given three shares for one. They had a large amount of property which they had acquired out of earnings and had paid for, but which had not been capitalized.

Q. Can you tell us the length of lines of poles and wires that the American Telegraph Company had when you acquired it?—A. I can only tell you the territory it covered. It was also leased.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask about that afterward.

The WITNESS. No; I cannot tell you the length of the lines. They had also acquired the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company by lease, in

which they had purchased a controlling interest. They, therefore, extended from North Sydney, at the Gut of Canso, eastward to New Orleans.

Q. Did the American Company's lines reach any point not reached by the Western Union, or cover any important territory not covered by the Western Union?—A. A very large amount of territory not covered by the Western Union.

Q. Did the United States Company cover any important territory which was not covered by the Western Union or the American?—A. Yes.

Q. What was it?

The WITNESS. Did the United States cover?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. Oh, I thought you asked me whether the American covered any territory not covered by the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. I will go back now to the United States Company.

The WITNESS. Let me answer the question a little more fully, because I have not given you full information of the extension of property of the American Company. What I have given you does not include the Southwestern. And here I want to correct a misapprehension under which the committee seem to have been acting. The Southwestern was not stocked into the Western Union; it was stocked into the American first, and formed a part of the American Telegraph property that went into this deal. The Southwestern had lines from Cincinnati into Texas by way of Nashville, Memphis, and Chattanooga, and to Mobile also, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; and the lines of that company formed a part of the American Company's lines when they stocked into the Western Union.

Q. What, in general terms, was the important territory covered by the American that was not covered by the Western Union at the time of the consolidation, they having before that acquired the United States?—A. The important territory was everything south of Washington and Louisville; everything south of the Potomac and the Ohio.

Q. The Western Union Company had no lines south of these points?—A. The American occupied that territory almost to the exclusion of everything else, with the exception of a few little lines here and there.

The CHAIRMAN. Now please answer the question I put before.

The WITNESS. As to the United States?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; as to what territory the United States covered that was not covered by either the American Telegraph Company or the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The WITNESS. Let me remind the chairman that the United States was acquired by the Western Union some three or four months before the American, and therefore all of New England that the United States had was territory that the Western Union did not reach; it was the acquisition of the United States or lines competing with the American in New England that first led to negotiations between the Western Union and the American.

Q. The American had lines pretty generally throughout New England, had it not?—A. Yes; and the United States was there in competition with them. The Western Union acquired the United States lines, and all of that territory was new territory to the then Western Union. Then when they acquired the American they got new territory throughout the South.

Q. And the property that they acquired from the American in New England reached substantially the same points reached by the United

States, which they had acquired before?—A. As to the larger points, yes; as to a great number of intermediate points, no.

Q. Up to this time had you acquired any lines by paying for them in bonds?—A. I think some bonds had been issued to purchase some cash stock on the California State Telegraph Company.

Q. That was in 1865?—A. Yes, sir. There was a part of the property of the California State Telegraph Company purchased for stock, and a considerable part of it purchased for cash.

Q. Your annual report for 1869 indicates that you issued in the year 1866 a little over $6,000,000 of bonds. Did not the Russian extension come in at that time?—A. Yes; but no such sum as that was issued that year.

The CHAIRMAN. The last increase that we have, was made for the American Telegraph Company.

The WITNESS. I want to make an explanation there. There was a little of the same thing done that was done when the Mutual Union was taken up. The stipulations of the agreement between the American and the Western Union—and that agreement I negotiated on behalf of the American Company—were that the Western Union should have $28,000,000 of stock against $12,000,000 to the American Union; that is to say, we were to pay the American Company $12,000,000 in exchange for their stock out of an aggregate of $40,000,000. In order to do that they issued $468,000 worth of stock to the old stockholders of the Western Union, which is put down here "to equalization of stock as per condition of agreement." That made the capital exactly $40,000,000. But the undertakings of the Western Union with respect to leased lines that had the right to come in and change their capital stock brought it up within a year or two afterwards to over $41,000,000. It was to be $40,000,000 with the consummation of that bargain. The obligation of the Western Union was out to exchange its stock for some other stocks which brought it above that.

Q. Were the officers of the American and the Western Union the same persons to any extent?—A. I do not think there was a solitary man who was an officer in both companies.

Mr. GWINN. Entirely different?

The WITNESS. Do you desire me to give you a list?

The CHAIRMAN. No; I do not think it is important.

The WITNESS. I have here a list of directors in either company. They are entirely different men. I have their names here and can give them to you, but I do not think there is a single name that appears on both lists.

Q. Did either of these companies up to that time have any debts which the Western Union Company assumed?—A. None to amount to anything. When the American went into the Western Union the Western Union of course had its bonded debt. There may have been some little liabilities, but there were no debts that they were not able to pay any day. They had no bonded debt.

Q. Then you may proceed to state what further increase of capital was made. A. The next item was evidently under a long previous contract, in exchange of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville stock, $41,00.

Q. Was that in 1866, also?—A. The contract for the taking in exchange of this stock had been made as far back as 1859, but the stock was not exchanged. It is only $4,100. That was a very valuable line at one time, from Pittsburgh to Louisville. It was a link in the larger line to New Orleans, and did a very active business. The next was for

the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stock, $8,400,000. For the American Union stock, $10,000,000 and bonds $5,000,000.

Q. Was this all in one transaction?—A. That is all one transaction; all one contract.

Q. The American Union how much?—A. Fifteen million dollars; being $10,000,000 in exchange for its stock and $5,000,000 in exchange for its bonds.

Q. What year?—A. That was in 1881.

Q. There was nothing acquired from 1866 to 1881, except the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville?—A. No, sir; there were several lines leased between 1866 and 1881. The Pacific and Atlantic and the Southern Atlantic were the two most prominent, and then the Illinois and Mississippi.

Q. Leased for an annual rental?—A. Leased for an annual rental, and a great many of their stocks bought for cash. But there was no acquisition requiring an additional increase of stock. I see it stated very positively that $2,000,000 was issued to take up the Pacific and Atlantic, the Southern Atlantic, &c. There was not a dollar issued for either of those purposes, and whatever was paid for stocks in those companies was paid in cash out of the treasury of the company. There was no stock increase from 1866 to 1881 except these little tailings of a few thousand dollars in carrying out contracts previous to 1866.

Q. Did you acquire any other properties in 1881?—A. I do not know whether our contract for the Northwestern was made in 1881 or not; I do not know whether our Canada contract was made in 1881 or not; it was either 1881 or 1882, I cannot recall now; I rather think, however, that the Northwestern Company was acquired in 1881.

Q. Have you the amount paid for that?—A. No; but I can give you the general information. The general tenor of the contract was that we paid $100,000 the first year, and increased a little every year until the sixteenth year. We were to pay at the rate of $150,000, which was 6 per cent. on their capital stock, and it remained at that for the remainder of the ninety-nine years.

Q. You controlled that line entirely as a leased line by paying an annual rent?—A. Leased line. We paid their stockholders the first year 4 per cent.; the next year 4⅛; the next 4¼; and so on until the sixteenth year, when we paid them 6 per cent; and at that it remained.

Q. And this rental is part of the $528,000, which you said you paid for the rent of leased lines?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not add anything to your stock in that transaction?—A. We did not add anything to our stock; that company covered territory that we did not touch at all. That company was by contract entitled to a certain territory. The committee may not know that in 1857 the principal telegraph companies met in New York and made what they called the six-party contract. There were ultimately eight parties to it, including the Montreal Telegraph Company. That six-party contract divided the territory between the companies that were parties thereto, and each agreed not to construct lines in the territory of the others, and to act exclusively with each other. That was the foundation of the consolidations which followed, or many of the early ones. The Western Union Company was a party to this contract with quite a limited territory; but it afterwards acquired the New York, Albany and Buffalo, which was one of the parties to the contract, the Atlantic and Ohio, which was another party to the contract, and when they took up the American Telegraph Company they took up other parties to the contract; that is, the American and the Southwestern. Then they leased,

in 1857, the lines of Judge Caton, who was another party to the contract, and then they had taken in all the parties to the contract except this Northwestern.

Q. Judge Caton's lines were the Illinois and Mississippi?—A. Yes, sir; he had two companies, the Illinois and Mississippi, and the Illinois and Missouri.

Q. Will you state what rents you paid for those?—A. About $87,000 a year, I think. We paid less than that, because we owned some of that stock; we have never been able to acquire the whole of it; that is classed as leased lines. Judge Caton owned a great deal of it himself, and he prefers to keep it.

Q. Do you know what extent of lines you acquired by that means?—A. My recollection is about 18,000 miles of wire.

Q. Do you remember the number of miles of poles?—A. No, I do not. He had lines running away up into Iowa, and had a good many valuable railroad contracts, and down to Cairo on the Illinois Central, and considerable lines over in Missouri.

Q. You do not know the length of the lines?—A. No, I do not remember the length of the lines.

Q. Can you not give any information as to the length of lines of the Atlantic and Pacific and the American?—A. I would not like to undertake to give you any definite idea about it; I think you have been pretty well informed on that subject. There are several volumes of testimony in print upon it in those suits.

Q. Can you state what was the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific?—A. The capital stock was $15,000,000, but there was only $14,000,000 outstanding. We only took up $14,000,000.

Q. That was before the consolidation?—A. Yes, sir; and we took that up at 60 per cent. in our stock. I would state that previous to the absorption absolutely, in 1877, a contract between the Western Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Companies had been made which was of the nature of a pooling arrangement, by which they got 12½ per cent. of the gross earnings of the two companies, and paid about 13½ per cent. gross expenses.

Q. Can you state the capital of the American Union Company?—A. $10,000,000 stock and $5,000,000 bonds.

Q. You exchanged with them, giving them $14,000,000 of your stock?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you inform us who were the officers of the American Union?—A. Yes; I have their names here.

Q. Were they to any extent the same as the officers of the Western Union?—A. I do not think there was a single man director in both.

Q. How was it with the Atlantic and Pacific?—A. The Atlantic and Pacific had a large number of Western Union men in the board; that is, there were a number of persons directors in both boards.

Q. Who was president of the Atlantic and Pacific Company?

The WITNESS. You mean at the time?

The CHAIRMAN. At the time the trade was made.

The WITNESS. At the time we took it up finally?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. You see there were two trades made with that company—one in 1877 for the pooling arrangement.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not refer to that; when you acquired the stock.

The WITNESS. At the time we acquired the stock A. B. Chandler was president.

Q. Were the officers to any extent the same as the officers of the

Western Union?—A. They were not the same in any case, except perhaps the vice-president; Mr. Van Horne was vice-president of that company and of ours, but they had different secretaries, treasurers, and auditors.

Q. The boards of directors were about the same?—A. Oh, no; they were not about the same; there were perhaps seven men that were directors in both companies out of fifteen; possibly eight, but I think only seven.

Q. Were these trades with the Atlantic and Pacific and with the American Union separate and distinct transactions?—A. No, sir; they were part of the same transaction.

Q. How did that happen?—A. It happened for this reason: that the taking up of the American Union necessarily unbalanced the pooling arrangement with the Atlantic and Pacific. We could not undertake to pay the American Union and add that much to our property and continue to give the Atlantic and Pacific 12½ per cent. of the gross receipts.

Q. Were those two properties substantially owned and controlled by the same parties?

The WITNESS. The American Union and the Atlantic and Pacific?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. Oh, no; not at all.

Q. Then what had your trade with the American Union to do with the Atlantic and Pacific?—A. That is what I am telling you. We had a pooling arrangement which gave them 12½ per cent. of the gross receipts. We were not going to pay $15,000,000 for additional property—we could not give them that much without giving them too much; we had either to greatly reduce their pro rata receipts or take them up.

Q. Therefore you made an arrangement to take them into the company?—A. Therefore we made an arrangement to stock them in.

Q. But the American had nothing to do with that?—A. Nothing at all; still, it was a necessary part of the trade.

Q. They are substantially separate transactions?—A. Yes, but it was all put into one contract; it was a necessary part of the trade.

Q. Of course the American Union people were interested in what you had to pay for Atlantic and Pacific?—A. Yes, they were interested, as they would come in as stockholders, and so a new deal was necessary with the Atlantic and Pacific.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to what the actual cash value of these properties was, or more properly the cost of construction?—A. I do not know. I have some idea, but you have had men before you that know very much better than I do. You had Mr. Bates, who was vice-president of the American Union, and who was the general superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific—a man who knows a great deal more about it than I do. My idea is that they cost something more than the $5,000,000 because they bought Owen's lines and paid for them in stock.

Q. Which were those?—A. The American Union.

Q. You have no idea as to the amount of the investment in the Atlantic and Pacific at the time?—A. My opinion is that the Atlantic and Pacific cost a great deal more proportionately than the other company; I am sure it did. The Atlantic and Pacific had been running a long while at a loss, and they had to pay their losses. Besides the cost of building their lines, they had many losses to pay, for they were in operation, I should say, eight or ten years at least; they must have been started soon after the consolidation in 1866.

Q. If you cannot give us any definite information as to the value of

these properties, I will ask you another question. What territories did the Atlantic and Pacific Company cover, or what important places did it reach which were not reached by the Western Union at the time the consolidation was made?—A. I do not think any important places. That ground has all been gone over in testing the legality of the trade. Undoubtedly the reason of the trade was to economize the operation of the property and stop duplicate and triplicate expenses, and to get the American receipts; that was the motive.

Q. Did the American Union cover any important territory which you did not cover before?—A. I cannot recall any at present. It certainly touched a great many places that we did not, but they were small places.

Q. Did you actually increase the facilities of the Western Union Company for transacting business by these purchases or consolidations?—A. I think so. I think all the consolidations have increased the facilities and improved the service. The same messages had to be transferred from one line to the other, and of course when they were in the same hands that transfer did not take them over to another office and cause them to be rebooked and all that.

Q. But these two companies did not reach any important places that you had not reached before?—A. I said they reached a great many places we did not reach, but no very important places. We were off the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for instance, and the Atlantic and Pacific was on it.

Q. Do you know of any town of one thousand inhabitants that they reached which you had not reached before?—A. I do not know that I could name one, but there were certainly a great many towns of a thousand inhabitants which they reached which we did not.

Q. You cannot name one?—A. I cannot remember any names sprung upon me in that way. I suppose I could find a great many. A town of a thousand inhabitants is a very small place for a telegraph office—never large enough to pay the expense of an operator, unless it is a mining town or an oil town.

Q. If there was no such town of any importance, what did you gain, or how did you increase your facilities by these consolidations?—A. We needed the wires. We need more wires now. We always have needed more wires. These oppositions which have been started and taken up by the Western Union Company have contributed very largely to the rapid development of the telegraph business in this country. The Western Union Company could not have built lines as fast as the growth of the business required it without suspending dividends, and their stockholders would not have been willing to do that. If they sold their stock at all they would have to sell it at par, and that they could not do. It has very rarely been at par, except when there was a stock distribution coming, and they could not without appropriating all their earnings. We have built from 10,000 to 20,000 miles a year of new telegraph lines out of our earnings all the time. If you look at these annual reports you will see that the increase is three or four times that much. We have never had wires enough. We could lease a half a dozen wires to Chicago to-day at a paying rate, if we had them to spare, without interfering with our telegraph business. My position has always been that our great competitor is time, and just as we gain time we can increase our business.

Q. Could you not have acquired the same number of wires at very much less expense by building them than by leasing them?—A. It is quite possible, but we had not the money. We could not build them

in a year, and they occupied the same routes that were desirable, the same rights of way that were desirable. We had not the money to build new lines without stopping dividends. We did that for four years, put all our earnings in the plant, but our stockholders were not satisfied to have that continued, so that we have paid a moderate rate of dividends and put the surplus in new property. But that is not fast enough to meet the growing requisitions of the public, to say nothing of the very large increase of business. For instance, we have three opposing lines from New York to Chicago, and yet our business at Chicago is $500 a day larger than it was last year, with the competition of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, the Postal Company, and the American Rapid.

Q. Has there been any reduction of rates to account for that?—A. No reduction of rates. It is a question whether that would account for it if there was. There has been some reduction in specific classes of business. There has been a reduction between the Produce Exchange in New York and the Board of Trade in Chicago by the Mutual Union and the Postal Companies. They are running a competition for this specific business. The Mutual Union is sending ten words for 20 cents, and the other companies send twenty words for 25 cents. They are making a specialty of that business, and we have devoted the lines of the Mutual Union Company to that particular class of business. The business has grown very largely under it, and both companies have got about as much as they can do. It is a business that can be done very cheaply, because it does not involve any booking or delivery. The messages are sent by dictation, and the answers received before the sender leaves the counter. That is a class of business that can be done at a very low rate.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. You spoke a few moments ago of the extension of lines; from what source did the money come which paid for the extensions?—A. It came from our earnings in a great measure.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are you charging the same rate for messages to Chicago that you charged two or three years ago?—A. Yes.

Q. You have made no reduction?—A. None, except in that specific class.

Q. And the increase of business is in the other class upon which you have made no reduction?—A. Yes; in the other class.

Q. What is your rate?—A. Fifty cents from New York to Chicago.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Is it anticipated that the money taken from the earnings to extend the lines will be capitalized? Is that what has been the practice of the company, if it has had any practice?—A. No, sir; we have never capitalized but once. In 1881, when we made this deal to take in these new partners, we said to them, "If we have got to take in your stock and bonds at par, we cannot let you participate in the $17,000,000 surplus that we have got here; that we put in new property; you must let us capitalize and use our surplus first." That is the only capitalization of the new property that has been made. The court of appeals of New York held that that was right; that we had the right to do it. If we took in new partners and took their property at pretty high capitalization we were not going to let them come in to the extent of two-fifths of our surplus. We had been allowing it to be taken from our stockholders

and put in new property for about thirteen years and a half, I believe it was, and it was agreed that we should capitalize and divide that surplus first. We did not capitalize it all at that time, because the property we acquired by our own constructions represents from 50 to 100 per cent. more money than we put into them. By our railroad contracts we get transportation free, and generally the labor, except the skilled labor, to construct the lines.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You give an equivalent for that?—A. We give a free service; but I said the money cost is all that stands on our books, and with what is contributed by the railroads it represents always 50 per cent. more in money value than it cost us, and in some instances 100 per cent., where the railroad company furnishes all labor and transportation.

Q. In acquiring the property of the Atlantic and Pacific and the American Union you increased your capital over $23,000,000. In your opinion what would it have cost you to increase the facilities you had at that time to the same extent you increased them by adding these properties?—A. I cannot answer that question. In the first place, I should want to know exactly what the properties were, which I have not in my mind; in the second place, I am not an expert builder. Take such a man as Mr. Bates, who was before you, and who has been on the ground and built lines and kept the accounts of men, and no doubt he could tell you better than I could. But I must say one thing, that it would cost a great deal more now than then, and it is costing more every year. Many States have followed the decisions of New Jersey, that the right of way along highways given by the State does not entitle telegraph companies to a right of way; that the highway is an easement for that purpose, and only for that purpose, and the owner of the land upon which you desire to plant your poles can stop you from doing it unless you pay him therefor. So that even along highways we have had to pay for rights of way.

Q. You have no question about your rights under the act of 1866?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. On post-roads?—A. My dear sir, that is the very question that the court decided. We have the right to do certain things, but not the right of way.

Mr. GWINN. The Chief Justice decided that we must pay for it.

The WITNESS. It only gives us the right to go on the post-roads, having acquired the place to put our lines.

Mr. GWINN. And acquired the right by contract.

The WITNESS. We may acquire that right by contract or have it condemned, but it does not say that the United States can give us the right to go on a railroad without the consent of the railroad. It only gave us the right to go on public lands of the United States.

Q. Suppose you build a line over a wagon road, which is a post-road, would you have to pay anything more than damages done to private property?—A. According to recent decisions, the land owner would have a claim for damages, and not only that, but would have a right to say, "You shall not put up your lines in front of my premises unless by process of condemnation." Most of the States have acts authorizing condemnations.

Mr. GWINN. In the case of the Pensacola Company *vs.* The Western Union Telegraph Company (in 91 U. S., I think it is) Chief Justice Waite discusses the whole question in giving his opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. There was a different point involved in that, was there not?

Mr. GWINN. The Chief Justice says that we must secure the right of way by contract or by condemnation; that we cannot erect our poles without making compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there not been a decision in Massachusetts of a different character?

Mr. GWINN. But the decision I refer to was from the Supreme Court of the United States.

The WITNESS. I have been through a good deal of litigation and am pretty familiar with the decisions, although I am not a lawyer. But I know that a railroad company may contract to give a telegraph company an exclusive right of way along its lines so far as the railroad company can carry it out. But the railroad company cannot properly contract with a telegraph company to go on its road and give it the exclusive right of way as against the power of the State to condemn. The contract is binding, however, on the contracting parties, so far as the power of the railroad company is concerned to carry it out. Nevertheless, the State may authorize condemnation for other companies.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand there has been a decision within a few days, or quite a short time, of a somewhat different nature. [To Mr. Lines.] Will you not be kind enough to state it?

Mr. ROBERT B. LINES. I have merely seen a notice of it in the press. It is exactly the reverse of the decision that Dr. Green states has been made in New Jersey, and perhaps in other States. It is to the effect that the right of way along highways is such as to authorize any telegraph company to erect a telegraph line on them without paying the owner of the fee-simple.

Mr. GWINN. But still he has to pay a turnpike company.

Mr. LINES. That I do not understand to have been the effect of the decision.

Mr. GWINN. I have not seen a copy of the decision to which you refer.

Mr. HUBBARD. We have no turnpike companies in Massachusetts, thank Heaven.

The WITNESS. I am very glad to hear that the decision goes that far, because we have two or three suits that have been pending two or three years.

Mr. LINES. In the Pensacola case there was no question as to the right of the Western Union Company as against the railroad company; they were there under contract.

Mr. GWINN. The Chief-Justice said expressly that the act of 1866 did not give them the right to go there without compensation; that the amount necessary to be paid for the enjoyment of the easement must be ascertained in the ordinary way, either by contract or by condemnation.

Mr. LINES. Was that point involved in the case?

Mr. GWINN. Not directly.

Mr. LINES. Was there any question between the railroad company and the telegraph company?

Mr. GWINN. The Chief Justice thought it was involved in the case, for he entered into a discussion of the point and decided it.

Mr. LINES. I think your recollection is a little at fault.

The WITNESS. You are speaking of the case in Massachusetts?

Mr. LINES. No; I am speaking of the Pensacola case, where, as I understand, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company had given certain rights to the Florida Railroad Company.

The WITNESS. That is not a correct statement of the case at all.

Mr. LINES. It was the case of the Pensacola Telegraph Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The WITNESS. This was the case. The Pensacola Telegraph Company had charter from the State authority giving them the exclusive right to build a telegraph line on that railroad, 40 miles, up to Pollard. They got into a dispute, they had no contract, but they were there simply. The railroad company made a contract with us to allow us to build on that road, but when we went to build on it they enjoined us, and the local courts sustained them and said that they had the exclusive right to build telegraph lines. We took the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there it was decided that the act of 1866 gave us the right to go on that road if we acquired the right necessary to plant our poles.

Mr. GWINN. Either by consent, contract, or purchase.

Mr. LINES. You and the railroad company were on the same side. There was no question as to whether you could build your line without paying for the right of way.

Mr. GWINN. Well, the Chief Justice put it in.

Mr. LINES. Then it was *obiter dictum*.

Mr. GWINN. But such *obiter dicta* are very respectable.

By the CHAIRMAN:

In regard to these two companies, the American Union and Atlantic and Pacific, I believe I have substantially asked already whether, in your opinion, you could not have acquired these increased facilities at very much less cost than $23,000,000.

Senator WILSON. That is by construction rather than purchase.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. I presume we could have acquired them in time.

Q. Do you to-day maintain all the lines you acquired from them?—A. Substantially all; there are a few pieces of lines that we have sold to telephone companies in which we were interested.

Q. Were there not a great many miles of wires of these companies on the same rights of way?

The WITNESS. The same rights of way as ours?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

A. No.

Q. Did not the Atlantic and Pacific and the American Company and the Western Union have a considerable amount of lines on the same rights of way?—A. A good deal of the Atlantic and Pacific wires were transferred to our poles; when I say a good deal, I do not mean a half or a third, but still quite a good deal; and in one instance, along one of the railroads, from Chicago to Omaha, the American Union had built their lines just outside of the right of way, northwest, I believe; and being just outside of the right of way, there was never any contract made with the railroad company.

Q. Is not the principal cost of sustaining these lines in replacing the poles as they decay?—A. That is the reason why some of the wires have been transferred to another set of poles; but, as a general rule, there is an advantage in having two lines of poles, so that if one breaks down, the other may be standing.

Q. Where you construct lines, however, you never put up two lines of poles at the same time?—A. We have constructed more than two lines between New York and Philadelphia; we have constructed four or five, and I think we own altogether seven or eight routes.

Q. But that is quite a different thing; I refer to a line of one or two wires.—

A. For one or two wires, or even for four wires, we would only construct one line of poles.

Q. The larger proportion of your lines probably do not contain over four wires, do they?—A. I think one of the American Union lines had eighteen or twenty wires between New York and Philadelphia; I know as many as eighteen.

Q. But the entire property of the Western Union, according to your own statement made to-day, will average only about three wires to a line of poles. I am not speaking about some particular line between large cities, but about the whole country.—A. I think that is about the average of the whole country, but you must remember that we have a great many branch lines and small lines. The present system does not average three wires, but you must remember that a very large portion of our lines are branch lines through small places where we have only one line of wire on the poles.

Q. How was it in that respect with regard to the other companies with which you consolidated?—A. They had not so many branch lines as we had; they went by the highways, and touched a great many intermediate points we did not touch, but they were generally trunk lines striking for the large places, and had from two to four wires on a line of poles.

Adjourned.

February 26, 1884.

NORVIN GREEN'S examination resumed.

The WITNESS. I have asked the stenographer if he has his notes of yesterday, but he has not. I wanted to see precisely what I am reported to have said in respect to the question of the chairman as to the ownership of not less than 95 per cent. of all the lines set down as owned. My recollection is I said that that was generally true and ought to be universally true; but that I could not say positively; that there were not instances in which we did not own as much as 95 per cent. of the lines. Is not that your recollection, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. I should have said that you stated there was no case in which you owned less than that.

The WITNESS. I said I knew of no case, and that it ought to be true as to every instance; but that as I did not keep the accounts and the statistical separations I could not say positively that there were not isolated instances in which we did not own so much as that. I think that is what I said yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. I was desirous in that matter as in the others, to get exact information.

The WITNESS. I will say that whatever we lack in entire ownership in the lines set down as owned is very largely overbalanced by our ownership in the lines classed as leased.

The CHAIRMAN. As your statements are made as approximate statements, or estimates, as near as you can remember, and very few of them are accurate and explicit answers to the questions, I suggested the limit of 95 per cent. to ascertain whether you do practically own all of this property or whether a considerable portion of it in some cases may be owned by other parties. That was my object. I do not care to press that matter any further.

The WITNESS. I have given you what I know about it. I said to you it would take a long while to cipher out the precise ownership outstanding and fractional, as it is in this great number of properties that have been taken up since and before 1866. The larger number have been absorbed before 1866 rather than since, with which I am not so familiar, my connection with the company beginning at that time. Let me make another statement in respect to my testimony of yesterday. I want to say first that all the expenditures of the company, including all the line rentals, are charged to current expenses, and not paid out of the profits, as is sometimes insisted upon; that they are charged to current expenses before the profits are stricken. I wish to say further that all the expenses reported yesterday do not apply to the expense of obtaining the revenues reported from the transmission of messages. We have now leased lines at the rate of $50,000 a month, $600,000 a year. Of course a part of the expenditure for the maintenance of lines, batteries, &c., applies solely to those leased lines from which we get no tolls or messages. What I gave you yesterday was the earnings in that particular department of tolls on messages. Some of these expenditures apply also to the gold and stock department, from which we derive a large revenue on the quotations and commercial news service.

The CHAIRMAN. We will go on now from 1881. What was the next increase in your capital stock after the issue of the stock for the American Union?

Mr. GWINN. Is that the twenty-first question?

The CHAIRMAN. We have not followed the order strictly. Dr. Green undertook to give us in answer to a general question a statement of all the different consolidations, and I thought best to continue in that line. We reach the Mutual Union next, I think.

The WITNESS. I gave you yesterday the stock issued for the purchase of the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, the American Union Telegraph Company, and the capitalization of the surplus by the distribution of $15,526,000 of stock to the old stockholders of the Western Union.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When was that made?—A. That was made a part of the general deal in taking up the American Union and Atlantic and Pacific. As I said, it was stipulated that before taking them in, at least before they could share in the company, the company should capitalize its surplus invested in telegraph properties, and distribute it to its stockholders. It was a part, however, of the same contract.

Q. What comes next to that?—A. Next to that is only a general item, covering the whole of the period from 1866 to the present time, of small amounts of stock issued in exchange for miscellaneous leases and for patents, amounting to only $11,310.

Q. That was also in 1881?—A. No, sir; I say that covers the entire period.

Q. When was it issued?—A. It was issued from time to time under the obligations of the company.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a small amount. It is immaterial.

The WITNESS. It was issued under the contract of the company that they would exchange it for certain stocks. These were fractions coming in from time to time, altogether $11,310. I think I have omitted nothing; but, for fear that I have, I will, if the chairman wishes, file the paper which is the work of the secretary of the company who keeps the records and who has given it to me.

Q. Does that bring it down to the present time?—A. That is all the capital stock that has been issued.

Q. You have acquired other property than that you have mentioned here?—A. We have acquired other property; yes, sir. Since 1881 we have leased the Northwestern Telegraph Company, and acquired a large interest in the Great Northwestern Company of Canada, and we have also purchased and paid for in cash the lines of the Michigan Telegraph Company. They were lines in Michigan belonging chiefly to Mr. Balch.

Q. How much did you pay for that property?—A. About $160,000. It may have been $162,000 or $163,000. It was a value obtained by arbitration.

Q. You need not go into the details of that. It is a small matter. Are there any other items?—A. Yes, sir. We leased the two American cables, the International Ocean Telegraph Company, having cables to Cuba, and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. Those transactions required the issue of no additional stock.

Q. Are there any others?—A. I do not recall any others.

Q. Did you acquire the Mutual Union Line?—A. Yes, sir. That was the last acquisition. I thought I had mentioned that.

Q. When was that acquisition made?—A. It was completed during my absence. The contract was made in February, originally.

Q. February of what year?—A. February, 1883. It was really taken over in part in February. We were estopped by an injunction at the suit of Mr. Reiff, and had to work it separately for three or four months at an additional cost of nearly $300,000. The injunction was finally dissolved and we took it over.

Q. Can you give us the terms of that contract?—A. The terms of that contract were that we were to pay the interest on their bonds and 1½ per cent. dividend on their stock.

Q. You did not issue any new stock for them?—A. No new stock.

Q. What was the amount of their bonds?—A. Five millions.

Q. And how much stock?—A. Ten millions.

Q. And you pay 1½ per cent. per annum on that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long a time?—A. I think it is ninety-nine years. It is the usual term of our leases. It is substantially permanent.

Q. What is the interest on the bonds?—A. The interest on the bonds is 6 per cent.

Q. How much property did you acquire from them? It is a very recent transaction and I suppose you will have in your memory somewhere near the amount.—A. I do not know. I could answer that question if I had prepared for it; but I cannot answer it now.

Q. Can you not give a close approximation of the amount?—A. I remember now that they reported to the Stock Exchange 50,000 miles of wire, and that one of our directors, who was quite an expert in figuring out such matters, ciphered them down to about 44,000.

Q. Your opinion is then that there were about 44,000 miles of wire?—A. That is my opinion. That is what was ciphered down by one of our directors who had a suit against them and was after them for a dissolution of their charter.

Q. About how many miles of poles were there?—A. I should estimate that they had about an average of two wires to the pole.

Q. That would be about 22,000 miles of poles?—A. Yes, sir; probably over 20,000 miles. I confess that in making the trade we had a sharper eye to the revenues and expenses than to the mileage. The revenues were about $120,000 a month.

Q. Do you mean the receipts of the Mutual Union?—A. Yes, sir; the receipts of the Mutual Union. They claimed $125,000 a month. I should say they were about $120,000. We estimated that we could take over those earnings at less than half the expense they were at to get them.

Q. Did the Mutual Union Company cover any important territory or reach any important places which had not been reached before by the Western Union, and were not at that time covered by the Western Union?—A. That depends very much on what you call important places. They reached a great many points that the Western Union did not reach, but they were not among the larger commercial cities. The Western Union had already reached every important commercial city. They reached a great many small points on their highway routes that we did not touch.

Q. Can you name any important place?—A. I cannot name any place of importance. There may have been places of importance. I cannot say that there were. I can only say that they occupied highways that we were not on, and had a great many offices at places where we had not any. We had occasionally to turn a message over to them to enable it to reach its destination.

Q. Did you add anything materially to your facilities for doing business by this trade?—A. I think we did, sir. Forty-four thousand miles of wire is a very material addition to our facilities. I have said before that we could utilize all the wire we acquired, and we could use more.

By Mr. GWINN:

Q. And you added large gross revenues?—A. Yes. We had more than sufficient facilities to do the business that we took over; but there are always places where we need additional wire. The fact that we needed their wire is evidenced by the fact that we went on building wire all the time after we got them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Over the same lines?—A. Over some of the same routes.

Q. Between a few of the large cities, I suppose?—Yes, sir.

Q. But not generally over the country where their lines extended?—A. Not universally so.

Q. Over what proportion of the routes that they occupied have you added anything to these facilities?—A. We have constantly added wires from New York to Boston. We have constantly added facilities on the through routes between New York and Chicago.

Q. What do you estimate to be the cost per mile of erecting lines through the country? I mean country lines; not those between a few of the larger cities; say, out in the Western country?—A. The cost is very variable. In the Western country, where timber is plenty, and where we can get poles with facility, a pole line can be erected capable of carrying from two to four wires at about $150 a mile. On the overland routes to the Pacific it will cost three or four times that much. The cheapest lines we can build will cost us $150 a mile for the poles. The most expensive lines will cost from $600 to $800 a mile for the poles. I estimate the present cost of erecting wire on poles, except where the wire is to be transported to the Pacific or to the Pacific routes, at about $45 a mile.

Q. How much do you say the cheapest line of poles costs?—A. The cheapest lines we build will cost for the poles $150 a mile, that is, for poles either of cedar or chestnut. We do not use the common timber. That includes the transportation and their erection. In most cases our

poles cost us as much, or more, to transport them as they do to purchase them. We buy from 50,000 to 150,000 poles at a time constantly, that are brought over from Canada, where there is plenty of cedar, and it is cheaper than we can get it anywhere else. Throughout the South Atlantic States, or the Southern States east of the Mississippi River, we get our supply chiefly from the mountains about the headwaters of the Tennessee River, where there is plenty of cedar.

Q. How many poles do you erect to the mile in your cheapest lines?—A. Rarely less than forty; generally forty in the cheaper lines. The original lines were built with about thirty poles to the mile, but they were not sufficient.

Q. You have no general rule about the number of poles?—A. Oh, no; no general rule. For heavy lines we often use sixty poles to the mile.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. It depends somewhat on the conformation of the country?—A. It depends somewhat upon the conformation of the country. Over the Allegheny Mountains, on the through routes, where the roads are crooked and rugged, we use as high as eighty poles to the mile.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The cost of the wire is pretty uniform all over the country, I suppose; it does not vary very much?—A. Yes, it does vary, because our wire on the Southern Pacific Railroad cost twice as much for its transportation there as the wire cost at the factory.

Q. What do you estimate to be the cost per mile of wire put up?—A. Including the transportation, labor, cross-arms or brackets, and insulators, I estimate it at $45 a mile. I am speaking now of No. 6 and No. 8 wire. Our No. 4 wire, of which we have several thousand miles, costs us as high as $50 a mile at the factory.

Q. What wire do you use mostly?—A. Mostly No. 6.

Q. That costs you how much, including everything?—A. That would cost more than $45. I estimate that the average wire, No. 6 and No. 8, would cost $45 a mile. I do not think that any of these opposition companies that we have taken up have built their lines anything like so low as that. In the first place, it costs them a great deal of money for the right of way. Our right of way costs us a great deal. It is a continuing cost on our part. But it did not cost us any money cash down. We pay for it by service to the railroad companies. Our lines on the through routes, the great trunk lines, where we have from eight to eighteen wires to the pole, I think cost us all of $600 per mile for the pole routes, and in some instances more than that.

Q. That is between the large cities?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But that is a very small percentage of the whole?—A. It is not a very small percentage of the whole.

Q. Of the whole number of miles?—A. No, sir. If you take our lines from New York to Portland in one direction, and from New York to Washington south, and the two or three heavy routes from New York to Chicago and Saint Louis, they make considerable percentage of the whole.

Q. Could you give us a pretty close approximation of what it would have cost you to have constructed the property which you acquired from the Mutual Union?—A. I could not, sir. I can only say that they demonstrated to me that it had cost them more than $5,000,000. What it would cost to duplicate it, I cannot say.

Q. I made an inquiry yesterday as to whether the officers of the Western Union, and the officers of the American Union——

The WITNESS. Before we get off that subject, I think it is only just to my company to say that we do not consider the cost of the poles and wires as the value of our property. We think that there is a more important element of value, or another element quite as important to be taken into account—its franchise, its privileges, its advantages, and its earning capacity. I do not want the committee to understand that I give the estimated cost of poles and wires as the value of our property.

Q. Its earning capacity depends very largely upon maintaining a monopoly, does it not?—A. I have told the committee that with three competing lines at Chicago, our earnings are larger than they ever were.

Q. You will hardly want to go on record as stating as a general proposition that your property would be worth less with abundance of competition than with a monopoly, would you?—A. I do not understand what you mean.

Q. I asked you if the earning capacity of your property, which you say is the important consideration with you, is not very largely dependent upon maintaining a monopoly of the business?—A. I answer that it is not entirely dependent on the maintenance of a monopoly of the business. We have never had a monopoly of the business. There never has been a time when we had not competing lines. Of course I will say that a more formidable competition than we have ever had might reduce our earnings.

Q. Has not the competition you have had at times had that effect?—A. It has never had any appreciable effect upon the continued growth of our earnings, except when the Atlantic and Pacific made a drive of rates at us, and reduced the rate to 25 cents to all points east of the Mississippi River. That was a losing rate for the business which had to be competed for, and affected our revenues. On that subject, I desire to say here that from my experience the revenues of the company from telegraph service will grow by a continuing and conservative reduction of rates; but with a sweeping reduction they would be materially damaged. The time may come when we can send a message a good deal further for 25 cents than we do now. We send it now for 25 cents within a range of 500 miles at a small profit.

Q. You would call net earnings of $8,000,000 against expenses of $11,000,000 very conservative, would you not?—A. I do not care to express an opinion upon that question. I do not think I ought to be asked to do so. I am here to testify to facts. When you ask me my opinion——

The CHAIRMAN. You have been expressing opinions very freely as to what the policy of the company was in regard to a conservative reduction of rates, and I merely asked you if you considered that conservative. That was all. It was in the lineof your own statement, giving an opinion.

The WITNESS. I will say to the chairman very frankly that we operate our company to get the greatest amount of revenue we can. When I spoke of a conservative reduction of rates I spoke of it as giving us a larger revenue. We do not often reduce rates except when we believe it will give us a larger revenue. The opinion has been expressed to this committee by a gentleman claiming to be an expert that a large reduction of rates would give more revenue and make more money. I say that that will only be the result when the reduction is conservatively made, and that a sweeping reduction would give much less revenue.

Q. Was not your object in acquiring the Mutual Union, as in fact all these other larger interests, really to avoid competition?—A. Partly, but not solely. We were perfectly aware that we would have other competition stimulated by it. The object was to acquire more revenue at less expense. We believed that we should take over more than $100,000 a month of their $120,000 a month of revenue, which we would be able to handle at a cost of $50,000 a month. We thought it a good trade. But with a view of removing competition entirely we certainly could not have taken that action when there were two other competing companies in the field, and we were perfectly aware that taking up one company would only stimulate the others.

Q. After you acquired the Atlantic and Pacific property you found a very material increase in your revenue from an increase of rates, did you not?—A. Only the restoration in part of the rates existing before that war of rates was made. A great many of the 25-cent rates brought about by that war of rates were allowed to continue, but beyond competing points the rates were not restored to the extent of the full amount that had been charged before. For instance, the rate to Chicago had been 75 cents. It was made 50 cents. The rate to Omaha was made 75 cents. Now, I think it is only 60 cents. It was made 75 cents, but it had been before at least a dollar, and probably more. That is the only instance of any increase of rates to competing points following an absorption of competing lines, and that was so because there had been a decided and avowed war of rates.

Q. That was the only case where you have either restored rates or increased them afterwards?—A. The only one of note. There may have been trifling instances, but that is the only one of any note applying to any considerable number of offices.

Q. Were there not some quite large increases made in certain portions of the South, for instance, upon the rates south of Louisville?—A. I think not. The rates South are lower now than they ever were.

Q. Yes, but that is not answering my question.—A. I think there was a rate of 75 cents at the time of the Atlantic and Pacific to New Orleans, which was afterwards made a dollar, and has been put back to 75 cents. The rate between New York and New Orleans is now 75 cents.

Q. I asked you yesterday if any of the directors of the Western Union Company at the time of the consolidation with the American Union Company were also directors of the American Union Company?—A. No, sir; none.

Q. There were none?—A. None. I could verify that.

Q. Were not Mr. Gould, and Mr. Sage, and Mr. Eckert directors of the American Union Company?—A. They were not directors of the Western Union Company; they were directors of the American Union, but not of the Western Union.

Q. They were not on the board at all?—A. Not of the Western Union previous to the taking up of the American Union.

Q. The twenty-fourth interrogatory relates to the amount of stock which the Western Union Company, or its officers or directors, held in certain companies before the consolidation. Are you prepared to answer, first, as to whether the Western Union Company or any of its officers or directors held any stock in the American Union?—A. I do not know of a share, sir.

Q. You do not know that there were none?—A. I do not know that there were none; but I do not know of a share.

Q. Or in the United States Company?—A. Or in the United States.

You understand that was before my connection with the Western Union; but I do not think there was any in either instance.

Q. There was none of the stock of the American Union Company owned either by the Western Union Company or its officers or directors?—A. Not a share that I know of or have heard of.

Q. What is your answer as to the Atlantic and Pacific Company?—A. When we made the pooling arrangement with the Atlantic and Pacific we made a contract for a little less than half of its stock, which was afterwards turned over to us, and that probably had been increased from time to time to a little more than half when the final absorption of that company was made.

Q. The Western Union Company owned about half of the stock at the time the consolidation was made?—A. At the time of the final consolidation. It did not own any of the stock at the time the pooling agreement was made, though there was an understanding by which we were to purchase some of the stock from certain large holders in the Atlantic and Pacific.

Q. Do you know at what rate the stock which the Western Union owned in the Atlantic and Pacific was purchased before the final consolidation was made?—A. I think it was purchased at 25 cents. The company was at a low ebb at that time, but the stock sold very freely at ——

Q. Did not the Western Union acquire a controlling interest in the Atlantic and Pacific before the final consolidation?—A. Yes; before the final consolidation I think it did. I am not sure it had a majority of the stock, but it had substantially a controlling interest at all of its stockholders' meetings. All the stock was never represented.

Q. At what rate was the stock which they did not control at that time taken in afterwards?—A. At 60 per cent. in stock of the Western Union. But I began to say, and I think I am entitled to say, that the pooling arrangement increased the value of the Atlantic and Pacific stock and made it a dividend-paying stock and consequently it sold very freely on the market above 50 before the final absorption.

Q. The next interrogatory contains the substance of what has been asked several times before. It is, whether all these lines which you have acquired from the several competing companies have been maintained and kept in working order by the Western Union Company.—A. That I think I have answered. Before the chairman gets away I wish to call his attention to a point. I do not want to dodge anything. I want to answer everything promptly and squarely. I think he has omitted to ask me whether any interest was held in the Mutual Union. I have not answered that we had no interest in any of the companies we absorbed. At the time the negotiations for the Mutual Union commenced the Western Union were the owners of three millions of its stock out of the ten millions which composed it. Before the consummation of the negotiations we sold that stock at what we thought was a better price than it would sell for afterwards, and so it turned out. We sold it at 20, and I think it has been selling on the market since at about 17 or 18.

Q. Is that the stock on which you pay perpetually 1½ per cent.?—A. Yes, sir; 1½ per cent.

Q. At the time of the final trade with the Mutual Union, which I think you said was in February, 1883, did the Western Union, or any of its officers or directors own any stock in it?—A. The Western Union Company owned this $3,000,000 at the time we commenced negotiations.

Q. But afterwards sold it, you say?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the time the negotiation was perfected did they own any?—A. No, sir.

Q. They did not own any of the stock?—A. We owned the right to call that stock back. We sold it with the right to recall it. That is all. I do not know of any director that owned any.

Q. That was three out of the ten millions?—A. That was three out of the ten millions.

Q. You state that you have answered the question as to whether you have kept the property acquired in working order, and maintained it as working property; but your answer did not give us any information upon that point. You did not state what proportion of the lines you maintain.—A. I should say that 95 per cent. of all the lines we have acquired have been kept and operated. Not that large percentage of them have been kept intact. Where the poles have given out in many instances instead of rebuilding them we have moved the wires on to our poles.

Q. Is that estimate based on figures from your books?—A. No; but I know we have neither sold nor destroyed any considerable amount. We have not sold any wire over 40 or 50 miles long anywhere, except where there was some telephone company in which we were interested.

Q. Have you found it necessary to keep up two lines of poles and wires in every case?—A. I said we have not kept up 95 per cent. of them intact, but we have kept them so as to have all the benefits of the facilities of the wires.

Q. You have not kept 95 per cent. of the pole lines?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you an idea of what percentage of the pole lines you have kept up?—A. I cannot give you the facts and figures, but certainly more than 60 per cent. We always keep the pole lines until the poles give out. When the poles give out, instead of rebuilding the old line intact where it was, as in the instance I mentioned where it was outside of the right of way of the railroad, and in the bushes, we have either rebuilt it on new poles further in or put it in our poles. There are very many instances in which we have of choice elected to build two lines on a railroad and occupy both sides of the road; very many instances. There is more reliability to be placed on twelve or fifteen wires put on two lines of poles than if they are all on one line of poles. Then, too, we have also thought it desirable to occupy both sides of the road in many instances.

Q. Have any bonds ever been issued by the Western Union Company for any other consideration than money?—A. I do not know what you would call any other consideration. We issued bonds for the purchase of the California State stock. Some of those bonds were sold to the stockholders and the pay taken in stock. We issued some bonds in 1867 for the purchase of the stock of what was called the American Union Overland Extension. Before the cables were laid across the Atlantic, the president of the Western Union Company went to St. Petersburg and arranged with the Russian Government to build one-half of the line from New York to St. Petersburg, the whole distance being about fourteen thousand miles. He undertook to build 7,000 miles of the line, which involved a cable of 600 miles across the Straits and a line way up the Amoor River.

Q. This property was afterwards acquired for bonds?—A. That property we acquired for bonds. It had been built pretty much up through British America. The company had quite a little fleet of sailing vessels, and in one of them, the Egmont, they had some seventy or eighty miles of deep-sea cable.

Q. What amount of bonds did you issue for that purchase?—A. A little over three millions.

Q. Have any other bonds been issued by the company except those you have mentioned, in payment for property?—A. There are $1,500,000 of bonds on our New York building. They were sold for money, but the money was applied to the building.

Q. How much cash has been received into the Western Union treasury from its organization to the present time on account of subscriptions to capital stock?—A. I do not know anything about that. There has been no stock sold by subscription since I have been connected with the company.

Q. Are you aware of the facts back of that time?—A. No, sir; I know nothing of the original organization. The cash that has been received into the treasury since 1866 is shown in our annual reports, and what disposition was made of it is shown by the same reports. As our company was an organization of a lot of telegraph companies, all being entitled to so much stock for their properties, it seems to me it might be a company owning very valuable property, although it never had a dollar of money paid for its stock.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee has requested you to furnish copies of all the contracts with press associations since 1865.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, I would be glad if you would include in that question all other questions which call for copies of contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. Copies of contracts with railroad companies are also called for.

Mr. GWINN. Contracts with railroad companies and cable companies.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. I indicated on yesterday, Mr. Chairman, what my position would be on those questions. I have furnished the committee a copy of the Associated Press contract, which I said was assented to by the Associated Press because there had been so much misrepresentation about our giving to the Associated Press any peculiar preferential advantages. They consented to publish that contract in order to dissipate that impression. As that contract refers to other contracts, I have said to the committee that if I can get the assent of my company and of the Western Associated Press, I would furnish the other contracts to which that contract refers. I hope to be relieved from any pressure to furnish any additional contracts. My counsel will read my response.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think we want to hear any argument on that subject.

Mr. GWINN. I do not want to make any argument, but just to put the matter on record.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is any statement that Dr. Green wishes to make in connection with his refusal to furnish copies of these contracts it may go on file and be made part of the record.

Mr. GWINN. I simply want to read it, that you may understand its purport.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it brief?

Mr. GWINN. It is very brief.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is brief we will hear it, although, of course, this committee cannot decide whether the Senate has a right to call for these contracts.

Mr. GWINN. I have recognized that fact. I will read the paper:

To the Chairman of the Subcommittee of the Senate on Post-Offices and Post Roads:

The witness desires that the questions numbered 27, 35, and 36, addressed to him as a witness, requiring him to give to the subcommittee copies of the contracts made by the Western Union Telegraph Company with the railroad companies therein referred to, and with press associations, and with certain cable companies, be referred to the whole Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, that said whole committee may determine whether the witness ought to be required to furnish said copies.

The witness, acting under the advice of counsel, submits the following reasons for his desire that said questions should be considered, after argument, by said full committee:

The particular questions tend only to the discovery of the contents of contracts made by the Western Union Telegraph Company in the conduct of its private business. (Kilbourn *vs.* Thompson, 103 U. S. Reports, 195.)

It is not pretended that any one of these contracts contravened any provision of the act of Congress of July 24, 1866, or any other law of the United States, or even that any one of such contracts exceeded the corporate powers of said company as a body duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and transacting, by comity, corporate business, in other States of the Union.

This being the case, the witness respectfully submits that these contracts constitute a part of the private business of said company, and that neither this subcommittee nor the whole committee, nor the Senate, has the rightful power to require the witness to produce said contracts, as he is by said questions required to do, even if the witness was able to comply with such requirement, and the same was insisted upon. (Kilbourn *vs.* Thompson, 103 U. S., 196)

The witness has (Kilbourn *vs.* Thompson, 103 U. S., 193) voluntarily chosen to tell the subcommittee all matters within his personal knowledge concerning which the subcommittee has been pleased to inquire.

He submits that, for the reasons already given, he ought not to be asked to exceed the limit which has been reached.

If the inquiries proposed, however, and the requirements made of him were insisted upon, he is advised by counsel that he would not be able to comply with the request, because the contract, copies of which he is required to produce, are not in his custody or control, and the same cannot be removed from the custody of the particular officer in whose charge they are, or copied, without the order of the board of directors, or the executive committee, made in pursuance of their own authority, or of some lawful requirement, nor could said contracts be properly produced without the consent of the other parties to said respective contracts.

NORVIN GREEN.

WASHINGTON, *February* 26, 1884.

The WITNESS. I have interlined after "board of directors" "or executive committee." Under our organization, the executive committee have all the powers of the board in the absence of the board.

Q. Is the Western Union Company a private corporation in the same sense that this real-estate pool was which was in court at that time?—A. It is a "person" according to the——

Mr. GWINN. As that is a legal question, I will answer that it is.

The WITNESS. I also desire to present the opinion upon which I have acted here. It is the opinion of Judge Dillon and General Swayne, substantially to the same purport. In the conclusion to that opinion they advise me:

No distinction exists in this regard between the rights of a natural and a corporate person.

Shall I file this opinion as a part of my remarks?

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

The WITNESS. I will not trouble the committee to hear it.

The opinion is as follows:

[John F. Dillon, Wager Swayne.—Dillon & Swayne, attorneys and counselors at law, 195 Broadway, Western Union building.]

NEW YORK, *February* 23, 1884.

DEAR SIR: You have shown to us as counsel of the company a Senate resolution, in which you are required to appear and testify as a witness. You have also shown us

a paper containing an enumeration of thirty-seven subjects on which the committee desires information, and upon which questions will be asked, and among them one requiring you to furnish copies of contracts between your company and the New York Central Railroad Company, and other enumerated railroad companies, and also one requiring you to furnish copies of contracts with press associations since 1865. You inquire whether it is your duty to furnish such copies. After a careful scrutiny of the Senate resolution we discover no satisfactory evidence therein that it was intended to authorize the committee to go so far as to require the production of the private contracts of the Western Union Company of the character specified, and more especially as the Supreme Court of the United States has decided, upon careful consideration, in the well known case of Kilbourn *v.* Thompson, "That neither House of Congress," nor any committee appointed by it, "possesses the general power of making inquiry into the private affairs of the citizen." No distinction exists in this regard between the rights of a natural and a corporate person.

Very truly, yours,

DILLON & SWAYNE.

Dr. NORVIN GREEN,
President Western Union Telegraph Company.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Kilbourn and Thompson case it was asked by the court, if I remember rightly, whether this real estate pool was a corporation none of whose powers Congress could repeal?

Mr. GWINN. I have the case here.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not care to go into it fully, because as I said before, the committee cannot make any decision in the premises.

Mr. GWINN. So I understood, as you will perceive by the terms of the answer.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is unnecessary to discuss the matter. I merely make the demand upon Mr. Green to furnish copies of these contracts, which demand my duty requires me to make, and Mr. Green declines to furnish them.

Mr. GWINN. Yes, sir.

The WITNESS. I wish to say to the chairman that I will answer any questions as to the general features and provisions of those contracts within my knowledge.

Q. [Exhibiting paper.] Here is a copy of a contract which was made a part of the court records in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company. Is this substantially the same as all of your railroad contracts?—A. I think not, sir. I have here this morning by telegraph from Mr. Van Horn, who has charge of all our contract relations, our standard form of contract. In a very large number of instances, this contract is our railroad contract. In a great many instances it is varied so as to be either better or worse for the company; that is, a little more onerous terms are sometimes submitted to by the company, and a little better terms are sometimes obtained than we generally get, especially on unimportant roads, as, for instance, on a road running from Pensacola to Jacksonville, in Florida, where there is not likely to be any telegraphic business worth mentioning. On an important cross-line of telegraph like that we expect the railroad company to bear some part of the expense of constructing the line, as it is a great deal more for their benefit than for ours.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to read one section of this contract, which was put into the records of the court at the time this case was tried, and then ask you a question in regard to it.

That the party of the first part shall have perpetual right of way to erect and maintain telegraph lines along said railroad of as many wires as may be necessary to its business, and additional lines of poles whenever the said party in the first part shall so elect, and exclusive right of way so far as the said party of the second part [that is, the railroad company] has the power to grant or secure the same; and said party

of the second part, if it has the right and power to refuse, will not transport poles, wires, or other material, for any other telegraph company at less than full rates of freight thereon, nor distribute or unload the same at other than the regular railroad stations of said road, and should a competing line of telegraph be established on said railroad, then the party of the first part shall be released from its stipulation to trasmit free of charge any business of said railroad company off or beyond its line of road.

Q. Is that a provision common to all these railroad contracts?—A. Excepting the last clause you read, it is a provision common to most of them. That last clause to the effect that we shall be relieved from performing our part of the contract is novel. I should not have remembered it as being in any contract, except that I see it there. But as to the clause in which they guarantee us an exclusive right of way so far as the railroad company has power to maintain that position, and that they will not afford accommodation to competing lines by distributing their poles along the road other than they are bound to do at regular stations, those two clauses are very common features in our contracts.

Q. You generally require that there shall be a provision by which the railroad company binds itself not to distribute material for any competing company unless it does it at full rates.—A. That is a feature in the majority of our contracts.

Q. And then only at stations.—A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think this contract had better be made a part of the record. In this case the railroad company paid the telegraph company for the cost of one wire, of which they were to have the exclusive use, and the question in the case was whether, under the contract, the property in the wire passed to the railroad company. The Supreme Court held that it did not, and compelled the latter to account to the telegraph company for receipts on commercial business. We will let this paper go in in connection with this examination.

The WITNESS. We have no objection.

The paper is as follows:

In the Supreme Court of the United States, Oct. term, 1875.

W. U. TEL. Co.
vs.
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC R. R. Co.

[Extract from record. Exhibit A.]

Articles of agreement made and entered into by and between the Western Union Telegraph Co., a corporation under the laws of the State of New York, as party of the first part, and the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Georgia, as party of the second part, witnesseth:

That in order to provide better facilities for the party of the second part, and to a better understanding of the terms on which the party of the first part shall occupy the line of railroad of the party of the second part with the line or lines of telegraph wires belonging to the party of the first part, and to permanently settle and define the business relations between the respective parties hereto, it is mutually contracted and agreed, in consideration of the respective obligations herein assumed, as follows, to wit:

The party of the first part agrees: First. To set apart on its line of poles along said railroad, a telegraph wire for the exclusive use of said party of the second part.

Second. To equip said line of wire with as many instruments, batteries, and other necessary fixtures as said party of the second part may require for use in its railroad stations, and to put the same in complete working order.

Third. To run said wire into all the offices of said party of the first part along the line of said railroad.

Fourth. To have said wire set apart for the exclusive use of said railroad company in the transmission of messages on the business of said railroad on and along the line thereof; and all messages originating at any point on said road, whether sent from or

received at the stations of said party of the second part or the stations of said party of the first part, on said road, shall be transmitted and delivered free of charge.

Fifth. When the wire set apart to said railroad company shall not be in working order, to transmit free of charge over other wires of said telegraph company the messages of the officers and agents of the party of the second part on the business of said railroad company, between points on said road where said telegraph company may have stations, giving precedence to messages relating to the movement of trains over any commercial or paid messages, so far as the statutes of the State or the United States may allow such precedence.

Sixth. To furnish such principal officers and agents of the party of the second part as may be designated, by application in writing, of the general superintendent of said railroad company, with annual franks or passes entitling them to send messages free over all the lines of the party of the first part: *Provided, however,* That said party of the first part shall be entitled to charge up and keep account of all such messages transmitted to or from any point off the line of said road of the second part, at its usual rates for the transmission of commercial messages, and for all of such account above the amount of $200 in any one month said party of the second part shall pay one-half thereof, being half-rates for all the business done over the lines of the said party of the first part above the said sum of $200 per month, or in any one month; *and the party of the* second part, in consideration of, and agreeing to all the foregoing, further covenants—

First. That the party of the first part shall have perpetual right of way to erect and maintain telegraph lines along said railroad of as many wires as it may deem necessary to its business, and additional lines of poles whenever the said party of the first part shall so elect, and exclusive right of way so far as the said party of the second part has the power to grant or secure the same; and said party of the second part, if it has the right and power to refuse, will not transport poles, wire, or other material for any other telegraph company at less than full rates of freight thereon, nor distribute or unload the same at other than the regular railroad stations of said road, and should a competing line of telegraph be established along said railroad, then the party of the first part shall be released from its stipulation to transmit free of charge any business of said railroad company off or beyond its line of road.

Second. To transport for said party of the first part, free of charge, all poles, wire, and other material required by said party of the first part for the construction, reconstruction, repairs, or maintenance and operation of its lines, and distribute at the places required such poles, wire, and other heavy material as may be needed along the line of said railroad, either in the construction of additional lines or in the repair of the same and of existing lines.

Third. To transport in any of its passenger trains the officers and agents of the party of the first part, and put them off at any station on said road, or at any discovered break of the telegraph wires, such officers or agents presenting franks or passes, which shall be supplied at any ticket office of said party of the second part, on the application of a superintendent of the party of the first part.

Fourth. To maintain all such telegraph stations as may be opened by or for the use and benefit of said railroad company, at the exclusive cost of the party of the second part, to appoint its own operators thereat, but to retain no operator who refuses or persistently neglects to obey the rules and regulations of said party of the first part.

Fifth. To receive for transmission and send over the wires, and deliver to address, at the railroad telegraph offices in town or at stations where the party of the first part may have no offices, all commercial or other messages, paid or to be collected, that may be offered under the rules of said party of the first part, and make monthly reports thereof, and pay over monthly to said party of the first part all the tolls collected thereon; and to cause the operators and agents of said party of the second part to observe all the rules and regulations of the party of the first part with respect to the monthly reports of business and payment of all receipts thereon, and the regular rates of toll shall accrue to the party of the first part on any and all business received at or transmitted from the telegraph stations of the said party of the second part, except the legitimate railroad messages of the said party of the second part.

Sixth. To pay to said party of the first part the cost of constructing the wire herein designated and set apart to the exclusive use of said party of the second part, and the cost of equipping the same at the railroad stations not already supplied with instruments, batteries, and other necessary fixtures, as soon as the cost thereof can be ascertained.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have by their proper officers and under their corporate seals duly executed this agreement this 18th day of August, 1870.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
[L. S.] By WILLIAM ORTON, *President.*
Attest:
GEORGE WALKER, *Sec'y pro tem.*
THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
[L. S.] By FOSTER BLODGETT, *Supt. W. & A. R. R.*

It appears from the record (p. 15) that this wire was 140 miles long and was charged to the R. R. Co. by the W. U. Co., at $5,978.44—less than $50 per mile.

The question in this case was whether, under above contract, the property in the wire passed to the R. R. Co. The Supreme Court held that it did not, and compelled the latter to account with the Tel. Co. for receipts on commercial business. (See also contract W. U. Tel. Co. with Pensacola and Louisville R. R. Co. at page 41 of record in Sup. Ct., in Pensacola Tel. Co. rs. W. U. Tel. Co., Oct. term, 1877.)

Q. We have asked you for copies of the official reports of your company since 1865. What is the answer as to them?—A. I laid on your table yesterday all I had.

Q. What years are not included?—A. There was no printed report made previous to 1873, except the one in 1869, of which I think Mr. Hubbard furnished you a copy. I have given you the reports from 1873 to 1883, inclusive.

Q. Does not the law of the State of New York under which you are incorporated require you to make an annual report?—A. I do not know whether it does or not. We are making annual reports.

Q. When you omitted during these years to make annual reports, was it in violation of the laws of the State?—A. I cannot say. I was not present then. I know that only one report was printed previous to 1873. It is very likely there were reports made to the board each year, or to the stockholders.

Q. Is it not very a unusual thing for a company of such importance to pass a year or several years without making an annual report?—A. I do not know that the New York Central has ever made an annual report. I have never seen one.

The CHAIRMAN. I cannot believe it is possible.

The WITNESS. I do not suppose many railroads stopped to make annual reports during the war.

The CHAIRMAN. There was nothing in the war that would have prevented your company from complying with the requirements of the statute of the State of New York which required an annual report.

The WITNESS. I do not know whether the statute requires it, and I do not know how old the statute is, if there is such a statute. It may have been that it was in compliance with that statute that the company commenced to make annual reports.

Q. For what years has your company omitted to make annual reports?—A. My connection with the company began in 1866, when it was moved to New York. The company was previously located at Rochester, N. Y. When the headquarters were moved to New York City, in 1866, I became a vice-president, after the American Union Company had been absorbed, and the first annual meeting thereafter was in 1867. The company was making very small dividends, 1¼ per cent., and was a small affair compared with what it is now. The next was in 1868, and the next in 1869, when Mr. Orton had become president.

Q. What was its capital then?—A. Forty-one millions.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it was not a very small affair after all?

The WITNESS. It had about one-fifth the property it has now.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet it had a paid-up capital of $41,000,000 at that time?

The WITNESS. With a capital of $41,000,000 they had one-fifth the material property now owned by the company. Indeed, the company had not that much in 1866. In 1867 the first account of its property was taken carefully, and then it had 37,000 miles of poles and 75,000 miles of wire.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not yet answered my question as to the years in which the omissions of reports were made.

The WITNESS. I was answering that question. I said there was no report in 1867 or 1868, that there was a report made and printed in 1869, and that there was no report printed after 1869 until 1873.

Q. Was there a report in 1866?—A. No, sir; 1866 was the time of my connection with the company.

Q. There was no report made then?—A. No, sir. In 1869 Commodore Vanderbilt and his friends came in. Horace Clark, formerly a member of Congress, and Mr. Schell, and a number of leading men came into the company and organized an executive committee, suspended dividends, and introduced some new features. I went away and became president of a railroad, and, although they did not accept my resignation as vice-president, I had very little to do with the company for three or four years. I went back to active service in the company in January, 1873, and in October of that year commenced the series of printed annual reports which I have given you.

Q. I think with regard to a question that I proposed yesterday as to the expenses of the company for operators, you did not directly answer. It occurs next on the list of questions submitted to you, and I will call up that subject again. What was the amount expended for operators, construction, and the incidental expenses during the last fiscal year?—A. I gave you the amount paid in salaries, and I said that that embraced the salaries of operators, except as to the executive officers.

Q. I would like to have you, if you can, in explicit terms, answer as to the expenses of the company for three items—operators, construction, and incidental expenses for the last fiscal year.—A. Construction is just what I have not got.

The CHAIRMAN. If you haven't it, we need not lose any time on it.

The WITNESS. I will explain to the chairman why I have not got it. Construction is an expenditure out of the profits. What I have got is expenditures that are charged to current expenses. All construction and acquisition of new property is charged as an investment and not to current expenses. The salary list according to my best information at present embraces nothing but operators, except the executive officers. As to the amounts paid to lawyers, that is a charge to legal expenses. There are some annual retainers paid to counsel.

Q. Can you state what items would be covered in the incidental expenses of the company?—A. I see an item of miscellaneous expenses amounting to $219,749.

Q. That covers all you would include as incidental expenses?—A. Yes, sir. I think that is much larger than usual, and chiefly due to the strike.

Q. The next question relates to the subject of franks. We have had that up before, but I neglected to ask one or two questions. What is the value of franks issued by your company exclusive of those that are issued for business purposes?—A. I could not tell you that, sir. We do not keep them separately.

Q. One class of franks you consider as in part payment for certain services rendered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the other is complimentary?—A. The other is purely complimentary.

Q. You do not keep them separate?—A. We do not keep them separate, because they are for the most part the same thing. That is to say, the presidents and superintendents of railroad companies, transportation companies, and parties that we have large dealings with use these personal franks more than anybody else. We give them personal complimentary franks, as I said, that cover their family and social messages.

Q. The next question relates to the annual receipts for messages since 1865.—A. I have not got that, sir. Until the last three or four years that amount is substantially embraced in our reports; that is to say, until the last three or four years all our receipts except some rent from offices in our buildings at New York and Buffalo were for the transmission of messages. Within the last three or four years we have had large telephone interests, and within the last two years we have had the gold and stock business, and have leased a good many lines. We had not any considerable number of leased lines until the last few years. Therefore there come into our revenues elements that amount to very considerable, that are not derived from the transmission of messages.

Q. The object of the question is to ascertain what you have received for messages alone. You say you have not the figures. Can you state the amount received for messages alone for the last fiscal year?—A. I stated it yesterday at sixteen million two hundred and some odd thousand dollars.

Mr. Chairman, I am just in receipt of a message from William Henry Smith, general agent of the New York and Western Associated Press, in respect to my testimony as reported yesterday, and another and separate message requesting me to lay his telegram before the committee. Will the committee receive it?

The CHAIRMAN. I think we will have Mr. Smith appear before the committee, and that will be better than the telegram.

The WITNESS. I have not read the telegram, and do not know what it is.

The CHAIRMAN. It is outside of anything we are inquiring about now. It is the intention of the committee to call upon Mr. Smith to appear before the committee.

The WITNESS. Then I will let him know that you will do that rather than receive his written statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to the annual receipts from the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company from cables, the International Ocean Telegraph Company from leased lines and other sources than messages, and the annual operating expenses of each of these properties?—A. The annual receipts from other sources are the difference between sixteen million two hundred thousand dollars and nineteen million and something.

Q. Can you give us separately the receipts from the Gold and Stock Telegraph?—A. I do not think I should be called upon to do that, Mr. Chairman. I am not authorized to publish all our business in detail. As it seems to me it is more for outside use than for this committee; that is, it would be very much more used outside than by this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all relevant.

The WITNESS. I have given you our revenues from telegraph service. It seems to me that is all this committee are interested in. The receipts from other sources are the difference between that and the aggregate.

The CHAIRMAN. Our object is to ascertain as near as possible the cost to your company of sending messages under the existing state of things; and while you might say that the matter of receipts from these other companies is not particularly important in that connection, yet we do not know what proportion of the expenses of the Western Union is incurred by reason of supporting them.

The WITNESS. That is a legitimate inquiry. I do not think the particular business of the Gold and Stock or of the telephones is involved in this inquiry. I do not want to develop to this committee that the telephones are making tenfold more profit from the capital invested than

the telegraph. I am afraid my friend Hubbard's movement would be a boomerang and turn around and strike the telephone properties.

The CHAIRMAN. On what I know of the business, I would very much rather take the earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company on their capital invested than that of the telephone company.

The WITNESS. You would make a great mistake.

The CHAIRMAN. As far as we can learn from the witnesses we have had here we cannot find that there was ever any money invested in the Western Union.

The WITNESS. The court of appeals of New York found that there was more than $15,576,000 invested in new property since 1866.

The CHAIRMAN. How was it paid for?

The WITNESS. The proposition that because we take our earnings and put it into new property therefore it does not belong to us seems to me to be too ridiculous for anything. If a manufacturer starts a mill costing $50,000, and afterward, because of his success, improves that mill and enlarges it until it is worth $1,000,000, I would like to know whether that mill belongs to the people because he has made the money out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You made reference to the amount of money invested in the Western Union Telegraph Company. If there ever was any money invested in it we have not been able to find it out. The company has acquired a great deal of property, but not by the investment of money.

The WITNESS. But money was invested in the properties acquired.

The CHAIRMAN. Not by the Western Union Company.

The WITNESS. The stocks belonging to the Western Union Company that they have purchased from other companies and given their stock for amounts to more in dollars and cents than all of the stock they have got outstanding. The Western Union Company is a combination of all the telegraph enterprise in the country, or rather was, for the last thirty years and until very recently. All the money that has been spent in every quarter, by every organization, has been gathered together in this combination, with the exception of the oppositions that have been started within the last few years.

Q. You decline to state the receipts from the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company from cables, the International Ocean Telegraph Company, and from leased lines?—A. Yes, sir; I decline to state the separate items of our balance sheet.

Q. And the separate items of the operating expenses?—A. I do not decline to state them, but I am not prepared to state them. I do not suppose that there is $100,000 a year of that $5,000,000 for any other purpose than operators, but the exact amount I am not prepared to state. I think, too, that it is a legitimate inquiry as to what proportion of that expense pertains to the Gold and Stock, the cables, and the leased lines, but I am not prepared to give you that data. Only a portion of the ordinary expense of maintenance of lines appertains to the leased lines, from which we get no revenue from messages. Our leases, as I have said, now amount to $50,000 a month to newspapers and bankers and brokers. We have a great many lines leased by the year. The parties take them into their offices at either end and operate them themselves, but we maintain the lines and give them batteries, &c., so that some part of the battery expense and some part of the maintenance of the lines in the list given to you pertains to the leased lines, and therefore not to the earnings.

Q. You would have no objection to answering the question as to the separate items of the operating expenses of each of these outside prop-

erties if you had the knowledge in your possession?—A. If I had the data.

Q. How long would it take you to acquire that information?—A. A few days. It is a matter of work for the auditor's office. They would probably have to go over all the monthly reports.

Q. Does your declination to furnish copies of contracts cover contracts with the American Cable Company and with the combined English and French companies?—A. My objection applies to our contract with the cable companies. The lease of the American cable companies I have given you. I gave you that yesterday, because we were requested by the American Cable Board to publish it, as there was so much comment as to it.

Q. You have a contract with the combined English and French companies, have you?—A. Yes; I can give you all the points——

Q. Can you furnish copies of the contract?—A. No, sir. I would not do that without their consent. But I can give you all the points of any interest to the telegraph service. The contract, I tell you very frankly, is one——

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think we care to hear anything about it, unless we can have a full copy of the contract. You will state such points as you are willing to have known, and none of the points that we want to know. If we cannot see the contract, we will not waste time on the subject.

The WITNESS. I do not know that there is anything in the contract with the cable companies that we would object to your knowing. I object to furnishing it on principle. This seems to me to be an inquisitorial proceeding as to our private business arrangements. It is not that there is the remotest——

The CHAIRMAN. You are a public corporation in that you accepted the provisions of the act of 1866, and Congress has a right to legislate in regard to your transactions.

Mr. GWINN. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Have we not the power to legislate as to the interstate business of the company?

Mr. GWINN. But not as to the conduct of its private affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. We can certainly regulate its interstate business.

Mr. GWINN. You are not of the opinion that Congress could require us to make certain reports to it at certain periods, as to our affairs? *A fortiori* we cannot be required to do it, without law, by a committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I shall leave this matter to be disposed of by others.

Q. Can you tell me which of the directors of the Western Union Company were stockholders of the cable companies at the time you leased them, and to what extent they were stockholders?—A. I could not tell you except from hearsay. I never was at a meeting of the board. I am perfectly willing to give you hearsay information. I have not any direct and positive knowledge on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we do not wish to go into it.

The WITNESS. These cables were generally understood to be Mr. Gould's project, and he was largely interested in them; but not so largely, I am sure, as many people gave him credit for. He owned a large interest, but the cable stocks were pretty widely distributed. I know that fact from the payment of dividends on the stock to a pretty long list.

Q. Going back to some of the subjects we have had up before, I will ask you a question. Did the Western Union Company buy out the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the American Union with-

out an inventory of the property obtained?—A. Without any strict inventory; yes.

Q. You did not require any inventory showing the length of pole lines and wires and where located.—A. We did not require any, preliminary to the trade. I presume they had an inventory and map of the lines and the general facts. I am pretty sure they had.

Q. Are you not able to furnish that inventory?—A. I probably could furnish it.

Q. Have you any objection to furnishing it if we give you time to obtain it?—A. I would not like to promise that I would. I should want to consult my executive committee; but I do not see any objection to it at present.

Q. Can you state the amount of gross receipts and expenditures and the number of messages of those companies the year before they were taken by you?—A. The gross receipts, expenses, and messages of the Atlantic and Pacific the year before they were taken can be readily ascertained. They were 12½ per cent., or one-eighth of the aggregate receipts of the two companies. The last few years previous to taking up the Atlantic and Pacific, their lines were operated under a pooling arrangement with the Western Union, by which they paid 13.15 per cent. of the expenses, and got 12½ per cent. of the united revenues. They were operated, however, entirely separate.

Q. Do you know what they were the year before the pooling arrangement was made?—A. The revenues were about $100,000 a month.

Q. Before the pooling arrangement?—A. Yes, sir; and the expenses were probably all of that, and a little more.

Q. Could you give the receipts and expenditures of the American Union?—A. I could not for the year at this moment; but for the last two or three months the gross receipts were at the rate of $125,000 a month.

Q. Do you know what the expenditures were?—A. The expenditures were reported to be and believed at that time to be some $10,000 or $12,000 less per month than that, but they never showed any profit for any continued term. The last two or three months before they taken in they claimed to be making money and undertook to demonstrate it, and did show that they were making then $10,000 or $12,000 a month.

Q. Can you state the receipts and expenditures of the Mutual Union for the year preceding that in which you leased their property?—A. I have stated that their receipts were about $120,000 a month. Whether they extended back for a year or not I cannot say.

Q. Do you know what their expenditures were?—A. I think they were all of their receipts. The theory upon which we justified the deal with them was that we could take over at least a hundred thousand dollars a month of their receipts out of a hundred and twenty thousand, and that we could handle that business at a cost of $50,000, having already provided sufficient terminal facilities to handle it.

Q. Can you inform us as to the amount of receipts and expenditures of the American and English cable companies for the two years preceding the year in which you made the contract with the American Cable Company?—A. The American Cable Company did not open for business until we had taken it.

Q. How as to the English companies?—A. The English companies I know very little about.

Q. You do not know what their net income was?—A. No; the net income last year for all the companies was about a million pounds sterling or about $5,000,000 for the eight cables.

Q. Can you state what percentage of your business is transmitted short distances, say within a hundred miles?—A. Our investigations have shown that with the exception of New York, Chicago, Boston, and possibly one or two other business centers, more than 50 per cent. of the business of every telegraph office is within 100 miles.

Q. You make exceptions of a few of the large cities?—A. I make exceptions of those.

Q. If you include them would that change the result?—A. The majority of their business is longer distance business. For instance, a very large percentage of the business of New York is between New York and Chicago, Chicago being the next largest commercial point. Another large percentage is between New York and Boston, but then New York does more or less business with almost every one of the thirteen thousand offices.

Q. Exclusive of those few large cities, you think 50 per cent. of the business is within 100 miles?—A. Within 100 miles.

Q. In what cities are there exchanges connected by through lines over which messages are transmitted at reduced rates?—A. I think Baltimore, Cincinnati, New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee. There are possibly some others. I do not know whether reduced rates have extended to Boston and Louisville.

Q. What are the rates between these exchanges?—A. We are doing the business for 20 cents between New York and Chicago, and Baltimore and Chicago.

Q. Twenty cents for ten words?—A. Yes, sir; and between New York and Baltimore for 15 cents. The Postal Company are handling that business at the rate of 25 cents for twenty words.

Q. Do you know what is the annual number of messages of this kind and what you receive for them?—A. I think the messages between New York and Chicago of that character on those exchanges will run from one thousand to twelve hundred and odd.

Q. Can you state the number for the whole country?—A. No, sir; I cannot. I can only say that that system has not prevailed long enough to cut any figure in our average of rates, neither has the 15-cent rate between Washington and New York existed long enough to have affected the average in any of our reports.

Q. Can you state the average charge per message for the last three or four years?—A. From the best figures I can get, the average charge per message last year was about 37 cents. That is lower than Mr. Hubbard figures it, but I have no doubt that the number of messages handled last year was the number I gave him first, 44,000,000.

Q. That average of 37 cents includes all the dead-head messages of course?—A. Yes. I want to make an explanation about the number of messages. Previous to last year we had been counting and charging for messages handled for the Gold and Stock service. Having leased the Gold and Stock Company, we did not charge up the transmission of the commercial news service, and consequently its messages were not known and were under-estimated, I am satisfied, very materially. Then there was another large class of business, the handling of a very large number of messages that were not counted at all, over these leased lines. In my letter to Mr. Hubbard, which was published in his article in the North American Review, I estimate the messages at 44,000,000. When our statement was made up by the auditor in that respect, it fell short about one and a half million. I could not understand how that happened; but when I remembered that a large number of messages had been handled over these leased wires that were not counted, and a large

number had been handled for the commercial news department of the Gold and Stock Company, then I saw the reasons why the number did not come up to my estimate.

Q. Can you state the average cost per message to the company?—A. The average cost per message was about 23¼ cents.

Q. You have not reduced the cost much in the last five years, have you?—A. No, we have not; because of the exactions of the service. As I have said to the committee, at least 80 per cent. of our business, and possibly more, is commercial. That business is required to be done in the four or five hours of the business day, and the exactions as to immediate transmission and delivery are growing every year. We could handle the business in the twenty-four hours of the day at very much less cost than we have to handle it in order to meet these exactions of immediate service. We have to have a great many more messengers, more wires, and more operators at that particular time of day. Consequently the improvements in the art of telegraphing are counter-balanced by the exactions of a prompter service.

Q. Can you state what proportion of the people never use the telegraph?—A. I have said that some investigations we have made on that subject satisfy me that not as much as half a million people have ever used our telegraph in any one year; but the bulk of the revenue is derived from much fewer customers. A few thousand customers give us the bulk of our revenue. For instance, we have many customers who pay us more money than the United States Government, outside of the Signal Service. All the business of the United States Government, including all its departments, does not amount to as much as some of our Wall street customers pay us.

Q. Has your company ever had a contract with any press association which required them to obtain their news through your lines and through no others?—A. I think the contract I gave you stipulates that they should use our lines when they were in condition.

Q. And that they should not receive news sent over any other line.—A. No, sir; we have never made any such stipulation as that; but our stipulation is that they should use our lines exclusively for their business when we are in a condition to do that business. If a message is sent them over any other line nobody has ever objected to their receiving it. It is only so far as they can legitimately and properly control the sending.

Q. There is a contract between the New York Associated Press and the Western Associated Press which holds them to certain requirements in regard to the matter of news.—A. I want to say that, in a great number of instances brought to our attention, that feature has never been enforced or attempted to be enforced against any individual newspaper. It is a contract with the association. For instance, the New York Associated Press agree to give us all their business when our lines are in a condition to do it, but that does not prevent the Herald, the Times, the Tribune, the Sun, or any members of the Associated Press from taking messages over other lines. There was a feature in the contract that they shall not be entitled to the reduced rates for special service unless they patronize our line exclusively, or substantially so, but that has been abolished by a general order of mine that all newspapers, whether patronizing this company or any other, should be entitled to the same rates for special reports. They are the rates stipulated in that contract.

Q. Have you ever had any feature in any contract relating to the use of the telephone and prohibiting persons or newspapers from using the

telephone?—A. Our contract with the telephone company in settling our legal fight with them, stipulated that we would lease them our telephones, and turn them over to them, for a royalty on all their revenues for telephone service on the condition that they should confine their telephones to the telephone business.

Q. Did you ever have any agreement with newspapers that prohibited them from using telephones?—A. I do not remember any, sir. It was not at all necessary, because the telephone company had no right to serve them. I do not remember any at all. If they ever failed to use the telephone it was probably because the telephone company felt that they had not any right under the contract with us to serve them. In the first place, our company, under that contract, is entitled to the exclusive license of the telephone for the telegraphic business. We considered that a very valuable feature. If the telephone ever comes into use as a telegraph, so far as the Bell telephone is concerned, we have the exclusive right to use it for telegraphic purposes. The distinction between the telephone and the telegraph is clearly drawn. A telephone communication is a conversation between parties at either end of the wire. For that kind of service they can use the telephone a thousand miles if they choose, or any other distance that people can talk over it.

Q. You never have prohibited, in any way, nor attempted to prohibit, newspapers from getting news through telephone lines?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Have you ever raised rates in cases of individual newspapers because they would not agree to do their business exclusively with the Western Union?—A. That was done without my knowledge, and I immediately had the money refunded. Cases of that kind came up not long ago with certain newspapers, and I said that we could not sustain the action.

Q. How long ago was that?—A. It was before the meeting of Congress; about November.

Q. Was there more than one case?—A. There were probably a good many cases, but there were only two brought to my attention. One was in Louisville and the other was in Cincinnati. Within a week or ten days after I had inquired fully into the subject I decided that we could not sustain that ground. The action was taken by the head of our news bureau, and not by the direction of any of the executive officers. I have always believed that all were entitled to the rates that anybody else got for like service, and that in law we could not collect any more, and therefore I published an order in the telegraph paper that goes to all our offices, that all newspapers should be entitled to the special rates stipulated in the New York contract, so that they could get any amount of service and get it on our wires when they did not get it from anybody else, at just as advantageous terms as others.

Q. Up to last November you had been in the habit of raising rates on newspapers if they did not do their business with your company exclusively?—A. No, sir; I do not think we were in the habit of doing it. It may have been done. It may have been done in some incidental cases. It was never done with my knowledge, because I have said to our committee again and again that we never could sustain any discrimination in rates against newspapers; that if they made a point on it and compelled us to sue them I did not believe we could collect any more than we charged their neighbors. That was my view as a matter of law.

Q. There is only one other matter that I care to ask you any questions about now. I want to inquire if there has been any negotiation

between the Western Union company and the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company within the last year?—A. None within the last year that I know of.

Q. Has there been any discussion of the subject that you know of?—A. None that I know of.

Q. Between the representatives of the two companies?—A. None that has come to my knowledge. There was a negotiation some two years ago, but there has been none since that has come to my knowledge.

Q. None within the last twelve months that you have heard of?—A. No, sir.

Q. No proposition for a consolidation from the officers of either company?—A. None that has come to my knowledge.

Mr. GWINN. I think you are safe to say that there has been none.

The WITNESS. I think there has been some bantering, and probably some remark that the companies ought to come to an understanding; but that is about all.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think it would be prudent to say that there has not been any, because I believe that there has been. You may not have known of it.

The WITNESS. Mr. Gwinn has had charge of our litigation with them. Our biggest suit was argued last week before the Chief Justice and two other judges of Baltimore, and remains undecided. All I have heard about it has been when we have been taking depositions. I know Mr. Frick, their counsel, and others have frequently said that we ought to come to some understanding and settle our difficulties. That is all I have heard that approaches a negotiation.

Mr. GWINN. It is all that ever did approach it.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be in entire keeping with many things that have transpired before, if the two companies were working together to-day. As far as the public is concerned nobody knows but what they are working together to-day. However, we have been informed that there has been an attempt at negotiation and that the papers have been drawn for that purpose.

Mr. GWINN. I can answer most positively that there is not a word of truth in the whole statement.

The WITNESS. I presume that that has grown out of the fact that there was a negotiation two years ago last September and that the papers were drawn and signed, when the arrival of the elder Mr. Garrett knocked it into a cocked hat.

Q. When was that?—A. Two years ago last fall. Mr. Garrett arrived from the other side before the board had ratified it, and knocked it into pi.

Mr. GWINN. And we are now as far apart as the poles.

The CHAIRMAN. You might be farther apart than the poles to-day and be together next week.

Mr. GWINN. Possibly. That happens with all of us.

The CHAIRMAN. If the two companies can make more money by consolidating their interests of course they will do so.

Mr. GWINN. That is so in all the relations of life, in politics and everywhere else.

The CHAIRMAN. It will turn out as an inevitable consequence whenever the two companies get into competition and the competition is strong enough to reduce rates, that the result will be consolidation.

The WITNESS. I will say very frankly that in my judgment the whole of the service in the United States can be handled cheaper, and cheaper rates afforded to the public in the hands of one party than would be

possible in the hands of a number. Where there is more than one company there is a duplication of expenses to get the same revenue.

Q. But if the benefit of the reduction of cost is not given to the public, but goes into the pockets of the stockholders it becomes an entirely different thing. It seems as if a tax of $8,000,000 a year upon the people of this country for telegraphic service is exorbitant for the amount of service rendered as compared with what is done in any other country.

Mr. GWINN. The rate of discount was not any lower in the Bank of the United States than it has been subsequently.

The CHAIRMAN. Still there has been a great deal of experience in handling Government telegraphs and in furnishing cheap service. [To the witness.] I do not think of any further questions that we care to ask you at present. I will look over the papers, and probably will ask you to come before the committee again.

The WITNESS. When you look the papers over I would be very glad if you would remind me of the subjects on which you wish information, because some of them may escape my attention.

The CHAIRMAN. If we call you again we will indicate the subjects. We have asked a good many questions on subjects to which you have replied that you were not able to give information, although you have no objection to answering.

The WITNESS. I want to make one little statement, which the committee may consider as testimony or not, as they please. While I object to the production of our railroad contracts and other matters of detail, yet if the Government, in its wisdom, should think proper to avail itself of the act of 1866, or otherwise proceed to condemn and take our property, I should consider any tribunal established for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the property entitled to look at everything.

The CHAIRMAN. After what you have said about the injustice of exposing the private business of other parties, I do not see how you could do so.

Mr. GWINN. The law of 1866 provides for the appointment of arbitrators whose duty it shall be to discover those facts. That carries with it a jurisdiction which you do not possess.

The CHAIRMAN. It provides only that the Government may take the lines on an appraisement, and states how the appraisement may be made. I do not see how that board can possess any jurisdiction that the power creating it does not possess.

Mr. GWINN. Only because the act of Congress gives it jurisdiction, and no act of Congress gives it to you.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that a resolution of the Senate might be sufficient for the purpose.

Mr. GWINN. The Supreme Court says otherwise.

The WITNESS. I only say that if any board of appraisement is constituted for that purpose, I will undertake to say that they shall see everything in connection with the value of the property.

The CHAIRMAN. One objection you have made in refusing to produce the contracts is the fact that you would be exposing the private affairs of other parties. That is the material point you make. I am sure the effect would be the same if a board of appraisement was established.

The WITNESS. If the Government are to become one of the parties to these contracts they certainly have a right to see what they are going to assume.

TESTIMONY

OF

COLIN FOX, LATE AN EMPLOYÉ OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

February 27, 1884.

COLIN FOX sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. What has been your occupation?—Answer. Telegraph operator, until the last eight or nine years.

Q. And telegraph builder?—A. Yes; and manager, and acting assisting superintendent in the latter years of my service.

Q. For what company?—A. The Western Union.

Q. Altogether?—A. Altogether, since 1859.

Q. In what part of the country?—A. In Michigan; manager of the Detroit office, and what was then called chief operator of the State of Michigan. As such, performing the same duties as are now performed by the assistant superintendent.

Q. What did your department labor cover?—A. Both operating and constructing—general supervision of the company's business in that territory.

Q. Have you constructed many lines for the Western Union Company?—A. Yes; a good many.

Q. All in Michigan?—All in the northern part of the State. I will say north of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Q. In what manner have your lines been built; by contract?—A. No, sir; invariably by construction by the company, paying the men by the month or day; there was never any case where a contract was let.

Q. How many miles have you superintended the construction of?—A. To put it roughly, from six to eight hundred miles of pole line, perhaps more.

Q. Have those lines generally been on railroad companies' rights of way?—A. Partly so; but I think more of my work in the northern part of the State was off of railroads, up in the lumber regions.

Q. In some cases they were on the rights of way?—A. Yes, sir; in a number of cases they were, under contract with the railroad companies.

Q. Do you know the terms of those contracts?—A. I did at that time; I had the making, or the figuring upon, some of those contracts.

Q. You assisted in making them?—A. Yes, the negotiations, I should say. In fact, the contracts were sometimes sent to me in order to obtain the execution of them by the railroad companies' officers.

Q. Were the contracts generally about on the same terms?—A. So far as I know they were always of the same character.

Q. Extending over what period of time was this?—A. This would be, say, from six or eight years previous to 1876.

Q. That would be from about 1868. Now state, as nearly as you can remember, what the provisions of these contracts were?—A. To the best of my recollection the contracts provided, in the first place, that the railroad company was to furnish the poles, the Western Union Company would furnish all the remainder of the materials, including wire, insulators, batteries, instruments, &c., and the railroad company would do the constructing. The Western Union Company was entitled to the entire receipts from telegraph tolls on such lines, and contracted to give the railroad company a certain amount, monthly or yearly, of free telegraphing off the line of the road.

Q. And give them the use of the lines on the road, of course, for their business?—A. Of course; the line on the road was used jointly by the railroad for its business, and by the Western Union for commercial business.

Q. And the railroad company, besides, had free telegraphing off the road?—A. And the railroad company was entitled to a certain amount of free telegraphing beyond the line of the road. For instance, one road, I remember, had its financial office, you might say its executive office, in New York; it would have a certain amount of telegraphing to do between Michigan and New York, which they would do under that contract, free. Another road, the Detroit and Milwaukee, had a good deal of telegraphing between Detroit and Milwaukee, and that, of course, had to go around by Chicago, off the line of the road. That road, I remember, was entitled to $200 a month of free telegraphing, and they used to use that up and sometimes more. If there was an excess over the contract they paid half rates for all the excess. The railroad company gave its good will, of course, to the telegraph company, and was bound to not give aid or encouragement to competing companies; was not allowed to distribute material between stations.

Q. Was not allowed to furnish any facilities for building lines?—A. Not except what they were legally bound to do. They could not refuse to carry freights at ordinary rates, but they would not distribute material or drop it between stations, which is a very great advantage, of course, in telegraph construction.

Q. They would charge local rates, I suppose, for that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Full local rates?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. After these lines were built in this way, how were they owned; jointly by the telegraph company and the railroad company?—A. It was always my understanding that the ownership vested in the Western Union. These contracts were perpetual, and the officers of the Western Union, so far as I knew at the time, always claimed that the rights of ownership vested in the Western Union.

Q The property was on the right of way of the railroad company?—Yes, sir; built jointly by the two companies.

Q. And the railroad company had a perpetual right to use the lines in a certain way?

The WITNESS. The telegraph company, you mean?

The CHAIRMAN. The railroad company and the telegraph company?—A. Yes, sir; I do not feel competent to decide, of course, who is the real owner of such lines. The railroad company furnished the poles and the Western Union Telegraph Company furnished the balance of the material.

Q. A great many of these lines were built off of railroad rights of way?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were those lines built—on the public highway?—A. At the time the lumber interests of Northern Michigan were being developed very rapidly, those men running that business in the northern parts of the State, up both shores, were very clamorous for telegraphic communication, and were willing to pay for it, and did pay for it. I, as a servant of the company, got all the money I could for the company, in the way of cash bonus, to extend the lines to those points. For instance, from Port Huron up the shore to Port Austin and Bay City, and from Bay City to Alpena and to the Straits of Mackinaw and various other places.

Q. In all those places you got a bonus?—A. I invariably required a cash bonus from the business men of those places.

Senator PALMER. A great many of those places were off the railroads, on the lake shore.

Q. I suppose in all places where you got a bonus from individuals or corporations, they were off the railroads?—A. Off the railroads.

Q. But in most of the lines you built off the railroads you got this aid?—A. We always did off the railroad. I have known cases where aid was obtained on the railroad—at least one case.

Q. How large a proportion of the expense of building lines was paid by persons disconnected with the company, who desired to have the lines built?

The WITNESS. On these highway lines?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

A. I think fully one-half the cost of such lines was defrayed by these bonuses.

Q. In those cases did the company place itself under any restrictions as to the rates they were to charge?—A. Not at all.

Q. It was entirely optional with them to charge what they pleased?—A. Yes, sir. There were no conditions.

Q. Did you have any trouble in obtaining the right of way for building these lines off the railroads?—A. I never met any objection whatever, in my experience.

Q. They were in all cases on public roads?—A. Yes, sir. Most of them were on what we in Michigan call State roads.

Q. Did any persons who owned property adjoining the roads ever make any claim for damages?—A. I never had such a case arise. Of course, in passing through villages we were careful to not destroy shade trees or inconvenience the people unnecessarily. The people in those days were very glad to see the telegraph come.

Q. State, if you please, what was the character of the lines you built, as to the poles and wires.—A. The poles were always 25 feet high, of white cedar, perhaps not as large in diameter as those used now, because those lines were only intended to carry, say, from one to three or four wires, or something like that. The specifications called for poles 5 inches in diameter at the top, of white cedar.

Q. And 25 feet in length?—A. Twenty-five feet in length.

Q. With cross-arms?—A. No, sir; where one wire was put up we always used what was called a bracket, which was somewhat cheaper.

Q. Where you put up more than one wire you use cross-arms?—A. Yes, sir; in those days the poles were set 4 feet in the ground, and we usually used a No. 9 wire; I think they now use a size larger, not less than No. 8.

Q. Was there any difference in the character of the lines you constructed, some of them more expensive than others?—A. No; I cannot say that there was. Perhaps the lines that were built on railroads were constructed in a little more workmanlike manner, though I do not know that there was much difference. We aimed to build good lines always.

Q. And always used cedar poles, setting them sufficiently deep in the ground to make a good line?—A. Yes, sir; we never used anything else but cedar.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. Cedar was very handy in that country?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. These were all well-constructed lines, were they not?—A. Yes, sir; they were well-built lines and are still working to-day, and, I think, returning a good revenue to the company.

Q. Will you state what those lines cost?—A. I do not think those highway lines, exclusive of instruments, say, and batteries, ever cost to exceed $75 a mile for one wire.

Q. They were lines constructed to carry two or three wires if necessary?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. But usually having only one wire, and they cost the company about $75 a mile?—A. Yes, sir. You understand, Senator, that poles in that country were very cheap.

Q. And you had the advantage, of course, of delivering them at the nearest points on the railroads at low rates?—A. Yes, sir. Then a set of instruments for every office would cost, say——

Q. Before going into that let me ask you, where you constructed lines carrying more than one wire, what did they cost?—A. I think in those days each additional wire would probably cost, put up, about $30 a mile.

Q. For a No. 9 wire?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is claimed now that No. 6 wire costs $45 a mile?—A. Of course it takes a great deal more of No. 6.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. Through that country how many poles did you put up to the mile?—A. Always thirty to the mile.

Q. Is that the standard, or is it varied?—A. It was at that time the invariable rule of the Western Union to use thirty poles to the mile, except in cities, where they are generally set thicker.

Q. Do you know whether that rule is applied to the whole of Michigan?—A. I think that applied throughout the central division, from Buffalo to the Rocky Mountains.

Q. What is the life of a cedar pole?—A. I have not been in the business long enough to know.

Q. They do not decay as fast as fence posts?—A. No; I think, as a usual thing, they use sounder timber than is used for the common run of fence posts. Sometimes I think the soil has a good deal of effect upon poles. A sandy soil, I have observed, will usually cause them to

decay sooner than a clay soil, that is, at the ground. They are very frequently cut off at the ground and reset; it makes them a little shorter, but they will answer the purpose for many years longer.

Q. What was the standard length of the poles that you used?—A. Twenty-five feet.

Q. How deep did you put them in the ground?—A. Four feet.

Q. Were they seasoned before you put them in?—A. No, sir; they never required such from the contractors furnishing the poles.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were some of these lines at the time you constructed them equipped with more than one wire?—A. Yes; sometimes we cut what is called a gain in the pole; that is, a notch in which to fit a cross-arm, but would not put it in until years afterwards, when it was required.

Q. And in some cases you constructed lines with two wires?—A. I do not remember of ever building a line and putting up two wires at the same time; I might have done it.

Q. What would have been the cost of those lines if you had constructed them with cross-arms and with two wires? What was the expense of the cross-arms and an additional wire? You have said $30 a mile for a single wire.—A. Yes; I was putting that at a pretty big figure, too, I think. I do not think it would much exceed that to put on a cross-arm and another wire.

Q. Do you know what the difference would have been between a No. 8 wire and a No. 9 wire?—A. I cannot remember how many pounds of No. 8 wire there are to a mile; I think it is about 320 pounds to a mile of No. 9 wire, and probably 375 or so of No. 8. The difference would be proportionate to the difference in weight.

Q. So that you think that during the time you were constructing these lines you could have built a good substantial line with two wires for $105 a mile?—A. In that part of the country, yes.

By Senator SAWYER:

Q. How does the price of wire now compare with the price of wire at that time?—A. I really cannot answer; I am not posted upon present prices of telegraph wire.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been stated by some of the witnesses that we examined yesterday that wire is cheaper now than it was then. Mr. Chapman stated that it is cheaper now than it was then, but he thought the poles would cost a little more. [To the witness.] Can you state about what it would cost to equip one of these lines with instruments? Give the average cost for furnishing instruments.—A. I can do so.

The CHAIRMAN. When I say average, I mean average per mile; of course that would vary with the number of offices.

Senator SAWYER. And the number of instruments in the offices, too.

The WITNESS. One set of instruments for an office would not cost to exceed $25, I think. Offices, as a usual thing, average 6 to 8 or 10 miles apart.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Can you inform us as to how the offices on railroads were managed? That is, I mean to say, as to who paid the operators?—A. Yes, sir. In some cases the Western Union. The contracts provided that the railroad company's operators should do the work, the proceeds going to the Western Union. But in some cases they found that the operators, being required to work without compensation in transacting this commercial business, did not do it with very much enthusiasm, and in some

cases afterwards it was found advisable to pay them a small commission of 10 to 15 per cent.

Q. That is, the Western Union paid them something in addition to their regular wages?—A. Yes, sir; they voluntarily did it, in order to increase the efficiency of their service, but there was no obligation on them to do so.

Q. Were those operators always employed by the railroad company?—A. By the railroad company.

Q. The railroad company owned the offices, too?—A. Yes, sir; they were in the railroad stations, except sometimes at large towns. I have known the case at large towns where the Western Union maintained a town office at its own expense.

Q. But generally, in the smaller places, the offices were in the railroad stations?—A. Always in the railroad stations, and the work was done by the railroad company's employés.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. Suppose you wished to put up a line from Detroit to Dearborn, ten miles west of Detroit, what would the poles cost delivered there?—A. The poles would cost now, say from 90 cents to $1 apiece delivered, at Detroit Junction, say; and if you had the privilege of distributing them from the cars, as the train ran along, it would be a very slight expense, of course, to distribute them. But if you had to haul them from the stations it would cost more.

Q. If they came down by one road they would be run out free of expense?—A. Yes, sir; they always put a gang of men on the cars to throw them off 200 feet apart, and it is done very quickly. I understand that the price now for strictly first-class poles, such as the Western Union use, is from 90 cents to $1 apiece, delivered in places like Detroit or Toledo.

Q. How many such poles can you put on a car, say of 12 tons capacity?—A. About 90, I think, is a pretty good load.

Q. Putting them in the ground west of the Mississippi, from Chicago or Michigan, would not increase the cost very much?—A. In the western part of the country they are supplied from Chicago. Chicago is the largest market for telegraph poles in the country, I presume. When parties are buying poles they make as favorable terms as they can for transportation. But it is not their weight; you cannot get full weight, I think, of telegraph poles on a car; it is their bulk.

Q. You say they ship them green?—A. Yes, sir; still it is very light timber, as you are aware.

Senator PALMER (to Senator Sawyer). How is that about cedar poles or fence posts; you cannot get on 12 tons, can you?

Senator SAWYER. No; I think not, unless they stake them very high; but you cannot load the car very heavily. Cedar is light, and that is one reason why they bring so much out on the prairies; and then its durability is another reason.

Q. You have never tried any other pole but cedar, have you?—A. No, sir; I think it is the most durable timber we have in the ground in Michigan.

Senator PALMER. It is usually considered that red cedar is indestructible; but there is not any red cedar left on the lakes that I know of.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you estimate that it costs to keep these lines in repair?—A. At the time of my service we kept two linemen in Detroit, and they ran over a territory extending north and west from Detroit, and would

take care of, perhaps, five hundred miles of pole line, or more. The company would pay those men from $55 to $60 a month, besides their traveling expenses. Of course, I could tell, if I had had time to figure on it a little, pretty near exactly what it would cost to maintain such lines by the year; but I am hardly prepared to answer it definitely at present.

Q. You cannot answer it definitely, but estimating it roughly, can you state about what per cent. it would be; would it cost 10 per cent. of the cost of construction?

The WITNESS. Ten per cent. a year?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

A. I think not nearly so much.

Q. Including the replacing of poles when they decay?—A. That is a contingency so many years ahead that I hardly feel that it is worth while to take it into consideration.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. Would those two men be sufficient in case of breakage of the lines by a heavy sleet storm?—A. No. There are occasionally such cases as that, where it is necessary to hire additional help, or let the lines lie idle until the men can get to them. But that does not occur very often. I have known them to run a great many years without a severe sleet storm.

Q. In running through the woods, I suppose the most of the interruptions occur from falling trees?—A. That is about the only interruption we have had on our Northern Michigan lines through the woods—from falling trees. On that Alpena line we kept a line man stationed at Alpena who traveled both north, towards Cheboygan and Mackinaw, and south, towards Bay City, and when it was necessary we would hire additional local help. If the break was a long way from the line men, we would get the operator to hire somebody or go out himself and make temporary repairs, until the line men could get there.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say that all these contracts with railroad companies gave the exclusive right to the Western Union Company to construct lines upon their right of way?—A. Yes, always.

Q. And bound the railroad companies not to facilitate the construction of any other lines off their right of way, except what they were required by law to do?—A. That is my recollection of those contracts—that they were mutually, you might say, offensive and defensive; that is, that the railroad company would protect the telegraph company to the extent of its power, and the Western Union would do its business.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. When you established these inferior offices in Michigan, would you send men from the home office to take charge of them, or in each case take some one in the neighborhood?—A. Where we did not find somebody in the neighborhood who knew enough of telegraphing to run the office, we generally sent an instructor to stay there a few weeks, and post somebody in the business.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you ever have occasion to instruct men as operators.

Senator PALMER. A green hand.

A. No; I never did. I do not know that I ever taught but one person in my life, and that was my brother, a great many years ago. It

was generally understood that what we called the check-boys, and the messengers around the operating room were picking up telegraphy as they could; it was always found that they made about the best operators in the service; but I never had any system of educating operators as such.

Q. Have you any idea how long it requires a person under favorable circumstances to learn the art of using the telegraphic instruments?—A. A person can learn enough to run a small country office in a very short time; if he is reasonably industrious, in a very few weeks. But for an operator to learn to be competent to do work in an office, say, like Detroit or Chicago or Washington, he would be showing a great deal of ability to do it inside of a year, on the average.

Q. And become thoroughly expert?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator PALMER:

Q. Suppose all the telegraph operators in the United States were removed or forbidden to touch the instruments, what difficulty would there be in filling their places? I ask that to ascertain how widely distributed this knowledge is.—A. I hardly know how to answer that. There are certainly a great many hundreds, if not thousands, of competent operators out of the business—a great many following other employments.

Q. You think in two weeks, with reasonable diligence, they could supply a sufficient number of operators?—A. No, I do not, Senator; I do not think there are enough for that.

Q. Take the State of Michigan, for instance.—A. No; I doubt whether there are half enough out of employ in the State of Michigan to do it.

Q. There are a great many men in other business that we do not recognize as operators, and yet who are proficient?—A. There are a great many, it is true; but when you come to fill all the offices in Michigan, I do not think there are half enough for that. There are a great many who could not be induced to go back into the Western Union service certainly, under any salary that the company would pay.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have no connection with any telegraph company now?—A. None whatever.

TESTIMONY

OF

H. S. SMITH, LATE AN EMPLOYÉ OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

February 27, 1884.

H. S. SMITH sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. On what subjects can you give us information in regard to telegraphy?—Answer. My connection with the Western Union has been with the employés, the salaries paid, &c.

Q. How long have you been an employé of the company?—A. Twelve years.

Q. In what capacity?—A. As operator, assistant chief operator, and night chief operator.

Q. In what place?—A. Detroit, Michigan; continuously.

Q. All that time?—A. With the exception of just two or three months that I was out in the State.

Q. Are you still in the employ of the company?—A. No, sir.

Q. Since what time have you been out of its employ?—A. Since July, 1883.

Q. How many employés are there in the office that you were connected with?

The WITNESS. Do you mean employés altogether?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; altogether.

The WITNESS. You do not mean including the messenger employés?

The CHAIRMAN. No.

The WITNESS. Clerks in the office and operators. There are, I should say, about seventy, as near as I can estimate.

Q. Do you know the cost of maintaining that office?—A. No, sir; I do not; not the total cost. I was not in that department.

Q. Can you state what wages were paid to the employés of the office?—A. To a certain extent, yes. In the operating department I can tell; they ranged from $45 to $70, with one or two exceptions.

Q. That is, per month?—A. Per month, yes; that is for the operators proper. The chief operator, of course, gets more salary than that.

Q. Please state, as nearly as you can, the different grades of wages that are paid there, starting with the highest office. There is a superintendent in charge of the office, I suppose?—A. Mr. Corbett is assistant superintendent; I could not state his salary. I think—I suppose you do not want my thoughts, do you?

The CHAIRMAN. Where you have no definite knowledge we do not care for an answer.

The WITNESS. It is not purely guess-work. I should say $175.

Q. Give the next grade of compensation.—A. The cashier, Mr. Hill, who has charge of what is called the receiving department, down-stairs, receives $95 a month. The receiving and delivery clerks in the day-time did receive at the time I was in connection with that office, $60; I do not know what it is now; there have been some changes made. I do not know the salaries of those employed at night. Then, of course, there were the messenger boys. The day chief operator received $100 a month, or did receive that. I am talking now of what was paid before the strike. Since then I have no knowledge. The assistant chief received $80; the night chief received $90; and what was called the all-night chief, employed from midnight until 8 o'clock in the morning, received $75. Taking the operators, as I said before, there were one or two exceptions; in the main office there was one operator who had been brought over from the American Union; he was in the American Union at the time of the consolidation; he received the same salary that he had been receiving previous to the consolidation; that was $80 a month. There was another old employé who received $80 a month. The press-report men got $70 a month—five in number. Then the balance of the force was divided, from that down, from $65 to $60, $55, $50, and $45; $45 is the lowest amount that I know to have been paid as salary.

Q. Can you state about the average salaries paid in that office for he operators?—A. For the operators proper I should say the average was not over $55 proper a month; that is as near as I can judge.

Q. What they pay in that office is about the average of what they pay in all their offices of the same kind, I suppose?—A. Yes, about.

February 29, 1884.

H. S. SMITH recalled.

By Mr. GARDINER G. HUBBARD:

Question. Please describe in detail the handling of a message from the time it is handed in until it is delivered to the addressee at the other end.—Answer. In large offices, where they have the receiving department separate from the operating department, it is first taken in by the receiving clerk. He enters it in a book, and it is then sent up-stairs.

Q. What does he enter in a book?—A. The entry in the book comprises the full address (the party's name, and where to) and the amount paid, if paid.

Q. And the number of words?—A. Yes, sir. It is then sent upstairs by a tube, if they have one, or a dummy of some kind, and there it is taken out of the box and handled by what is called a check-boy or

check-girl, and put on the hook where it properly belongs. In some of the offices larger than Detroit they are taken out of the box after coming up through the tube and distributed into different districts, and from there handled again by the check boys or girls of that district. Then the operator takes the messages off the hook in as near the regular order as possible. The messages are hung, you understand, face down, on the hook. The operator takes them off the hook, and they come in regular order. If a message is to go from Detroit to the city of Chicago, it is hung on a hook labeled "City" on the Chicago table; if it is a message that has to be rehandled at Chicago and forwarded to some office further along, it is hung on what is called the through hook.

Q. Then it is transmitted.—A. It is transmitted by the operator. While transmitting it he puts on the number of the message between the Detroit and Chicago offices, the call for the office, the time sent, his own private signature, and the private signature of the receiving operator. In most cases that is done with the left hand, where operators are expert enough to do it. As a general thing, on all large wires, where there is a large amount of business handled, the operators are expert enough to do so; in smaller offices sometimes they are not. After they have sent the message they will put on the time, signature, &c. In some cases I have seen the same thing on large wires—that is, on wires handling a large amount of business; that is what I mean by large wires.

Q. Is that memorandum entered in a book, too?—A. No, sir; that memorandum is not entered in a book. After the operator is through with it he puts it in a drawer, or on a spindle, just as the case may be, according to the custom of the office, and from there it is taken off by some one delegated for the purpose, and looked over, in order to see that every message is timed properly and has been sent, so as to guard against any messages being put away without being sent at all. Then, after that, the messages are taken into the book-keeper's department and assorted; each office's business separated out and booked.

Q. Of what does the booking consist?—A. The booking consists of the name of the office, the party to whom the message is addressed, by whom signed, the number of words, and the amount paid, or "collect," as the case may be. That has to be done with each message.

Q. How long is the message kept after that?—A. I cannot give any definite answer as to that. I think the general rule is six months, but I do not know what disposition is made of them after the six months.

Q. When the message is received what is done with it?—A. It is received by the operator, put on his spindle or other appliance, and is taken from there by a check boy or girl, taken to the copying-press and an impression taken of it. From there it is sent down-stairs through the tube, entered in a book, enveloped, and sent out by a messenger.

Q. Is any entry made in an entry-book of the messages received?—A. Yes, sir. The copies go into the book keeper's department, and are there entered just the same as the messages sent out.

Q. How is that; with date, &c.?—A. Yes, sir; the date &c., in the same manner.

Q. Are messages invariably sent in the order in which they are received?—A. Not invariably.

Q. What class of business has the preference, if any?—A. What we call stock messages, and, in some cases, Government messages.

Q. By stock messages, you mean messages from brokers and others?—A. Yes, sir; messages relating to stocks, wheat, corn, oats, &c.

Q. Those generally have the preference over others?—A. Yes, sir.

In some cases there are wires that are used between different points exclusively for that business; but if there are not, then they have the preference. Of course, on a wire used conjointly by a railroad company and a telegraph company, the railroad business has the preference.

Q. Always?—A. Always; yes, sir.

Q. If a message is partly sent, and the railroad company wishes to use the wire, do they "cut in"?—A. There is a little lee way given in regard to that; if it is very important business, such as train orders, they do. I should say there is another class of messages that is given preference quite frequently, and that is death messages, although as a general thing we have no regular hook for them. In a number of instances we have particular hooks for stock messages.

Q. Does the Gold and Stock business have any preference over other business; if so, what?—A. Yes, sir; in case of interruption to wires, the Gold and Stock have the preference of the first wire in working order, excepting, perhaps, the United States Signal Service reports.

Q. Is the business done any better now than it was done three or four or five years ago?—A. No, I cannot say that it is any better done. I think, if anything, as far as my judgment goes, it is not done so well.

Q. Are the wages of operators higher or lower?—A. They are lower.

Q. Is there the same *esprit de corps* among the operators now that there used to be?—A. I think not; there is a general feeling among operators which culminated in the strike of last year against the management of the Western Union. In some localities that feeling is stronger than in others.

Q. And that interferes more or less with the efficiency of the operators, does it?—A. I think so; yes, sir. My experience has led me to that conclusion.

Q. A message from New York to Chicago is transmitted directly through, is it, without any repeating?—A. Yes; in most cases, where everything is favorable, where there is no interruption to the wires.

Q. As a rule?—A. As a rule; yes, sir.

Q. There is a relay instrument?—A. Yes, sir; there are what we call repeaters. On some wires there is one repeater, and on some wires two; it depends a good deal on the class of the wire.

Q. On the best wire there is only one repeater, is there?—A. Yes, sir; under favorable circumstances.

Q. What watching does the repeater require?—A. If there is no bad weather or other interruption, it should not require very much looking after during the day. If there is bad weather, that affects what we call the resistance of the wire, and then those instruments have to be attended to and readjusted.

Q. Practically speaking, then, there is no perceptible difference between sending messages from New York to Chicago and sending them half way, is there?—A. I do not know that I fully get the meaning of your question.

Q. I mean to say that it costs no more to send a message from New York to Chicago than it does half that distance or a quarter of that distance.—A. Nothing, only the cost of the repeating instruments and the occasional time that is required to attend to them.

Q. And one man can attend to a dozen of those repeating instruments, can he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Practically speaking, does it not cost less to send a message a long distance between large places than from a large place to a small place; that is, can your local operator receive it as rapidly as the one at a large city?—A. No, sir; there are a better class of operators, as a

general thing, on the larger wires than there are on the local wires. Of course, if they have the business to transmit or receive, they can do more than one who is on a local wire.

Q. So that it cuts down the efficiency of the operator at the main office to send to a local office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Practically speaking, then, it costs more to send to a small office at a short distance than it does a long distance between large offices?—A. Yes, sir; you cannot send so many messages in the same length of time.

Q. Now, what is the character of the business of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company?—A. They furnish commercial news—what is called the commercial news department.

Q. What time do they begin to furnish their news?—A. As a general thing, there is the foreign market comes first; it used to reach us about 8.30; from that time until later. That comes in code, and has to be translated, made into manifold copies, and delivered. The foreign market was not transmitted in Detroit on the tickers; it was delivered to private subscribers by messengers. Then after that come the regular boards.

Q. Do they come in code, or in ordinary writing?—A. They come in code; that is, so far that the commodity is represented; for instance, wheat is represented by W, corn by C, oats by O, pork by P, &c.; and the months are represented by letters which, of course, do not conflict with the other letters that are used for the commodities themselves. I think January is F, February is G, March is H, and so on.

Q. Those reports are sent out by the tickers?—A. Yes, sir; they are sent out on the tickers, not in cipher, but in full, translated. The Chicago market lasts from 9.30 a. m. until 1 o'clock p. m., Chicago time, and then from 2 o'clock to 3 p. m., I think.

Q. The Gold and Stock have a monopoly of all this class of business, have they not? Take, for instance, the foreign news; have they a monopoly of that?—A. I think they have; yes, sir.

Q. The Gold and Stock collects the news abroad, does it not?—A. That is the way I understood it—with one class of foreign news, at least, what we call Beerbohn; that is the technical name for that class of business. The way I have understood it is that it was collected by a man named Beerbohn in London and furnished by him to the Gold and Stock.

Q. All this class of business is sent and received by your regular operators?—A. As a general rule there are operators delegated for that part of the work.

Q. Is any separate account kept?—A. I cannot say as to that.

Q. You never knew of any, did you, in your office?—A. I never had anything to do with the booking department.

TESTIMONY

OF

ELVERTON R. CHAPMAN, FORMERLY OF THE MUTUAL UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

February 26, 1884.

ELVERTON R. CHAPMAN sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State what connection you have had with telegraph matters.—Answer. My only connection with the telegraph business has been the construction and operation of the lines of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company.

Q. You had the superintendence of construction of those lines?—A. Of portions of those lines.

Q. In what portion of the country mostly?—A. I constructed the first section of line built by that company between Boston and Hartford, Conn., and subsequently constructed and operated all of the lines of that company of west Cleveland, Ohio.

Q. Did you build by contract?—A. The lines were built under a contract made between the telegraph company and John G. Moore & Co., of New York.

Q. Moore & Co. had the contract with the company?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were doing it for Moore & Co.?—A. I represented John G. Moore & Co.

Q. What were the general terms of the contract of Moore & Co., if you know?—A. I cannot answer that question except by hearsay, for I never saw the contract, and could not testify to its contents.

Q. You do not know on what terms the lines were built?—A. My impression is that a plan was prepared for a telegraphic system that should reach certain points in the United States, with lines of a specified character, and that a certain specified sum of money, bonds, and stock was to be furnished. I have no doubt it was figured out per mile, but how it was figured per mile I cannot state; I think it was a lump sum, aggregating so much.

Q. In carrying on the construction of these lines that you had charge of in the West you did not build any of them by contract?—A. Yes; I built a portion of the line between Cleveland and Chicago by contract, and I built a portion of the line between Chicago and Kansas City by contract.

Q. What was the character of the line between Cleveland and Chicago?—A. It was a highway line, built upon public highways, of 30-foot poles, not less that 6 inches at the top.

Q. Of what wood?—A. Cedar.

Q. All cedar?—A. Yes, sir; and set not less than 5 feet in the ground, and on curves and corners 6 feet.

Q. How many wires were they intended to carry?—A. Those poles could carry about sixteen No. 6 and No. 8 wires.

Q. What you would call a very heavy line?—A. Yes; a heavy, substantial trunk line.

Q. How many wires did you put upon the line?

The WITNESS. At that time?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

A. When the line was originally built we put on but eight wires between New York and Chicago.

Q. Eight No. 6 wires?—A. I am under the impression, on reflection, that it was four No. 6 and four No. 8 that were first strung.

Q. In letting the contracts, did you let them covering the whole construction, or let out separate contracts for the poles and for the wires?—A. We furnished the poles and all the materials at railroad stations. There was only about 110 miles of that distance that was built by contract. The contractor took the materials from the railroad stations, distributed them, and built the lines under the inspection of our inspectors.

Q. He did the work?—A. He did the work.

Q. Nothing else?—A. Nothing else.

Q. Do you remember what you paid the contractors per mile for doing the work?—A. I do not. I have an impression that the contract provided for stringing four wires, and that I subsequently strung the other four; that is my impression. I am inclined to think that the original contract provided for setting the poles and stringing four wires, at possibly $125 per mile; I cannot be certain about the amount.

Q. Simply for doing the work?—A. Putting up the poles and distributing the material; it might have been $100 a mile, I cannot say. I do not think it was less than $100, and I think it was $125.

Q. Can you inform us what the material cost?—A. I cannot give you the aggregate. I could figure it up, perhaps, and arrive at about what it cost, but it would vary; one mile might not cost just what another would. I purchased these poles at different places, paid different prices for them, and the rates of freight from different points would vary; therefore, the cost of the line would vary in different sections of the country. I could get up a schedule of about the prices, but I cannot now give you definite information.

Q. Have you no books from which you can obtain the exact figures?—A. No, sir; all books relating to accounts of John B. Moore & Co., in my office in Chicago, were put up and shipped to the home office in New York. I have no book or record of those transactions.

Q. I would like to have you, if you can, give us as nearly as possible, your ideas as to what the cost of building those lines was then, and what the cost would now be of building lines of that kind.

The WITNESS. Shall I give you the details?

The CHAIRMAN. Give it in round figures for the whole.

A. The material probably cost, landed at stations, from $200 to $225 per mile, including the four wires, if I have figured it correctly.

Q. That would make the whole cost, including the work, $350?—A. From $325 to $350 per mile.

Q. This was a very superior line, was it not?—A. Yes, sir; the best line that could be built.

Q. Of cedar poles, large size, set deep, with cross-arms.—A. Yes, sir; four-wire cross-arms.

Q. And capable of carrying sixteen wires?—A. Yes; those cross-arms were made of clear lumber, seasoned, without a flaw, without a knot, and of course that sort of thing is expensive. You can build a telegraph line of such material as you could get in the market, buying as cheaply as possible, of poor quality, for a great deal less money. But we started out with the idea that it was economy to build the best line that money could build. We spared no expense in building, and the result was what we anticipated, that the cost of the maintenance was very much reduced; we have lines that will stand up.

Q. Is there any better line than that constructed in the country?—A. No, sir; there is no line so good, in my judgment; I have never seen one. Understand, a line might be better located. If you are building along the winding highway that does not run on section lines you are obliged to locate your line, of course frequently crossing the highway in order to avoid shade trees and other obstructions, and therefore you will not have so good a line as if you were running it on a straight railroad, for instance. For that reason the material must be the very best of everything, and the line must be set in such a way as to withstand any pressure that is brought upon it. The strain on a telegraph pole is very great. We draw the wires as taut as they can be drawn, and the strain on street corners and curves is very great. Every pole on a corner or curve was guyed and braced, so as to withstand any strain that might be brought upon it—sixteen wires, for instance.

Q. What would be the comparative cost of constructing such a line now? Would it be materially different from what it was at that time? Wire is cheaper, is it not?—A. I think wire is a little cheaper, but I think poles are advancing a little; that is my experience. The poles that I bought were $1.50 apiece, and after the expiration of one year such poles had gone up to $1.75. How much they have gone up since that I do not know.

Q. State whether, on the whole, you think the cost would be less or more now.—A. I do not think it would vary materially, so far as the actual construction is concerned.

Q. Where did those poles come from?—A. From Michigan, Wisconsin, and Canada.

Q. They were all brought from a distance?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they brought to Cleveland by lake?—A. No, sir; all were sent through by rail; none of the poles used in that line were brought by water.

Q. And they were then distributed from the main stations on the railroad by wagons, I suppose?—A. Yes.

Q. The cost of distribution must have been very considerable?—A. Yes; that was included in the contract.

Q. In the contract for $125 a mile?—A. That included the distribution of all the material.

Q. From the railroad stations?—A. Yes.

Q. How long would a line of that kind stand, aside from accidents,

breakage from trees falling, or something of that kind?—A. That would depend very much on the character of the soil in which the poles were set.

Q. Cedar posts are very durable?—A. Yes; that and chestnut are the only two kinds of wood that are suitable for telegraph lines. On the average, I think—I get my information from men of much longer experience in this business than mine—the life of a telegraph pole is from ten to fifteen years. You should, in the first instance, use a good long pole, so that afterwards you can cut it off at the point where it rots, which is between wind and water, and then you can reset those poles by letting them down, and you have another ten years' lease of life, so to speak.

Q. Do not cedar poles set in the ground generally last longer than ten years?—A. They tell me not. I have not had ten years' experience.

The CHAIRMAN. I have known chestnut fence-posts to stand twenty years.

The WITNESS. It depends very considerably on the character of the soil. I am told in some soils a chestnut pole would rot through in five years. The chemical properties of the soil have something to do with it.

Q. What was the character of the other line you mentioned, west of Chicago; was that a cheaper line?—A. All the lines west of Chicago were cheaper.

Q. Were the lines you built from Chicago to Kansas City about the same, on the average, as the lines west of Chicago, or were they superior to most of them?—A. The line from Chicago to Saint Louis was a little better line in some respects than the line through to Kansas City. The line from Chicago to Saint Louis was a very good one, not so good as either of the trunk lines from Chicago eastward, but still it was an excellent, first-class 25-foot line, and built along the railroad, just outside of the right of way of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

Q. Just over the line?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Give us, as nearly as you can, the cost of the lines from Chicago to Kansas City, describing, in the first place, the quality of the line.—A. The line from Chicago to Kansas City is on the same poles as the Saint Louis line as far as Springfield, Ill. Then a separate line of poles was set from that point to Kansas City.

Q. Then take the line from Springfield to Kansas City, if you please.—A. That was a 25-foot 5-inch line.

Q. That is, 5 inches was the size of the pole at the small end, and the pole was 25 feet long?—A. Yes; and it had but two wires.

Q. It had cross-arms?—A. Yes, sir; cross-arms for four wires, with but two wires strung on it.

Q. It was built to carry four wires?—A. Yes; with an additional gain for one additional cross-arm in case it was decided to put it on subsequently.

Q. How many wires could you have strung on that line?—A. A line of as light poles as those ought not to have over four wires to hold them up in good shape.

Q. What was the wood used?—A. Cedar.

Q. Brought from the same places as the other?—A. Yes; there is no cedar in the Western States except in the lake regions.

Q. It was a first-class line of lighter capacity?—A. Yes, a first-class line in every respect; but having only two wires upon it, it was not necessary to guy and brace it as firmly as a larger line.

Q. Does the line from Springfield to Kansas City follow railroads?—A. Yes, sir; follows the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

Q. From Springfield to Kansas City?—A. From Springfield to Jack-

sonville, Ill., it followed the Wabash road; from Jacksonville to Kansas City, the Chicago and Alton.

Q. Was it on the railroad right of way?—A. No, sir; just off the right of way.

Q. I think perhaps that is sufficient of the details as to the description of the line. Now give us your estimate of the cost of the line from Springfield to Kansas City.—A. A part of that line was constructed by contract.

Q. Including material and work?—A. No, sir; we furnished all the materials. Outside of the right of way I suppose that line cost in the neighborhood of $225 a mile, entire cost. But these figures are rather hurriedly made and I may be wrong; but I do not think I am very far out of the way.

Q. What did your right of way cost?—A. That depends very much on the question whether you are building on the highways or on railroads.

Q. This line was just off the right of way of railroads, as I understand?—A. Yes; sir.

Q. Did you have anything to pay for the right of way in that case?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To the people who owned the adjoining land to the railroad right of way?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In every case did you have something to pay?—A. No, sir; in many cases not. It was necessary to negotiate with every individual property-holder having land adjacent to the railroad. We made the best terms we could. Very often it was a mere nominal consideration of $1. Then again, we would strike a neighborhood where there would be some obstreperous old chap that would get up a feeling antagonistic to us and insist upon being paid something, and then the whole neighborhood would be striking us for money. If we could not get through peaceably we had to force our way through by condemnation proceedings.

Q. Did you in some cases condemn rights of way?—A. Yes, but not many.

Q. What were the damages assessed against you in such cases? I am speaking now of going through an ordinary farming country.—A. They vary very much. One jury, I remember, awarded $10 per pole damages, but that verdict was subsequently set aside by the court. It varied, I suppose, from $1 to $10 per pole.

Q. Per pole or per mile?—A. Per pole.

Q. Did you pay in any case $10 a pole going through the country?—A. No; there was only one case, I think, where the jury awarded $10 per pole, and that was overruled, and I think was subsequently cut down to $6 or $5. It depended altogether upon the kind of a fight we had against us. Some farmer would convince a jury that it was an absolute damage to a 10-foot strip along the whole front of that property, and they would take that into consideration and charge it up at a very high rate. In other places the condemnation would only be for a space 6 feet wide, large enough to set the poles. We were not very particular what we got so that we had some rights that we could depend upon.

Q. Can you make an estimate of the average cost on that line for the rights of way per mile?—A. I do not think I can; I have not the data.

Q. I suppose there was a large part of the country where the people did not object to having the poles placed?—A. Oh, yes; I suppose 50 per cent. of the property owners allowed us to go though for a mere nominal consideration: the other 50 per cent. had to be negotiated with.

In some cases a man would own property for half a mile along the line, and we would pay him only $5 or $10 for the entire right of way along his land.

Q. Was there another telegraph line on the right of way of this railroad?—A. Yes.

Q. What line?—A. The joint line of the Western Union and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

Q. Did the Chicago and Alton Railroad distribute your material as you wanted it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did they carry it for you to the stations?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they charge you full freight?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator JACKSON:

Q. You mean local rates?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Then you had to cart it from the stations along your line?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the nearest wagon roads?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It would have made a very large difference in the cost if the railroad company had distributed the materials along its right of way?—A. A very great difference in the cost of distribution.

Q. Can you give an estimate of what this line would have cost if they had been allowed to build on the railroad right of way, and the railroad company had distributed your material as they would have done in building a line for the Western Union Company?—A. That depends largely upon the kinds of roads you have. In a dry season when you can put on a load of eight to ten poles and distribute them, the expense would not be so heavy, but in a wet season in that country, which, for some portions of the year is practically bottomless, the expense is very great. I have seen four horses struggling with three poles and stopping every few minutes in order to have the mud shoveled out that had piled up in front of the axles of the wagon. If you strike into a season of that kind the expense is enormous for the distribution of materials.

Q. Considering all the variations in conditions, can you make a rough estimate of how much it would have cost you if you had had those advantages?—A. I should say from $25 to $50 a mile less. I cannot make any closer estimate than that.

Q. Where you built, as you did your Cleveland and Chicago line, along public highways, wagon roads, did you have any trouble in securing the right of way?—A. Not generally through the country. There, too, you frequently strike the obstreperous yeoman who insists that you have no right to go along that road, and you may have to quiet him with a liberal administration of greenbacks, or he may stir up a hornet's nest that may cost you a thousand dollars. That is largely a matter of luck.

Q. Could they have prevented you from building on the public roads?—A. It depends on what State you are in. In the State of Indiana a telegraph company has no rights upon the public highways, under the legislation of the State. In the State of Ohio, however, telegraph companies have very extensive rights upon the highways; they have the right of way upon any public highway of the State, the right to cross any public bridge, and all that sort of thing. In the State of Michigan the rights of telegraph companies are not so well defined as in the State of Ohio. But that is a question that is always agitating the mind of the average country lawyer, and it is one that, in building

telegraph lines, is liable to give you a great deal of trouble, and does give you a great deal of trouble. The rights of property-holders abutting on the highways, and the rights of corporations to build telegraph lines upon them, are not so clearly defined as they ought to be.

Q. On this line from Springfield to Kansas City you stated that you built just off the right of way of the railroad company, and that they offered you no facilities for constructing your line; why was that?—A. It was alleged by the officials of the railroad company that it would be in violation of their contract with the Western Union Company to give us any facilities whatever.

Q. Did you find that generally the case in constructing lines in the Western country?—A. Always.

Q. Were you ever able to construct any line on the right of way of railroad companies?—A. No, sir.

Q. It was always for that reason, was it?—A. Always for that reason.

Q. In every case it turned out that the railroad company had a contract with the Western Union giving them exclusive rights to the right of way?—A. Yes, sir. I would say this, however, that the railroad officials of many of the roads in the Western States have expressed themselves as being anxious and willing to give us every possible facility, and regretted that they were unable to do so.

Q. They had no unfriendly feeling towards your company, but were simply bound up by the contract?—A. Bound by the contract.

Q. Did you ever try to obtain a right of way by condemnation within a railroad right of way?—A. No, sir.

Q. You considered it cheaper to go outside?—A. Yes, sir; the right to build a telegraph line upon the right of way of a railroad company would be of little value without the good will and co-operation of the railroad company.

Q. Was this line you constructed from Springfield to Kansas City about a fair specimen of your lines other than the main trunk lines, or did you build many cheaper lines?—A. That was about a fair specimen. The line from Milwaukee to Saint Paul was of about the same character, but along the highways. The line from Indianapolis to Louisville, 110 miles, was alongside of a railroad; that was about the same character.

Q. Do you not, in some places, construct lines of only one wire, and without any cross-arms?—A. I never built but one line with one wire, and there we had a cross-arm in anticipation of another wire.

Q. Where you use two wires, you always use cross-arms?—A. Yes, sir; and it would be advisable to put up cross-arms if there is any probability of another wire being strung within a few years.

Q. Can you inform us with reference to the relative cost of such a line as you constructed compared with such lines as commonly existed there or had been constructed before?—A. No, sir; I do not think I could, not having any knowledge as to the cost of the other lines.

Q. Were not most of the lines through that section very much more cheaply constructed than yours?—A. I should say they were. Many of them were old lines that had been built a good many years ago, when it was not the custom to build as good lines as now-a-days.

Q. Did you construct any considerable amount of lines over public lands?—A. None at all that I am aware of.

By Mr. HUBBARD:

Q. Would 10 per cent. a year keep telegraph lines in repair forever?—A. Ten per cent. a year would furnish the renewals. That is, I would

estimate that the lines would last ten years, and if you annually put in 10 per cent. for renewals (that is, new cross-arms, &c.), of course you would keep your line up. What we call repairs is the matter of repairing temporary breaks, which would be in addition to that. That question of repairs is one that gives telegraph companies a great deal of trouble.

Q. Cannot highway lines of twenty or thirty wires be maintained as cheaply as a railroad line? I am not talking about first cost of construction?—A. As the wires increase the liability to trouble increases; you are more liable to have wires out of order the more wires you have. For a commercial line between New York and Chicago, doing the business that we did—we catered to the speculative business, and did a very large per cent. of it—I think I would rather have a highway line than a railroad line, but that kind of a line would be a little expensive to keep up. However, I should have linemen stationed so frequently that the line would always be up every morning before 9 o'clock after any interruption. Whereas, in case of a railroad line, if, on making a test, you find the wires down at 6 o'clock a. m. between Adrian, Mich., for instance, and Three Rivers, Mich., on that stretch of 30 miles there perhaps is not a train before 11 o'clock in the morning on which a lineman could go to look for this trouble. But if you are on a highway between Three Rivers and Adrian you start your linemen out of Three Rivers very early in the morning after a break, driving at the rate they drive in that country over good, hard roads, and the break will be repaired and communication re-established along the whole line. If necessary, you could cover the whole line between New York and Chicago in the same way. You could absolutely cover every inch of line between New York and Chicago before 9 o'clock every morning, so that you would have a reliable line, whereas on the railroad lines you have to await the moving of trains. There are many reasons why a highway line for commercial purposes is very desirable.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Stations on railway lines are nearer together on the average, though, than on highway lines, are they not?—A. I hardly think they will average more so than on the lines we built. We put in our stations very frequently. They will have an office at every railroad station, for instance, but you will notice that but one wire comes in for railroad purposes. All the wires do not go in to every station.

Q. But you can ascertain whether there is difficulty between stations by the use of one wire?—A. Oh, no; unless the wires come in so that you can make a test. If only one wire comes in, that is the only wire upon which you can make a test at that small station. The others can only be tested between the principal points.

The CHAIRMAN. I call your attention to a statement of the Western Union Company, in their annual report for 1869, in which they state they had constructed from July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1869, 7,968 miles of poles and something over 18,000 miles of wire, which is about two and a quarter miles of wire, on the average, to a mile of poles. They report that the total cost of that construction was $1,238,000, which is an average of $150 a mile for everything, including the poles and the two and a quarter miles of wire to a mile of poles. That is a cheaper average than any you have described.

The WITNESS. Does the report set forth that that amount of line was constructed wholly by the telegraph company?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. You probably understand that many of the contracts

between the Western Union Company and the railroad companies provide that the railroad shall furnish the poles and set them, and that the telegraph company will then string wires and furnish instruments. It is possible that that is that kind of construction. Most of the Western railroad contracts within a few years, and some that have expired, were upon that basis.

Q. In that case the company would not have a sole ownership in the line?—A. No, sir. There are very few lines in the United States that that company has sole ownership of, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Green stated yesterday that they had absolute ownership of 114,000 miles.

By Mr. HUBBARD:

Q. I suppose a line of telegraph along a railroad where they would take trees and use them for poles would cost very much less than the price you have given?—A. Oh, yes; but that would not be practicable. You cannot use any kind of wood for poles that you find along the railroad.

By Mr. LINES:

Q. A railroad company would not buy poles four or five hundred miles away; in that case the telegraph company would furnish the poles usually, would they not?—A. Oh, no, sir; there are two large concerns in Chicago that handle annually, I suppose, from 700,000 to 1,000,000 telegraph poles. They are sold and shipped to all points throughout the Western States and Territories. I have seen poles consigned to El Paso from Chicago.

Q. Consigned to a railroad company or a telegraph company?—A. Consigned to a railroad company. Then again, there are other contracts where the telegraph company furnishes everything. I presume on such trunk lines as the Pennsylvania Central, for instance, they own their entire line.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It is your opinion that a large proportion of the lines which the Western Union Company claims ownership of were constructed in part by the railroad companies?—A. I would not like to give an opinion generally, for I do not know much of the country. But so far as my information goes in regard to the western country, that is the case. I cannot testify to it because I do not know it. I have seen copies of some of those contracts, but have never seen the original contracts, of course, and I only know by hearsay.

Q. Were you employed in connection with the Mutual Union Company up to the time the Western Union acquired its property?—A. Yes; I was the general superintendent of the western division.

Q. Can you inform the committee about what length of lines they had at that time?—A. No; I could not give you the length of the lines in the Eastern States; I have no knowledge, except from what I have been told.

Q. What is your opinion on the subject? You must know somewhere near.—A. I think the Mutual Union Telegraph Company had somewhere between 7,000 and 8,000 miles of poles, and somewhere between 40,000 and 50,000 miles of wire.

Q. Have you any idea as to what the cash cost of the property transferred was?—A. No; I have not. Everything was consolidated in New York, and it was a matter with which I had no connection.

Q. Did you meet any serious obstacles in the way of constructing your lines, on account of opposition made by other companies?—A. Yes; we met with the usual opposition which competing companies have to encounter.

Q. Were there many suits commenced against you?—A. There were a great many suits commenced against the company, of which I have no personal knowledge, principally in the Eastern States. There were not many suits commenced in the Western States, in fact none commenced by the telegraph company; litigation was commenced by individuals very frequently.

Q. Was that litigation instigated by other telegraph companies, as a general rule?—A. We had a very strong suspicion that that was the case in many instances.

Q. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that there were a great many suits instituted to embarrass your operations that were instigated by the Western Union Company?—A. Perhaps not so many suits as hindrances and stumbling-blocks thrown in our path in this way: My men, obtaining rights of way along a railroad, for instance, would find that some one had got in in advance of them, and made contracts with the land owners, ostensibly with a view to building a new telegraph line, by which contract the land owner gave to this individual, as trustee, the exclusive right of way across his property. The average land owner was, of course, when we came to negotiate for our lines, while anxious to see us go through, when the matter was explained to them, very averse to giving us any rights for fear of litigation. The consequence was that we very frequently had trouble of that kind. An agent of the Western Union Company would interview a neighborhood of land owners and make contracts with them, ostensibly for the construction of a new telegraph line, agreeing, on the payment of $1 and the execution of the contract, to give $10 per pole when the line was built. They supposing that it was a *bona fide* transaction, and supposing that a company was coming along building lines, were supposed to object to our coming, and we had a great deal of trouble of that kind all over the Western States, and it led to delays, embarrassments, and expense. That is the only way in which we were annoyed.

Q. That proceeding must have been instigated by other telegraph companies, of course?—A. I succeeded in fastening it down in one or two instances upon agents of the Western Union Company.

Q. That was really the principal embarrassment you had in getting through?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it really increased very largely your cost for right of way?—A. Yes, sir. Then we were always subjected to opposition from unknown sources in every town that we attempted to go through, and very frequently that was probably stirred up and brought about by other companies.

TESTIMONY

OF

JOHN C. VAN DUZER, FORMERLY CONSTRUCTOR OF UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINES.

March 4, 1884.

JOHN C. VAN DUZER sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. What is your occupation?—Answer. I am a printer and publisher.

Q. Publisher of a newspaper?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the name of the paper you publish?—A. It is called the Iron Port, and is published at Escanaba, Mich.

Q. Have you ever had any connection with the telegraph business?—A. I was formerly engaged in telegraphing.

Q. What class of work did you do in connection with telegraphing?—A. I may say that I have been connected with all the work of telegraphing, from building to managing.

Q. Have you constructed lines?—A. I have.

Q. Where?—A. In the States south of the Ohio River, during the rebellion, in the State of Texas, in the Indian Territory, and in the Territories of New Mexico, Montana, and Dakota.

Q. What lines have you constructed since the war?—A. Those in Texas, the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Montana, and Dakota.

Q. What extent of lines?—A. Altogether about 4,000 miles.

Q. Is that the extent of lines you have constructed since the war?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many miles did you construct in the State of Texas?—A. Something over 1,200, including a short branch reaching into the Indian Territory.

Q. For whom did you construct the Texas lines?—A. For the Government.

Q. Under the War Department.—A. Under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer.

Q. What are called military lines.—A. Yes; they were called military lines.

Q. State what time these Texas lines were constructed.—A. In the years 1874 and 1875.

Q. Now, please give us an idea of the cost of building those lines, so far as you can, giving the separate items.—A. The cost of the materials entering into the lines, as near as I can now estimate, without reference to any records, did not exceed $50 a mile.

Q. That is for a one-wire line.—A. A single-wire line.

Q. Do you include poles in that estimate for materials?—A. Certainly; all materials.

Q. It does not include the wire, does it?—A. Poles, insulators, and wire.

Q. The cost of the whole?—A. As near as I can now estimate it from my memory.

Q. What sort of wire did you use?—A. No. 9 wire.

Q. What did it cost you for labor?—A. The labor was performed by troops.

Q. Can you tell very nearly what it would have cost if you had had to hire labor?—A. I estimated it at one time when the whole matter was fresher in my memory, and when I had access to records, at $25 a mile.

Q. Do you think you could now build that same line in Texas for $75 a mile, including everything?—A. I think it could be done.

Q. How much additional would it cost you for another wire?—A. Not to exceed $30 a mile.

Q. Can you state how much more it would cost to use No. 8 wire?—A. The additional cost of the wire at the price then paid for wire would have fallen within $4 a mile.

Q. What is the difference in weight between No. 9 and No. 8?—A. About 50 pounds to the mile.

Q. You estimate the wire worth what per pound?—A. Seven and a half cents.

Q. So, if you had used No. 8 wire, it would have cost you $4 more per mile?—A. Something less than $4 a mile. I put the outside figure on it in my answer.

Q. And for two wires it would be something less than $8 more?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you use for poles?—A. Chiefly red cedar. Some portions of the line were put up on post oak, and some portion of it up on juniper.

Q. Where were the poles obtained?—A. In the State of Texas, with the exception of one cargo, which was shipped to the mouth of the Rio Grande from Norfolk, Va.

Q. Were those poles obtained near the line?—A. No, sir. The transportation of poles was a serious item in the cost; some of them were hauled a distance of 100 miles.

Q. What sort of poles did you use?—A. We used a 25-foot cedar pole, 5 inches at the top; the juniper poles were smaller—4 inches at the top and 20 feet in length.

Q. Were those mostly cedar poles?—A. Mostly.

Q. Were those lines constructed along public roads?—They were not.

Q. Where were they constructed?—A. They were constructed in part

along trails, but very largely across the country; it was an entirely unfenced country.

Q. And you took the shortest line?—A. The shortest line.

Q. Were they across public lands?—A. Very largely so.

Q. You had no expense for right of way?—A. Nothing.

Q. Where are the poles generally obtained for building Western lines?—A. A very large number of them are obtained from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and the State of Wisconsin, adjacent to Green Bay.

Q. What kind of poles are obtained from that country?—A. White cedar.

Q. Can you state what those poles are worth, say at the place where you reside?—A. Poles 25 feet long and 5 inches in diameter at the top can be purchased there now at 40 cents per pole.

Q. What are they worth in the large markets, like Chicago and Detroit—what can they be laid down for?—A. For the price I have named, with 30 cents additional for water transportation.

Q. So that these poles can be delivered in Chicago for 70 cents each?—A. Seventy cents.

Q. Are those poles distributed from there pretty generally all over the western country for construction of lines?—A. Very largely.

Q. What should you say that those poles would cost along the lines of railroads in Illinois and Iowa?—A. That would depend upon the terms which could be obtained of the railroad companies for their transportation. I should say that they could be distributed anywhere in the States of Illinois and Iowa at the railway stations in car-load lots at a cost not to exceed $1.25.

Q. And at many points at much less than that?—A. I was averaging the whole. At some of the farthest Western or Southern points they would cost a little more; taking the whole, I think $1.25 each would cover their cost.

Q. Were the lines you built substantially constructed?—A. Some of them were not so; some of them were constructed as substantially as anybody's lines.

Q. How deep did you place the poles in the ground?—A. For a single wire line, 4 feet in depth. I built some lines intended for carrying more wires, where I was compelled to place the poles 5 and, in some instances, 6 feet in the ground.

Q. How many wires would poles of the kind you have described carry?

The WITNESS. The 25-foot poles?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

A. They could be made to carry four wires.

Q. The poles were heavy enough for four wires?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you well acquainted with the character of the lines in the Western States, generally?—A. I have a general acquaintance with them.

Q. Were these lines you built as well constructed as the average lines, excepting what might be called the important trunk lines?

The WITNESS. Have you reference now to the lines in the Territories?

The CHAIRMAN. I have reference to lines in Western States—what might be called branch lines.

The WITNESS. Have you reference to lines which I constructed in Territories?

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking now, generally, with reference to the

character of the lines, and am asking whether the lines you built were constructed as substantially as the average lines.—A. Where the lines were intended for permanent use, they were. But I built many lines which had merely a temporary value, and those were less well-constructed than ordinary lines.

Q. Was some of that class included in those 1,200 miles in Texas?—Yes; some of it.

Q. How large a proportion?—A. A very small proportion.

Q. Can you tell us anything about the telegraphic service, as performed at present by existing companies in the part of the country where you reside?—A. The service at my place of residence is very badly performed.

Q. From what cause?—A. For the reason that the lines are used jointly by the telegraph companies and the railway companies, and the railway companies have the precedence in service. The public is served only when the railway business does not occupy the lines. That is the principle.

Q. Have you had considerable personal experience of that kind?—A. I have had some; but my answer to the question takes in not only my own experience but observation and common report.

Q. On lines where there are only one or two wires used jointly by the railroad company and the telegraph company, as far as your experience and observation go, the railway company always has the first right to use the line?—A. Always.

Q. I assume that on the trunk lines, along the railroads where they have a number of wires, the railroad company has a distinct wire for its own use?—A. Usually.

Q. But on a great many branch lines they use the same wires in common?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you give us any information on the subject of furnishing reports for newspapers?—A. Not of my own knowledge; I can only repeat what I have heard.

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of any cases where persons have desired to obtain news reports, but have been unable to do so?—A. I know such a case from the statements of the parties interested.

Q. What is that case?—A. That is the case of the Mining Journal at Marquette. Th proprietors of that journal have for some time desired to establish a daily, but have been unable to do so because of inability to procure reports. I have that from the statement of the business manager of the firm, and within the last month.

Q. Were there no conditions upon which that paper could have obtained the news dispatches?—A. He told me there were none; that he had been unable to get the reports upon any terms.

Q. Why was that?—A. At this time because of the lack of facilities on the part of the telegraph company for transmitting the reports to him, as I understood him. Other obstacles had been overcome to some extent. That was the trouble when he made the statement to me lately.

Q. Do you know whether he ever tried to obtain the reports through a franchise conferred by the Associated Press?—A. He had done so, and had acquired a franchise. His firm, as he told me, had purchased a franchise from the Western Associated Press.

Q. And yet he never was able to obtain the dispatches?—A. He had not been able up to that time.

Q. He is not publishing a daily?—A. He is not.

Q. He never started a daily paper for that reason?—A. For that reason.

Q. Has this difficulty existed to any extent through that portion of the State of Michigan? Do you know of any other instances?—A. It exists through all that portion of the State of Michigan west of Lake Michigan—what we call the upper peninsula of Michigan.

Q. Has the difficulty been caused by the fact that the Western Union have not sufficient lines?—A. That is the difficulty.

Q. Are their lines crowded with business all the time?—A. Overcrowded.

Q. What are their lines mostly—one or two wire lines?—A. Two-wire lines.

Q. The failure of the parties wishing to establish daily papers there has not been caused by the fact that the Western Associated Press would not furnish them the news?—A. I understood from Mr. Hornstein that there was a difficulty in that respect.

Q. How long have you been connected with the telegraph business altogether?—A. At intervals, ever since 1848.

Q. Were you ever connected with the Western Union Company?—A. No, sir; not directly. I learned the business and practiced it first in 1848 upon the lines extending from Buffalo to Milwaukee. In 1852 I became connected with the Erie Railway Company as a telegraph operator and builder, and continued with that company eight years in one capacity or another, always, however, as a telegrapher. In 1859 I went to Illinois and became connected with a line there, also upon railroads, and remained there until the breaking out of the war, shortly after which I went into the military service, also in charge of telegraphic work; I commenced by building lines in North Missouri, and continued in that service till 1866, when I was mustered out. The service rendered to the Signal Office, as a builder of lines, occupied me for about three years, in 1874 and 1875, and in the winter of 1877–'78.

Q. What has been your observation generally about the management of the system under present organizations?—A. I hardly know how to answer the question.

Q. I mean to say whether the work is managed more economically by the existing companies than it has been managed by the Government?—A. The business is certainly more economically managed by the companies than any work which I did for the Government; the object in the one case being to make a profit, and in the other simply to get the work done (being military work) without regard to expense.

Q. I was alluding to the operating. I mean to say by the conduct of the business after the lines were completed.—A. It still costs the Government more to operate military lines than it costs a telegraph company to operate lines not military in their character. We were compelled to pay higher wages for operators and to maintain offices and lines under difficulties which did not beset the lines or the offices of companies.

Q. You are referring to the Army telegraphs.—A. I am referring to the military lines and Army telegraphs.

Q. What extent of military lines had you charge of during the war?—A. I had charge of the lines south of the Ohio River and west of the Alleghany Mountains, and reaching to the Gulf. The greatest mileage of lines under my control at any one time was some 4,200 miles.

Q. By whom are those lines owned now?—A. Such of them as exist are owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Q. Do you know on what terms they acquired them?—A. I do not.

TESTIMONY

OF

A. P. SWINEFORD, OF THE MARQUETTE (MICH.) MINING JOURNAL.

March 6, 1884.

A. P. SWINEFORD sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your residence and occupation.—Answer. Marquette, Mich.; editor and publisher of a newspaper.

Q. What paper?—A. The Mining Journal.

Q. I would like to have you give us your experience in regard to obtaining telegraphic news for your paper.—A. Mr. Chairman, we have not had any experience in obtaining news; we have had some in not obtaining it. We have been endeavoring for the past year to commence the publication of a daily paper at Marquette, but have not been able to do so, for the reason that we have not been able to get telegraphic service over the Western Union lines, the only lines we have up there. They have two lines, one from Detroit across the Straits of Mackinaw to our town, and also one from Chicago, along the line of the Northwestern Railway. Our experience in that particular has been like this: I think it was a matter of some fifteen months ago that we determined to establish a daily paper, something that the people of our section very much desired. The first step we took was to interview the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Chicago, General Clowry, who informed us that they could not then give us the service for the reason that they had not sufficient wire capacity, but that they had made arrangements to string a new wire, and as soon as that was up they would give us the service, provided we made arrangements with the Associated Press for the news service, and said they would give us telegraphic service by the first of last July. We saw the Associated Press people and informally made an arrangement with them for the new service, paying $1,000 bonus, and their regular monthly tariff for the service

afterwards. In May we made all the preparations for our paper, purchased press, type, and material of every kind, even to the heading for the paper, which has been lying in the office unused ever since. The 1st of July came without a fulfillment of their contract. They made the excuse that owing to the strike they had not been able to get up their wire. They could not tell us when they would get up the special wire. Finally they announced to us that they would give us the service commencing with the 1st of December. That promise they did not keep. The last agreement we got out of them was for commencing the service by the 1st of March, 1884. My partners went on and made every other arrangement that was necessary, employed additional reporters, and had them on hand—made engagements with them, and at the last moment found out that the news service which the Associated Press would give them was entirely unavailable for our purposes; that they would only give us the afternoon dispatches for a morning paper. My partner then saw the agent of the United Press, and made very satisfactory arrangements with that concern, and went back to General Clowry and had a meeting with him and the Chicago manager at Milwaukee.

Q. What was General Clowry's official position?—A. I think he was general agent; he has charge of the telegraph lines.

By Senator JACKSON:

Q. The Western Union lines?—A. Yes, sir. He had a meeting with them and made a bargain with them for the United Press dispatches to be sent to Milwaukee. I left it in that way. But since I came here I have received a letter from my partner telling me that they had kicked the whole arrangement over and squeezed the life out of the projected daily. The telegraphic tolls that they proposed to charge us—the amount stated by themselves, and which we were perfectly willing to pay originally—was $30 a week for the Associated Press dispatches and half a cent a word for specials or anything extra. We were perfectly willing to pay that. We were also willing, if they had given us the right service, to pay the bonus to the Associated Press and their tariff for the news service, if desired. I will just read what my partner says in that letter. I know nothing about what has transpired since I left except what he has written me.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please read the whole letter.—A. It is not couched in very polite terms. This is from my editorial associate, Mr. James Russell, who is also a partner in the paper. Speaking of my partner, Mr. Hornstein, he says:

Albert has been feeling better ever since, until yesterday—

He was referring to the prospect of getting out a daily, and was feeling very good—

when our last hope of getting telegraphic service for the projected daily was dissipated by a message announcing that the best the Western Union would do for us would be to furnish us with a service of 3,500 words from Chicago at the rate of $105 a week, half a cent a word for anything extra.

The original agreement was $30 a week.

Q. That was on condition that you would take the Associated Press dispatches?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this was on the understanding that you were going to take dispatches from the United Press?—A. Yes, sir. But before I came away they had made some arrangement for the night press dispatches.

They were going to give us the telegraphic service at the same rate, only we were to be served by the United Press instead of the Associated Press.

This settles it, as a matter of course. The service we tried to arrange for latterly was that of the United Press, the Western Associated crowd showing no desire to offer any service that it would be possible for us to make available for such a paper as ours is designed to be. The proposition submitted by the Western Union yesterday is a square back-down on their agreement with Hornstein a week ago, when he saw General Clowry at Milwaukee and their Chicago manager in relation to getting the United Press dispatches over that line. They then professed a perfect willingness to serve the United Press Association, and as reasonably as the rival older concern, but the sequal proves they lied. The connection between these two beastly monopolies is revealed in the action of the Western Union. But they have squeezed the life out of our daily project for the present at least.

I feel more than ever that this is a very poor country for an honest man to live in. Albert's face measures 12 inches from hair roots to chin since the *coup* was given his darling scheme by Clowry's ultimatum of yesterday, and I myself confess to a disquieting feeling, such as might be inspired by a sense of the presence of a corpse somewhere in the office. It is a bad disappointment to all of us. If you can do any work down there to punish the rascals, do not fail to put it in, for the love you bear us.

That is about all that I know about it personally. I infer, however, from this letter, where it speaks of a back down from the arrangement made a week ago, that something else, that he has not written to me about, transpired after I came away. Probably they had made some other offer, which my partners had accepted, at an increased price, and then went back on that. That would be the inference I would draw from this letter. But I know that the arrangement was that they had agreed to give us the telegraphic service for $30 a week, and now they jump to $105, which would be in the neighborhood of $5,500 a year simply for the press dispatches.

Q. If you had carried out your first arrangement, and taken the Associated Press dispatches, have you any doubt that you would have been able to receive the news at the rate you say—thirty-five hundred words at $30 a week?—A. Certainly we would.

Q. That was agreed to?—A. That was agreed to.

Q. But you wanted your news from some other source?—A. We simply found that the Associated Press would not give us the dispatches or the service we absolutely required, in order to make our paper a success. We then dickered with the United Press, and found that they would give us just what we wanted, and were not going to charge us any bonus; besides, we would save a thousand dollars, which we would have been compelled to pay the Associated Press in the way of bonus, or for the franchise, and would have no larger amount, and I think not quite so much, to pay for the service in sending the news.

Q. Were there any other conditions required by the Western Union Telegraph Company except that you should take your news from the Associated Press?—A. No, sir; but that condition was not imposed in the beginning.

Q. But afterwards?—A. I want to say to the committee that that was our original idea. At the time we first talked about taking the Associated Press dispatches, living away off in that isolated district, we had no knowledge whatever of there being such an institution as the United Press Association.

Q. But at a later date you were informed by the agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company that you must obtain your news from the Associated Press?—A. Yes, sir; they had made that an ultimatum.

Q. How many people are living on the peninsula?—A. We have a population there close upon 150,000.

Q. Is there any daily paper published there?—A. No, sir; the nearest daily paper to us is published at Bay City, in lower Michigan.

Q. Under the existing state of things, is it possible to publish a daily paper at Marquette?—A. Oh, no; we cannot do it.

Q. You cannot do it and make it a success?—A. Certainly not. We have been improving our office, putting in material and getting facilities for publishing a respectable paper, and we have been to an expense of about $5,000 for material of all kinds.

By Mr. GARDINER G. HUBBARD:

Q. Were your dealings with the Western Union or with the Associated Press?—A. With the Western Union.

Q. They offered to sell you Associated Press news?—A. Oh, no, sir; I went myself, personally, to General Clowry, and he told me the terms on which they would give us the telegraphic service as soon as they got the additional wire stretched.

Q. That is the Associated Press news, you mean?—A. Yes, sir; he said they would give us the telegraphic service, but we must go and arrange for the dispatches with Mr. Smith, of the Associated Press, which I did. It was merely an informal talk, in which he told me what would be required of us, and which we were perfectly willing to concede.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It amounts to this, if I understand you, that they offered to give you this service of thirty-five hundred words a day for $30 a week, provided you took your news from a certain association?—A. Yes, sir; that is what it amounts to.

Q. But if you obtained your news from any other source you were to pay $105 a week?—A. That is it exactly. Understand, the arrangement was that they were to furnish us not to exceed thirty-five hundred words a day. If we only got one hundred words we had to pay the same amount; but if they furnished us anything over thirty-five hundred we had to pay for the excess at the rate of half a cent a word.

Q. Are there any telegraph lines on the peninsula of Michigan, not owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company?—A. No, sir; none that I know of. There may be a little line on what is called the Keweenaw Peninsula; that is an independent line running from Eagle Harbor to Houghton, I think, and my impression is that the Western Union Company owns that now,too. A line was built from the Straits of Mackinaw, where they had a cable some years ago, for the benefit of the shipping interests in connection with the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, more especially for the purpose of announcing the arrival of ore vessels there, so that cargoes might be ready for them. The Western Union bought that up with the express agreement that they were to keep it running. Itwas built by private parties at Marquette. The Western Union got it, and I think they kept it up four or five months, and then destroyed it entirely. A year or two ago the Detroit, Mackinaw and Marquette Railroad Company put up a telegraph line from the straits to Marquette, and the Western Union bought that up. So that they now have a monopoly of the business entirely.

By Mr. HUBBARD:

Q. Was the news from the Associated Press a drop news to you?—A. I do not know as to that. They were to be the regular Associated Press dispatches. But when we came to the point, they would only give us

the afternoon dispatches for a morning paper. If the committee desire to know anything about the service, I will say that the commercial service in our State is very unsatisfactory. In fact, we would a great deal rather rely on mail facilities generally, for dispatch, than upon the telegraph company. I have frequently, upon going from my home down to what is called the Menominee Range, sent a dispatch announcing that I would be there the next day, a distance of from 100 to 125 miles, and the party would receive my dispatch after I had been there and transacted my business with him. I have also, frequently, telegraphed parties to whom I had previously written concerning business matters, and they would receive my letter first and the dispatch afterwards.

JOHN C. VAN DUZER recalled and further examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. You have had experience in the telegraph business and are informed in regard to it?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you state to the committee whether this news, which they proposed to furnish to Marquette, as testified to by Mr. Swineford today, is what is called drop news?—A. It was not. The point to which that news was to be furnished was the farthest point on the line running in that direction, and the news would have to be sent from Green Bay and delivered specially, so that it would not be what is called drop news.

TESTIMONY OF LLOYD BREZEE, EDITOR OF THE DETROIT (MICH.) EVENING JOURNAL.

LLOYD BREZEE sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your residence and occupation.—Answer. Detroit, Mich.; editor of the Detroit Evening Journal.

Q. That is a paper published in Detroit?—A. Yes, sir; an afternoon noon paper.

Q. How large a circulation have you?—A. Between seventeen thousand and eighteen thousand.

Q. How long have you been publishing that paper?—A. Six months the 1st of the month.

Q. Will you inform the committee as to the manner in which you obtain your news? Give us any information in your possession in regard to the matter of obtaining dispatches.—A. The Evening Journal is not a member of the Associated Press, or the United Press, or of any press association whatever. Its news is obtained by means of special correspondents located in Washington, New York, Chicago, and throughout the State of Michigan, and at different points in the country. Our telegraphic service is performed by the Western Union Company, with which company we have a contract. This contract is the same as the contracts of the other newspapers in Detroit, the Associated Press papers and the two other papers there that are outside of the Associated Press.

Q. That is for the special correspondence?—A. Yes, sir; we pay 1 cent a word for every dispatch we receive, and we receive between eight hundred and fifteen hundred words words a day; some days of course it runs over fifteen hundred words, and I do not know exactly the average, but it is over one thousand words a day, and we pay 1 cent a word for each dispatch.

Q. Without reference to where it comes from?—A. No; we pay 1 cent a word in the State of Michigan and from Chicago; from Wash-

ington we pay 1½ cents, and the same from New York and Boston. The contract reads that we shall pay one half of the day commercial rate, whatever that may be. The day commercial rate from Washington is 3 cents a word, I believe, and one half of that is 1½ cents a word; so also from New York and Boston.

Q. Your news service costs you how much per week?—A. From $150 to $170 a week; the tolls to the Western Union Company average about $160 a week. In order to get this we were obliged to sign a contract with the Western Union Company to do all our business over their lines wherever they had lines in operation, not only our news dispatches, but all telegraphic matter whatever, connected with the business office, commercial or otherwise. They say to us that we enjoy the same rights that the Associated Press does; that their contract is precisely the same as that of the Free Press and Post and Tribune. It is impossible for us to get into the Associated Press. The Post and Tribune, the Free Press, two morning papers, publish the night reports. They control the afternoon franchise of the Associated Press in Detroit, and we can neither buy nor lease it. We have repeatedly made attempts to lease the right to use this franchise. We do not care so much for the news of the Associated Press, but we want to get the same rates that all the afternoon associated papers get. It is true that the Free Press or the Post and Tribune, or any of the afternoon Associated Press papers would pay for those special dispatches the same rates that we do, but their special dispatches would be about one-fifteenth of the whole report, whereas our dispatches are all special dispatches; every line that comes to the Journal is a special dispatch, as they construe it. If we got, say, eleven thousand words a day, that would be $110; if an Associated Press paper got that many words their average would be about ten thousand words Associated Press reports and about one thousand special. I have no means of knowing what tolls the Associated Press pays, except that I know that the assessment on the Associated Press papers in Detroit is between $100 and $110. In Chicago I know it is $100 on each of the morning Associated Press papers there. If that was true they would probably pay about 7 cents per hundred words; in other words, about $7 for ten thousand words, and $10 for one thousand words, making $17 for what we pay $110 for.

Q. Mr. Green, president of the Western Union, stated that it was 6½ cents; that is very near your estimate.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is unavoidable in the existing condition of things?—A. Yes, sir; that is unavoidable. Mr. Swineford has stated here, I believe, that the Western Union charged him $25 for thirty-five hundred if they sent it by the Associated Press, or $105 if they sent it by the United Press. That would be a night report, and would make their special rates there ciated Press would pay; in other words, half a cent a word. If it was just the same for special dispatches as any other paper outside the Associated to a morning paper it would pay the night rate of course, which would be half a cent a word for that distance. It would amount to $102. We cannot get into the Associated Press, and we cannot get the employés of the associated press papers to send us news, because the Associated Press expressly prohibits any employé from sending news to papers outside of that association. It seems to us that that sort of thing could not exist if it were not that there were special concessions on the part of the telegraph company to that association.

By Mr. HUBBARD:

Q. Can you get the market reports?—A. No, sir; for a time we got our market news there in Detroit where they received the market dis-

patches daily. But they shut us off from that. Finally we compromised with the Western Union Telegraph company by paying our commercial reporter to make a report for them every day, which takes about three-quarters of an hour or an hour of his time every afternoon. We take it right off the blackboard. It is free to everybody else except the newspaper. Anybody can walk right into this bucket-shop—it is a bucket shop, I believe—and take these reports, but we cannot do it. They not only shut us out, but they told the man that if he did not stop giving them to us they would shut him off from the market reports.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who told him that?—A. The manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Detroit.

By Mr. HUBBARD:

Q. They control the market news entirely, do they not?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That has nothing to do with the Associated Press?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you offer to buy the market news of them?—A. We would have bought it of them if we could not get it any other way; we would have been obliged to buy it of them; we are obliged to buy all this news. They say, "If you don't like this contract, you can get your news from some other line." There is no other line there. We do not complain of the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company there, but we do complain of the rates that we are charged.

By Senator JACKSON:

Q. You complain of the discrimination?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Has there ever been any price set upon the franchise for an evening paper?—A. No, sir; not there in Detroit; at least not that I know of.

Q. You do not know what it would cost you to buy the right?—A. I do not think you could buy it for any amount of money. A new company, the Michigan Postal Telegraph Company, is erecting lines, and has already strung its wires, I believe, between Detroit and Toledo, to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph wires. If we were to order a car-load of paper or transact any other commercial business over that line, the manager of the Western Union told me that the company would abrogate their contract with us. That would compel us to pay between $300 and $400, commercial rates, for, say, eleven thousand words, which we now pay $110 for. In fact they can abrogate the contract at any time by giving us sixty days' notice.

Q. Suppose they should abrogate it?—A. Then we could not publish a daily newspaper; we could not publish any news except at a great loss.

Q. You would be excluded from all telegraphic news?—A. Certainly.

Q. Have you any evidence of an arrangement between the Western Union Company and the Associated Press by which the telegraph company sustains the Press Association in this exclusiveness as to its news?—A. Only in a general way. In my experience as a newspaper man I have always known that the Associated Press dispatches take precedence, I believe, over everything else, even over United Press dispatches. I have been so informed by agents of the United Press.

Q. How many papers in Detroit are connected with the Associated Press?—A. Two, the Free Press and the Post and Tribune, both morning papers.

Q. How many other papers are published there?—A. Two other papers, the Evening News, a United Press paper, and the Morning Times, which, I believe, stands in the same relation we do, except that they have some sort of a contract with the United Press; I am informed that they are not members of the United Press Association. There was formerly an afternoon Associated Press paper, the evening edition of the Tribune, which, after the consolidation of the Post and the Tribune, was called the Evening Telegraph. It ran for about a year and then it was suspended and I believe the franchise lapsed. Now there is no paper paying anything for that franchise. Reports are going through daily which could be taken off there with no expense. It will hurt no morning paper for it to be published in the Journal, and yet we cannot buy the right, and neither can we get from the telegraph company the same rates that we would pay if we did have the right to publish that afternoon report; we cannot get the same tolls.

By Mr. HUBBARD:

Q. The morning papers cannot publish an afternoon edition?—A. No, sir; they just simply shut us off; we cannot do anything. Neither can we get into the United Press, for that matter.

Q. Why not?—A. Simply because there is another paper there that controls the franchise. We are just obliged to pay about fifteen times what any other newspaper would have to do to publish the same news, not only in tolls, but we are obliged to appoint special correspondents, each man of whom receives certain pay for his work every day.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have to pay how much for what those other papers get for $17?—A. One hundred and ten dollars.

Q. There are two papers that take the news that pay $17 a piece?—A. That is merely an estimate, Mr. Chairman.

Q. I understand you; there are but two papers that get the Associated Press news?—A. Yes, sir; only two morning papers.

Q. So that the news sent there costs those two papers together $34?—A. Yes, sir; if you estimate it at the rate of ten thousand or eleven thousand words a day each.

Q. Would it cost the company any more to furnish the news which you obtain for $110 than to furnish what those two papers receive?—A. I base that estimate, Mr. Chairman, on the fact that all three of these papers are afternoon papers. If the Free Press and the Post and Tribune receive ten thousand words Associated Press dispatches a day, paying at the rate of 3 cents a hundred for them, they would only pay for their night dispatches one-half of that ($3.50) for that ten thousand words at night rates. One thousand special words would cost them $5. If we estimate that the Post and Tribune pays 7 cents a hundred words, then it would pay $7 and $5, which makes $12, because the Post and Tribune specials and the Free Press specials are all night specials, which are only half a cent a word, whereas ours are a cent; and, of course, where ours are a cent and a half, theirs are three-fourths of a cent; they are just half our rate. If we were a morning paper, we would pay $55 for the same report (night report) which they would get for $12.

TESTIMONY

OF

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

March 7, 1884.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. What is your occupation?—Answer. General Manager of the Associated Press.

Q. That is the New York Associated Press and the Western Associated Press?—A. It includes the entire Associated Press of America.

Q. There are a large number of local organizations?—A. Yes; but they are all parts of the original association.

Q. And you have contracts with all of the local associations to which you furnish news?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you copies of the contracts which have been called for by this committee?—A. Yes. But I suggest, Mr. Chairman, if you please, that before I answer particular questions, I be permitted to traverse some statements made before this committee that have been published. It will detain you but twelve or fifteen minutes, and will clear the way for the questions you will want to ask me. I suggest that as the simplest method. I had not seen the statement of Mr. Hubbard until I reached this city last evening, nor had I had time to examine the statement of another witness until I arrived here. Hence, I made some notes hastily last night of what I would like to say in reviewing what has gone before, and, with your permission, I will speak from those notes for a few moments.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed, Mr. Smith.

The WITNESS. I note that Mr. Hubbard, in his very interesting argument, uses this language: "The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Associated Press make a close corporation." And the chairman of the committee, in examing another witness, asked: "It," refer-

ring to the Associated Press, "is about as complete a monopoly now as could be established, is it not?"

On these two remarks I shall comment.

The Associated Press is a private business conducted for the benefit of the papers concerned. It has no exclusive contracts, and enjoys no privileges not freely open to any newspaper or association of newspapers. Its system of collecting and distributing news is the outgrowth of experience and the known wants of those who are served. It is thorough and satisfactory to those associated together, and should be to the public, as the news of the world is placed in the hands of every one who cares to read every day at a trifling cost. But for this co-operative system this would be impossible. The Associated Press is not, therefore, as has been repeatedly asserted, a monopoly. Webster defines the word "monopolizer" to mean, first—

A person who engrosses a commodity by purchasing the whole of that article in market, for the sake of selling at an advanced price; or (2) one who has a license or privilege granted by authority, for the sole buying or selling of any commodity.

The Associated Press is not a monopolizer in either of these senses. It does not own the sources of news, and it has never received a special privilege from any authority. It is evident that the use of the word "monopoly" is due to misinformation.

Many people suppose that because the Associated Press uses the wires of the telegraph company freely therefore there is a mutuality of interests. A merchant who conducts his business largely by telegraphic correspondence bears precisely the same relation as the press to the telegraph company. The latter is a common carrier, and in each case the business conducted over the wires by both merchant and press, is strictly private.

I note that Senator Wilson asked the following question, to which he received an affirmative response:

Q. If the news were free to all it would simply be a question of competition between news associations, would it not?

There is a confusion of ideas here, which is due to a misapprehension of the character of newspaper work. I beg the Senator's pardon, but he is not singular in this. The same misapprehension generally prevails, and it shall not be my fault if a clearer view does not obtain hereafter. I remark, then, that news is free to all. Are not the transactions of Congress to-day open and free to all the world?

Senator WILSON. I think, Mr. Smith, without desiring to interrupt you, that you have cut out the whole connection with the context.

The WITNESS. I will quote the Senator more fully further on.

But while the sources of news are free, the skill and ability in giving it form, the agencies employed in its distribution, and the capital that makes all available, come under the head of private enterprise and private property. There is no power to make these free without the consent of those who own and control them.

The testimony on this subject, as well as the questions asked, imply that the Associated Press has been derelict in its duty, and that it has been an instrument of oppression. It is to the interest of competitors to convey this impression, but I do not understand, and certainly do not believe, that Senators entertain any such opinion. Before I have concluded I shall hope to create a very different impression.

Senator Jackson asked a witness the following question:

Q. From your own consideration of the subject, what is, in brief, the remedy you would suggest?

To which this answer was made:

A. I think that the telegraph companies should give a rate similar to the rate given by the British Government; that is, that they should charge so much for serving a place, and if there is more than one paper there that they should serve the additional papers; and that the rate should be given whether three points were served or ten; that it should be so much, and that the rates should be high enough to pay them for doing the work.

In short, the question is asked, why should not the Associated Press serve all papers at the same price? To the credit of the wealthy members of the Associated Press be it said, they have voluntarily taken upon themselves the largest payments. Thus, take what is called the Western Press report, which is delivered to fourteen of the principal cities lying between the Alleghanies and the plains of Kansas. The service is the same to all, yet, except the cities of Cincinnati, Saint Louis, and Chicago, no two cities pay the same. Their assessments are in proportion to their population and ability to pay. The same rule applies to cities taking condensed reports. In a number of these places the money paid by the papers does not equal the cost of delivering the report, and nothing is received toward paying the cost of the original collection, handling, and editing of the news; under no other system would this be possible. The Government charges the same rate of postage to rich and poor alike. The Associated Press discriminates in favor of the poor.

To make this clearer I will refer to the question of rates. The witness remarks:

As I understand it they have a rate from the Western Union Telegraph Company ["they" referring to the Associated Press] which makes the rate to each individual paper 6½ cents for each hundred words, on an average. I do not know who devised this contract. I assume that it was devised by the Associated Press, as I know that it has always been the idea in the Associated Press office, where I was employed for many years, that if they could get up some sort of contract that would apply to distance, and base it on the ready-made business that they have, it would be a scheme which would bar out everybody else. For instance, if the Associated Press, having clients from New Orleans to Washington, get a rate at Richmond of an eighth of a cent a word that enables the Associated Press to serve Richmond for $25 or $30 a week.

The rate to Richmond is $64.50, which is very different from the statement made. Nor is there any contract for 6½ cents per hundred words, as you will see further on. Another reference:

We cannot send 1,000 words in the day and 2,000 at night and live under it. Now, for illustration, the Associated Press has seven newspapers in Chicago and I have one. The Western Union charges nothing on account of the six additional papers. They serve the place. It costs me as much to serve Chicago as it does them.

Which is not true. One other reference. This question is asked:

Q. That is done, I suppose, at an increase of expense?

That is, the service to the Detroit Times. The answer is:

A. Oh, yes. News comes very high to those papers in Detroit. The Evening News receives very little, but its telegrams cost it $60 per week, I think its proprietor told me; and the service to the Detroit Times must be double in cost to that of the Detroit Free Press, which is served by the Associated Press.

I saw last evening a manuscript report of some testimony given before this committee yesterday on that point, which I will also read, with your permission. This question is asked:

Q. Have you any evidence of an arrangement between the Western Union and the Associated Press by which the telegraph company sustains the Press Association in this exclusiveness of its news?

A. Well, only in a general way. In my experience as a newspaper man I have always known that the Associated Press dispatches, I believe, take precedence over everything else, and precedence over the United Press dispatches. I have been so informed by agents of the United Press.

I believe the representative of the United Press, the other day, stated the very opposite of that. Another question is asked:

Q. You have stated that those papers pay $17, I think it was, for what you have to pay how much?
A. One hundred and ten dollars.

Mr. Chairman, there is no such rate as here mentioned. You have been furnished with a copy of the contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Associated Press. That contract shows you that there is no rate less than $2.50 per 100 words, except in the new and sparsely settled districts of Texas and Colorado. In other sections the Associated Press has to account to the telegraph company at the rates mentioned, but it does not always collect from the papers receiving report as much as it pays to the telegraph company for the service. This is true in several points of the south, of Butte and Helena, Mont., Ogden, Utah, and other places. There is a different class of service, which you will find referred to in the contract, for which 80 per cent. of the receipts go to the telegraph company and 20 per cent. to the Associated Press. This is an expensive service to the telegraph company and the compensation is small. The compensation to the Associated Press is trifling, and is intended only to cover the cost of tolls on incoming local news, and not pay anything towards the original cost of report.

As already stated, while the rates paid to the telegraph company are uniform, the charges by the Associated Press are adjusted on the conditions of ability to pay and surrounding circumstances. Thus, while in New York a morning paper may pay from $300 to $800 per week, in Chicago from $100 to $200, and in Milwaukee $100, in other cities, younger in years, the charge is much less. I am informed that the very absurd statement was made to you yesterday that the Free Press and Post and Tribune, of Detroit, paid each only about $17; whereas for years they have paid jointly $218. It would be to the interest of these papers to prevent the delivery of reports to the interior cities of Michigan, yet, to their credit be it said, they have cheerfully acquiesced in the policy of the management of the Associated Press, which has been, and is, to give news reports to all cities large enough to support a newspaper. This has usually been done on petition of citizens. Thus the cities of Grand Rapids, East Saginaw, Bay City, and other points in Michigan have been supplied with news reports for the payment of a mere bagatelle. This has been done to aid in the building up of those cities. The same is true of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and other new States. The cost to the Oshkosh paper is $17 a week; to the La Crosse Chronicle, $26; to the Winona Republican, $28. To make the rate uniform, as has been suggested, would result in destroying nearly one-half of the newspapers of the United States. I am sure Senators would not regard such legislation in the nature of encouraging the press.

The co-operative system which gives to the Little Rock Gazette, the Vicksburg Herald, the Fort Wayne Gazette, the Grand Rapids Democrat, and other papers of the second class, through the Associated Press, a representative at the capital and in every city in the world is the only system by which a large portion of the American press could live as daily newspapers. These supply to the people of the different communities twice each day the cream of the news as fresh as it is supplied to the citizens of the great cities. Without such an agency the papers could not afford to pay the cost of correspondence, even if the Government carried the news reports free over the wires.

The Associated Press, in addition to this work of supplying news, supplies communities, through the dailies and weeklies, with the market reports, with all of the commercial news which is of interest to every man engaged in business of any kind and of every description. Not a dollar does the country weekly pay for its news. It is all furnished by the Associated Press, and they take it freely and without cost from the columns of Associated Press newspapers.

Let me read again the answer to Senator Jackson's question:

A. I think that the telegraph companies should give a rate similar to the rate given by the British Government; that is, that they should charge so much for serving a place, and if there is more than one paper there that they should serve the additional papers; and that the rate should be given whether three points were served or ten; that it should be so much, and that the rates should be high enough to pay them for doing the work.

The CHAIRMAN. You are reading from the testimony of Mr. Phillips?

The WITNESS. Yes. How is it possible for a common carrier to discriminate as suggested?

The rate is on the service done. If the rate is $2.50 a hundred words, for a service of 16,000 words per day, and the owners choose to permit the use to a half dozen papers, that is a matter that does not concern the telegraph company. If an individual newspaper published in the same town asks the telegraph company to transmit for it also 16,000 words, the company must charge the same rate for a like service. Papers that give out to others this news deprive themselves of the benefit of exclusiveness. There is not a paper in any large city where several papers are published, receiving Associated Press reports, that would not pay very cheerfully the assessment that is made on all the newspapers there. The principle of exclusiveness is very valuable. But that is not recognized by the Associated Press, so far as the city is concerned. The same principle applies to all other kinds of business. A railroad is a common carrier for the transportation of merchandise, &c. It charges a certain rate for the transportation of a car-load of wheat, whether that car-load of wheat belongs to an individual or to an association of individuals. There can be no discrimination in rates where the service is the same. The matter of association, or the division that comes from association, belongs to the individuals themselves and to nobody else.

I note further the following questions and answers:

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Suppose there should be a regulation by act of Congress to the effect that all news transmitted for any association by a telegraph company should be furnished at the same rates to all papers at the different points reached. What effect, in your judgment, would that have on your cause of complaint?—A. I think it would give everybody a chance to live and do business.

Q. What would be your judgment concerning a measure of that kind, basing your opinion upon your experience in connection with telegraphing and news?—A. I think the effect would be good. It would put everybody on the same basis, and newspapers then would be just the same as the commercial patrons of the telegraph companies are now.

The Associated Press exercises the right enjoyed by every other private business in the land of choosing its own partners. It does not interfere with the formation of other associations or with individual enterprises. The result of Government intervention, even if the Constitution warranted such intervention, would be to increase the cost to the weaker papers and to reduce the cost to the stronger, as I have already shown.

Before I proceed to reply to the question, let me bring into view a collateral one:

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I desire to disclaim any purpose to discuss the question of a postal telegraph. It is one on which good citizens may honestly differ. The Associated Press papers are divided in opinion on this subject.

This committee have caused to be printed the favorable opinions of the New York Herald, the Evening Post, the Chicago Tribune, and other prominent wealthy Associated Press papers. But with this I have nothing to do.

The CHAIRMAN. In what cases did we do that?

The WITNESS. It is in an appendix to, which is made a part of, the statement of Mr. Hubbard before this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Quotes from those papers?

The WITNESS. Yes; some forty-eight pages. It is the testimony of the Associated Press in favor of your scheme of a postal telegraph. There are others, and perhaps a greater number that might express a different opinion.

You are asked by a complainant to interpose the power of the Government to compel the telegraph company to discriminate against the Associated Press and in favor of the United Press. Fortunately the fundamental law, about which this complainant is in blissful ignorance, prevents this and places all on an equal footing. But this request opens up to view the danger to the liberty of the press if the handling of reports were left to the officers and employés of a political party. The passions and interests of party constitute a dangerous basis upon which to rest the business of the newspaper press of the Republic. Any one familar with the difficulties in the way of tracing delays, blunders, and omissions in the handling of press business will understand how futile legal enactments would be to protect the press against partisan interference. The frequent expediting of reports to one, or the delay to a very important piece of news at a critical hour by magnetic disturbances or atmospheric influences to another, might prove fatal to an opponent. The success of newspapers depends in a measure upon time; in the case of news, almost upon seconds of time.

Complaint is made because members of the Associated Press choose their partners, and do not throw open the doors to every new-comer. What private business is conducted on that principle? Does the dry-goods merchant divide the orders of his commercial agents with his neighbors? Does the broker supply competing brokers with his private dispatches? And yet it has been gravely suggested here that this principle be applied to the Associated Press, a business as distinctly private as the others.

As to the principle of the admission of new members, I take the liberty, with his permission, of referring to a remark made by the chairman before the formal opening of this meeting of the committee, that papers at Denverhad applied for and failed to get the news. I beg to say that there are published in Denver to-day three morning papers and one evening paper, receiving the Associated Press reports—a greater number of papers in proportion to the population than are published in any other city in the United States. That community is not suffering for the want of newspapers; the papers may be suffering for the want of patrons. It is true that two applications have been made by outsiders, in the city of Denver, for the press report, in addition to those four papers, and they have been refused, and very properly. It is not the policy of the

Associated Press to make weak newspapers, but to make strong newspapers. That is in the interest of the community.

I return now to the question of regulation. Whence does Congress derive the power? One of the most distinguished constitutional lawyers that ever appeared before the Supreme Court spoke as follows just sixty years ago, and I reckon it is sound argument to-day. He said:

It is only under State laws that property can be acquired by individuals. It is by State laws that the private dealings and private business of the citizens must be regulated. The law of contract, the law of descent, the law of conveyance can neither be originated nor modified by Congress. It is by these laws that private rights in property are created and secured.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the members and clients of the Associated Press have a valuable property, which has been acquired through years of industry and the expenditure of many millions of dollars. Are you going to sweep it away?

The Associated Press was in existence twenty-five years before an opposition news association was started. During that time it paid very high rates for collecting and telegraphing news. There was a hard struggle to make both ends meet. Papers died, and new capital came forward to contest the ground. Millions were spent to supply the people of the United States with the news of the world, at the earliest moment, and at the least possible cost. You are now asked to discriminate against this service in the interest of another. How will you do it? Will you command the Associated Press to share its business with the new-comer by giving copies of its reports to whoever may ask for them? This would result in new combinations, but it would not change the conditions. Will you make a uniform rate to all points? This would help the newspapers of the large cities who do not need assistance, and kill more than half of the papers of the second class. However, one good would result from this: It would take away from lawyers who have failed at the bar, and preachers who have retired from the ministry, and politicians who have been repudiated by the people, the inspiration to become journalists, and thus society would be much benefited.

But it is proposed to accomplish this through legislation regulating the Western Union Telegraph Company. In the business or affairs of that company the Associated Press has no interest. But we have contracts, not very valuable perhaps; but they are valid contracts, and under them we have entered into written obligations to other parties, which obligations we are legally bound to fulfill. Has Congress a right to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts? Whence is the power derived? Can Congress do indirectly what it cannot do directly? Chief-Justice Marshall says, in Osborn *vs.* The Bank of the United States, that Congress cannot create a corporation to conduct a private business. If Congress may not create a private business can it regulate a private business? On this point I must beg pardon of the legal gentlemen present for thus trespassing upon their exclusive ground.

Note one other point in the testimony before me relative to news service in England. This question is asked by the chairman:

Q. Generally speaking, in Europe, under the system of Government control, are you informed on the subject as to whether the news is free, as it is in England, and whether all persons can take it at a uniform rate?—A. I have no direct information on that point. All the knowledge I have is purely inferential. From what people tell me who come over here and attempt to do business with opposition press associations, I judge that news is free there. When they are told that the Associated Press will not permit such a thing here they are always surprised, and say they cannot conceive how, in a free country, there should be such a monopoly as this when they have nothing of it on the *other side*.

The British press rate is 25 cents for 75 words during the day, and 25 cents for 100 words at night, to each place where but one paper is served, and 4 cents for 75 words in the day-time, and 4 cents per 100 words at night, for each additional paper served. But as to the English service it should be borne in mind that Great Britain is a small country compared with the United States. If the rate were made on the same basis in America, it would be very much higher to the papers than the rate charged by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The complainant before you was not informed as to the press service in Great Britain, and the impression is left with the committee that anybody's news reports may be had for the asking, and by paying the Government a rate of 4 cents a hundred words. This, however, is not the case. The news reports are the property of individuals, and are sold or withheld at their option. There are no associations of newspapers there. The papers of London act independently of each other. They have leased wires and employ special correspondents just as the papers do in this country. It is related that a London paper spent £3,000 on one occasion for eastern war news. It was not possible for any other paper to obtain this report by application to the Government. Thus it will be seen that private rights, that the common law, is respected yet in Old England.

By Mr. GARDINER G. HUBBARD:

Q. Was that the New York Herald that had that news?—A. A London morning paper.

Q. Did not the Herald do the same thing, purchase the Abyssinian news at a high price?—A. They have done it.

Q. And were they not obliged to turn it over to their associates, who did not pay a cent for it?—A. They did not turn it over to their associates.

Q. Were they not obliged to do that?—A. The rule would require them to, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I am informed that you have copies of the contracts which we have called for. Suppose we have those presented first.

(Witness presents papers to the chairman.) [See appendix.]

The WITNESS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to remark here, in presenting those contracts, that the right of this committee to them is not recognized by the Associated Press, but that they are given through courtesy and with a desire to furnish to the committee all the information within the possession of the Associated Press.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. In that statement do you design to place any limitation upon the use of the contracts on the part of the committee?

The WITNESS. You mean their publication?

Senator WILSON. Yes.

A. Yes. They are for the information of the members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. It may be important information for the Senate, but they cannot be submitted to the Senate, of course, unless in printed form.

Senator WILSON. That is what I wish to understand. In the preparation of a report of this committee on this subject, do you wish to place a limitation on the use which the committee shall make, in connection with that report, of these contracts which you furnish?

The WITNESS. I prefer to reserve a reply to that until I consult those who may be regarded as the proprietors of these contracts.

Senator WILSON. I put the question for the purpose of avoiding any misunderstanding in the future.

The WITNESS. Yes, I understand, Senator. I will communicate an answer to the committee at some subsequent time.

The CHAIRMAN. Can we make these contracts a parts of the report of your testimony, allowing the stenographer to incorporate them in his notes?

The WITNESS. Not at present, please.

Senator JACKSON. As I understand you they are submitted for examination by the committee.

The WITNESS. Yes; it is done in order to correct misrepresentations that have been made before this committee, and, as I said before, not as recognizing any right on the part of the committee to demand them of the owners.

Senator WILSON. The misrepresentations, as you allege, have gone into the record of the proceedings of the committee. Suppose we should come to the conclusion that you are correct in designating them as misrepresentations, how are we to sustain our conclusions in that regard unless we are permitted to use the contracts which you present in refutation of those misstatements?

The WITNESS. I see the force of the question, Senator, and I have no doubt that our people will say yes, to make them part of the record, but it is due to them that I should first ask the question, because it has not been considered before.

The CHAIRMAN. I should say to the committee that these are not the original contracts; they are copies. There is no evidence that they are correct copies.

The WITNESS. Would a certificate signed by me be sufficient, Mr. Chairman?

Senator JACKSON. Are you the custodian of these contracts?

The WITNESS. Yes; I am custodian of the papers.

Senator JACKSON. I should say that a certificate by Mr. Smith, while he is under oath, too, that these are correct copies would be sufficient, as he is the custodian of them.

The WITNESS. I can have the seal of a notary or any other officer attached, if that will give emphasis to my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WILSON. A certificate by Mr. Smith, I should suppose, would be a sufficient authentication.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The copy of the contract which Mr. Green furnished us before refers to a contract of January 11, 1867; this is a copy of the latter, as I understand?—A. Yes.

Q. It also refers to a contract of March 1, 1868, of June 7, 1871, and of September, 1878.

The WITNESS. I observe, Mr. Chairman, on looking over that contract that you have, after coming here, that there is omitted from the papers that I handed to you this morning a supplemental contract of 1868. It, however, is of no special importance. It simply changed the manner of making up the noon report. The noon report at that time was sent from Buffalo, and that supplemental contract changed that service to New York City. That is all there is of it.

Q. I will ask a question growing out of the statement you made that you have no exclusive contracts. You have a large number of local contracts, or contracts with local associations. Are not those exclusive in their character?

The WITNESS. To the members of those associations?

The CHAIRMAN. To the particular associations.

A. They are exclusive, certainly.

Q. You could not give them to any other association within the same territory, could you?—A. We certainly would not. It is our territory; it is all one thing. These are parts of the general Associated Press; they are simply parts of the same machinery. But for convenience they have been divided into associations for local purposes. There are numbers of associated presses, and there are members having franchises in the form of certificates. They may be said to be the controlling members of the associations. Papers that have not such certificates have instead these local organizations and the exclusive contracts to which I referred, and the carrying power with the telegraph companies. This, however, is a matter of interior government, and does not concern this committee, nor does it relate to my statement.

By Senator JACKSON:

Q. You simply undertake to serve your members?—A. That is it. These are our own people, and instead of giving them certificates we give them written guarantees, if you please, that they shall have precisely the same privileges as controlling members.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. No person wishing to start a paper within the territory of one of these local associations can get the news reports of the Associated Press without the consent of the association of that locality?—A. Not without the consent, if you please, of the paper in the locality whence the application comes. That is the universal rule.

Q. The consent of the paper, you say; I do not understand that.—A. I will illustrate, if you please: Take the city of Minneapolis, there are two newspapers there receiving Associated Press reports. If there were an application made for a new paper the question would be asked the two papers of Minneapolis whether or not they were willing to have this news given to other papers; that is, whether or not a new member should be admitted into the partnership. That point I discussed in my preliminary remarks.

Q. Then, so far as the news that is furnished is concerned, it is restricted at the demand of the parties who are now receiving it?—A. They have a right to elect whether they will admit new partners or not, and that is being done; as, for instance, last year five new members were admitted in different places, and only last week I gave an order for the admission of a new paper at Lincoln, Nebr. No reasonable application is ever refused. There are a great many foolish people who want to start newspapers. You can find them every two weeks in almost every town or city in the land.

Q. Does the management of the Associated Press undertake in every case to decide for such people whether they need a newspaper or not?—A. The management of the Associated Press leaves that to the Associated Press papers in each community, and to the citizens of communities in the absence of established papers.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Does the community, aside from the Associated Press papers within it, have anything to say in regard to the establishment of local papers and their receipt of Associated Press news?—A. They have had a great deal to say in the past.

Q. Has that great deal that they have had to say been effective?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that generally the case?—A. That is.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When persons in a community desire to start a newspaper and the papers of the local association decide that they will not give them a franchise or sell it to them have they any power whatever to obtain the news dispatches?

The WITNESS. The citizens?

The CHAIRMAN. The persons who desire to start the publication of a newspaper and wish to get the Associated Press news.

The WITNESS. Why, most certainly not. They may do it by burglary, perhaps, the same as they would take possession of a merchant's establishment.

Q. Then will you explain how, in answer to Senator Wilson's question, you can make it appear that persons not connected with the association can make their influence felt so as to compel the company to give them news?—A. I will draw a line between the two classes of persons spoken of, the one by me, and the one by you. You are speaking of an individual or two or three individuals in a community who may desire to start a newspaper They have no right and they have no power in the case. But if a community has generally, as a matter of local interest, presented a strong case for an additional newspaper, I do not recall a single instance where the voice of the community has not been regarded.

Q. But it is optional with the association controlling the franchise?—A. Why, undoubtedly, it is their property.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Any member in any city or town objecting to having the news furnished to another paper can prevent it, can he not?—A. Yes.

Q. So that the veto upon a proposition of that kind belongs to each member of the association?—A. Just as in any other partnership. There is no difference between the Associated Press and other business in that respect.

Q. Do you make any distinction between the business of collecting and disseminating news calculated to affect the public interests or the business of the country and that of any other private business?—A. No.

Q. The news sent out, whether correct or otherwise, may have a greater or less effect upon public affairs, may it not?—A. Yes.

Q. And upon the business of the country or of localities?—A. Yes.

Q. Can any other business in the country produce a like effect?—A. If a man in Chicago corners the wheat market, he affects the entire commercial community. If Sprague, Warner & Co., of Chicago, buy up all the canned goods in the country and increase the price 20 to 30 per cent., that affects the entire commercial community.

Q. Do you think it desirable to maintain and perpetuate that element in the business of the country?—A. No; but that is not the case with the Associated Press. When newspapers can be bought for one cent in almost every large city in the country, and for less than five cents in nearly every city, there is no opportunity to injure the community. On the contrary, the newspaper cannot succeed without representing public sentiment. That sentiment is always regarded in the management of the press, and no newspaper can expect to succeed until that is taken into consideration.

Q. When I buy a newspaper, I buy what is published in it?—A. For your own individual use?

Senator WILSON. Yes; such use as I choose to make of it.

The WITNESS. No; I beg your pardon. You cannot immediately take and issue that in another form, and sell it in competition with the man of whom you purchased it. I mean that it is not right to do so. That is a violation of property rights, as recognized by the common law.

Senator WILSON. That is a distinction concerning which we would probably disagree; but that is not very material to this inquiry. When I buy a newspaper I own what there is in it.

The WITNESS. For your personal use, your information; that is what you own it for.

Senator WILSON. When the publisher of that newspaper is preparing the news for publication, he puts into it the details furnished by the Associated Press, so far as that association is a factor in the premises.

The WITNESS. He may, or he may not, just as he chooses.

Senator WILSON. I am taking it for granted that the Associated Press paper will publish the Associated Press news.

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILSON. Suppose the Associated Press, for any reason whatever, should have furnished incorrect news. It may do so, may it not?

The WITNESS. It never has.

Senator WILSON. That is hardly an answer to my question, permit me to suggest.

The WITNESS. We must judge the future by the past.

Senator WILSON. I am speaking now of possibilities, because they surround a principle that is involved in this case. It is a possible thing, whether probable or not, for the Associated Press to furnish false news, is it not?

The WITNESS. It is a possible thing for a man to commit an error, to be misled.

Senator WILSON. That is hardly an answer to my question.

The WITNESS. Well, I beg your pardon, but the Associated Press—and that is what gives it its value—labors to make authentic the news it sends out.

Senator WILSON. Undoubtedly; however, there have been many instances in which the news has not been authentic.

The WITNESS. Very few instances, sir, within my recollection, and I have been in the newspaper business for twenty-seven years.

Senator WILSON. It is within the power of the Associated Press to do what I suggested, undoubtedly.

The WITNESS. No, sir, it is not, and I will tell you why it is not.

Senator WILSON. I am not making any special point as to the Associated Press or any other association. I am dealing with what seems to me a general principle. It seems to me that it is possible for the Associated Press to mislead the public with regard to public affairs and with regard to business, by sending out that which is not correct as authenticated news, upon which the public may act, upon which individuals may act. They supply that to the press of the country, from which the great mass of the people derive their information, and on which they act in their business affairs and in public affairs. Now, it seems to me that an association or an individual engaged in that kind of business stands in a very different relation from the man who is conducting a store, a grocery establishment, a manufactory, or a person pursuing any other of the ordinary avocations of life; for the reason

that public affairs and business affairs may be so largely affected by the action of the one cannot be so affected by the action of the other. It seems to me there is a clear distinction between that kind of business and the ordinary private business of the people of the country.

The WITNESS. There is no distinction so far as property rights are concerned; no distinction so far as the law is concerned.

By Senator JACKSON:

Q. It is simply a distinction in the degree of confidence that the public may have between the different modes of the reception of news, is it?—A. Yes; and I desire now to say why I said it would be impossible for the Associated Press to systematically and intentionally mislead the public: It is because the Associated Press is a part of the interests of every community of the United States. Its membership embraces papers of all parties and representing every opinion. Therefore, there could not be a concert of action on the part of the members of the Associated Press which would lead to a systematic misrepresentation of events or of questions in which the public had a vital interest.

By Senator WILSON:

Q. Does it not occur to you that, because of the close connection between that association or any other similar association and the public affairs of the country, it stands upon a different basis from that of the ordinary business of the people?—A. In one sense I admit that, but not in the sense of property, which was the point that I considered.

Q. In what sense would you regard it as occupying a different position?—A. In the sense of being a public voice—a tribune of the people, if you please.

Q. To affect any public affairs and affect any business affairs?—A. Yes.

Q. Therefore, is it not one of the governmental possibilities that a business occupying such a position might be touched by the power of regulation which could not be extended to the ordinary business of the citizen?—A. Not unless you change the Constitution. The Constitution guarantees the liberty of the press, and regulation is inconsistent with the liberty of the press.

Senator WILSON. It is not inconsistent, however, to pass a law for the freedom of the press and the enforcement of that principle of the Constitution, is it?

The WITNESS. It requires no enforcement; it belongs to the people. It is not a matter that concerns Congress at all.

Senator WILSON. The Congress cannot abridge the freedom of the press, but it seems to me that there might be some regulation enacted by Congress which would make more effective the freedom of the press than it would be without regulation.

The WITNESS. I do not think that Congress could do what public sentiment now does. That controls the press and secures its freedom.

Senator WILSON. Then it would be entirely proper for Congress to make or not to make any regulations which should touch the circulation of the press of the country.

The WITNESS. Congress may provide facilities through the mails for the distribution of newspapers.

Senator WILSON. That is somewhat a regulation, then, of the methods and operations of the press?

The WITNESS. But not a regulation of the contents of a newspaper, which the regulation of news would be. After you once get regulation,

Senator, you will then have censorship, and we will have Congress establishing a censorship.

Senator WILSON. I do not think that follows as a necessity at all.

The WITNESS. It follows as a logical result.

Senator WILSON. No more than the exercise of any other power by Congress implies a wrong exercise. Any power that the Government possesess may be used rightly or otherwise, and the powers of individuals may be used rightly or otherwise; but we are not to presume that they will be wrongly used. The question is, can they in any event and to any extent be used. If not used aright, of course the remedy is in the judicial department of the Government. But I am not, with my present impressions, prepared to admit that any business which so largely affects, or may affect public affairs, or the general business of the people as the business we are talking about, stands upon the same basis or in the same relation toward Government and the people that the ordinary private business of our citizens occupies.

The WITNESS. Do you mean to say, Senator, that it does not, in respect to the property rights involved?

Senator WILSON. The use of property is involved in the proposition of property rights. You cannot separate the right of property from the use of property; and yet because a man has an absolute and unquestioned title in property he cannot use it improperly, and if he does it is not only within the power, but it is the duty, of Government to prevent that; and so the Government does in all the relations of life. In regard to matters of property, a man may own beyond all question the title to a piece of property, but because he has the absolute property right in it—using that phrase in its ordinary acceptation—he has no right to so use that property in which he has this absolute right as to convert it into a nuisance.

The WITNESS. I beg your pardon, but it seems to me you are confounding the general laws of the National Government with the municipal laws.

Senator WILSON. Not at all.

The WITNESS. It certainly is not the province of Congress or of the General Government to interfere with those property rights which belong exclusively to States or municipalities.

Senator WILSON. The General Government has the same power within its jurisdiction in all those regards that a State government has within its jurisdiction in those several respects.

The WITNESS. Yes, but the Constitution sets forth and limits the jurisdiction of the General Government. I can find no warrant in the Constitution for drawing the conclusion you do from it.

Senator WILSON. We may not agree about that, and doubtless we would not, but I wish to suggest and to enforce the idea that is in my mind—that there is a distinction between that kind of business which affects public affairs and the general interest of the people and that which merely affects the private affairs of the citizen.

By Senator JACKSON:

Q. Your position is that it is the private business of certain private associations?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you undertake, in the management of that business, to interfere with other papers who are not members of your association, in procuring news from the same source and having it transmitted over the same wires?—A. Not at all.

Q. They are just as much at liberty to make contracts for the trans-

mission of news as you are, are they?—A. Just the same. It is a matter in which we have no voice.

Q. As to new members coming in in particular localities, you simply wish to consult the interests of your different associates at those places?—A. Yes.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you allow papers of your own assocations to obtain news through other press associations?—A. There are certain rules governing the Associated Press which all papers are required to observe. If any member violates those rules it is my duty to call the attention of that member to such violation. Now, the value of the news to its owners consists in the control of it, and in the safeguards which may be thrown around it. If members of the Associated Press were permitted to have dealings with a rival association there would be no security for the news of the Associated Press. Hence, there are rules adopted calculated to prevent improper access to the news of the Associated Press.

Q. You say "improper access;" my question was whether any of these papers could obtain the news it wants of other rival associations in part. I understand you to say substantially that your rule requires that they should obtain their news entirely through your own association?—A. And I gave the reason why.

Q. You stated in answer to a question that Senator Wilson propounded, that public sentiment controlled this business. There is nothing else that controls it, is there?

The WITNESS. Do you mean controlling the newspapers individually?

The CHAIRMAN. No; controlling the matter that shall be sent through the Associated Press?

The WITNESS. A. Oh, no.

Q. The news you should furnish?—A. Oh, no; I said nothing of the kind. You are speaking of business control.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking of the control of news matter that goes to the country.

The WITNESS. Will the chairman allow me to explain and make that clear to him? The power directing what shall be sent through the Associated Press rests in certain officers elected by the associates—persons in whom they have confidence. The managers respond to the wishes and opinions of the associates. Now, newspapers, as I said, are controlled by public sentiment; that public sentiment reaches the Associated Press through the associates, and in that way the Associated Press responds to public sentiment.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose some member of the Associated Press should be very much dissatisfied with the character of the news that was sent, what power would he have to change it, or to influence in any way the character of the news which should be furnished by the Associated Press? He is not allowed to take his news from any other association; he must either dissolve his connection with the Associated Press, as I understand it, or else take what they choose to send him.

The WITNESS. If partners are unable to agree, they can separate. Each member of the Associated Press has this power of presenting his wishes to the board of management, in the election of which he has had voice.

Q. I would like to ask you, as a matter of fact, how the news that is furnished, we will say, from all points in the East, along the Atlantic

coast, is handled. Where does it go from to the Western Associated Press, for instance?

The WITNESS. The Atlantic seaboard, is that the question?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

A. The news from the Atlantic seaboard is supplied generally by some one connected with the Associated Press newspapers in each locality. That is sent to the city of New York. Copies of it are there supplied to the New York City papers, and it is there relayed, or such portions of it as are considered desirable are relayed, as we call it—refiled you will understand better—for other points in the West and other sections.

Q. All the news that goes from the East to the Western Associated Press goes through one office, does it not?—A. No.

Q. Where else?—A. Part of it goes from Washington.

Q. Does not most of the Washington news to the Western Associated Press go through New York?—A. It goes directly from Washington.

Q. Does it all go directly from Washington?—A. All directly from Washington.

Q. To the Western Associated Press?—A. Yes; less is sent West, of course, on account of the greater scope of the country, and because the papers have less space to occupy, than is sent to New York.

Q. News that goes from here is handled by one person, I suppose, is it not? That is, one person decides what shall be sent to the Western Associated Press?—A. Yes.

Q. He has absolute power to send anything he pleases?—A. Yes.

Q. Or to suppress anything he pleases?—A. Yes.

Q. The same is true with all that goes from the New York office? In other words, there is what you might call, in that respect, a thorough censorship of the news that is furnished to the country?—A. No; not in the sense that is usual of the word censorship.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not use it in any offensive sense.

The WITNESS. What is the meaning of the word censorship?

The CHAIRMAN. You can put your own construction on it.

The WITNESS. The popular construction is that it is the exercise of power for the suppression of something.

Q. It has the power of suppression, has it not?—A. It has the power of suppression, it is true, but the sense in which it is accepted is offensive.

Q. Does it not in fact suppress a great deal?—A. It does not, in the sense in which you ask the question. This is the method: It is editing, if you please, just as a communication, or an editorial, or a local item is re-edited in every well-managed newspaper office. This is re-edited to suit the wants of those who desire to use the report, under general rules. Therefore, if we send to New York 2,000 or 5,000 words of any single matter from Washington, we may send West but 1,000 words. At the same time, however, it is substantially the same facts; only put into fewer words. There is no suppression of fact, simply a suppression of verbiage.

Q. The editor of the news, as you would call him, determines the quality as well as the quantity of news, does he not? Does he not exercise complete control over the quality as well as the quantity?—A. He has precisely the same power that an editor has.

Q. In determining what shall go into his paper?—A. Certainly.

Q. Therefore, the agent of the Associated Press really has the power to determine what shall go into every newspaper that belongs to the

association, has he not?—A. Under certain general rules and general instructions, which he must adhere to.

Q. Those instructions are given by the Associated Press?—A. They are given by the newspapers.

Q. As a matter of fact, does the Western Union Telegraph Company exercise any influence at all with the Associated Press?—A. Not a particle. Not as much as the chairman of this committee.

Q. Would the management of the Associated Press feel perfectly at liberty to send out news every day that would be materially damaging to the interests of the Western Union Telegraph Company?—A. It sends whatever is news with regard to the Western Union Telegraph Company just the same as it would in regard to any other corporation or any other business.

Q. Does it ever send anything that is injurious to the Western Union Telegraph Company?—A. It has done so repeatedly and constantly for years.

The CHAIRMAN. It is very difficult for those who read the papers to discover it.

The WITNESS. Those who handle the news are the best witnesses of what is done as a matter of fact, not those who have suspicions.

The CHAIRMAN. We had the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company before us for several hours, and submitted some questions to him. He made some admissions bearing on the subject which we have under investigation, which seemed to me to be important to the country. I will read the account which the Western Associated Press gave of his testimony:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 25.

Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared this afternoon before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. He gave the committee a large amount of information in detail respecting the number of offices, instruments, miles of wire of the company, its expenses, &c. He had met with some difficulty in securing liberty to submit the Associated Press contract, but in view of the misrepresentation which has been made, the Associated Press had given its consent.

Which afterwards he refused to grant.

No terms were granted to the Associated Press papers that were not open to any other papers.

That is all that was sent to the West in regard to Dr. Green's testimony. Is it a fair representation of Mr. Green's testimony?

The WITNESS. I did not hear his testimony. I dare say it is a very truthful representation of the point made by him.

Q. Would not an ordinary reader of that dispatch infer that any newspaper could obtain Associated Press news at the same rate that any other paper was getting it?—A. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. He says:

No terms were granted to the Associated Press papers that were not open to any other papers.

The WITNESS. That is, any other paper not an Associated Press paper, certainly. He does not mean to have you infer that news of the Associated Press can be obtained by any other paper. The distinction between news reports should be preserved.

Q. Two or three days ago, in the House of Representatives, there was a speech made on the subject of a postal telegraph, which was regarded by some persons as a very able speech. I am told it was the main feature of the session of the House that day. No mention whatever has

been made of it by the Associated Press. I have failed to find it in any of the papers which I have received. Do you think, if that speech had been made in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company no notice would have been taken of it?—A. It depends upon the character of the speech whether it is worth printing or not. Newspapers exercise the right of judgment in that regard.

Q. Who determines whether matter is worth printing or not?—A. The newspapers.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, no.

The WITNESS. I beg your pardon.

The CHAIRMAN. The person who makes up the dispatches for the newspapers.

The WITNESS. You are simply assuming that none was furnished because you do not find it in any paper you have received.

Q. Do you believe that any was furnished?—A. I do not know; I can tell from examination.

Q. Do you believe any was furnished?

The WITNESS. I beg your pardon; I do not like to answer a question twice when I have answered it in good faith.

The CHAIRMAN. I merely ask your opinion in regard to that.

The WITNESS. I have no opinion about it until I examine the record. I suppose I have seen the speech that the chairman refers to, and I must say that a greater amount of misinformation I have never seen put into the same space. No well-regulated newspaper would load down its columns with matter lacking freshness and originality simply because uttered by a man in public life.

If there is anybody in Congress interested in having that published they have the press and facilities for issuing it, but a newspaper is under no obligation to print it if it is not of interest, if it is not original, if it does not contain matter of public concernment. To attempt to coerce a newspaper or its representative to give it publicity is exercising censorship, exercising power that is entirely unwarranted.

The CHAIRMAN. When the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company appeared before this committee in the last days of January, at his own request, to make a statement in regard to the affairs of the Western Union Telegraph Company, newspapers in the most remote portions of the country were furnished with a half-column report of the statement made by him before the committee at that time; while a speech on the same subject, but on the other side, made in the House of Representatives, is not even noticed.

The WITNESS. If the person who made the speech in the House of Representatives had sent copies of his speech to the newspapers and requested its publication, I dare say some papers would have published it as a mere personal compliment. The matter that you refer to was doubtless supplied by the Western Union Telegraph Company to the newspapers, and they published it on the same principle—as a matter of personal compliment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a fact? The Associated Press seem to think that it was fair and proper to give to the papers of the country a half column of the report of Mr. Green's statement here, but to make no notice whatever of the speech made in the House of Representatives.

The WITNESS. I beg your pardon, the Associated Press did not send that report of Dr. Green's statement before this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I have found it in five or six different papers published in Colorado; papers that Dr. Green has never heard of.

The WITNESS. Certainly; I just explained how that was done.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are all Associated Press papers.

The WITNESS. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. How did they obtain this report?

The WITNESS. I have just explained that it was supplied by Dr. Green himself to the newspapers, and such of them as chose, published it as a personal compliment; and I said also that if the gentleman who made the speech had taken the same pains, the papers would have done precisely the same thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that the report was not sent to them by the Associated Press?

The WITNESS. I mean to say that the machinery of the Western Union Telegraph Company extends all over the country, and a thousand things occur that Dr. Green does not know anything about, and yet an emanation from Dr. Green might be received and published. The mere fact that he never heard the name of the newspaper would not preclude the sending of a report of his speech to that newspaper.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand you to say that this report of Dr. Green's statement before this committee was not sent through the Associated Press?

The WITNESS. The Associated Press sent a small report of it. Mr. McKee, our Washington agent, is present, and he can testify how much he sent out.

The CHAIRMAN. When I find a dozen papers published in Colorado all having the same report, word for word, and published as part of their press news, have I not the right to infer that it went through the Associated Press?

The WITNESS. You might infer it.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it did not?

The WITNESS. I think it did not. I think it was supplied by the Western Union Telegraph Company and is not charged up against the Associated Press. I shall take good pains to see that I do not pay the bill. I am advised by Mr. McKee that Mr. Anderson's speech was made at the close of a long day's session on the Naval appropriation bill; that it was not the feature of the day; and this very pertinent comment is furnished, which I shall indorse, that this argument on the postal telegraph bill was not fresh; it had been forestalled by Senator Hill's own speech, of which we sent from Washington 1,500 words.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not intend to allude to that, but as you have referred to it, I will show what appeared in these same papers that I have mentioned, as publishing a half column of Dr. Green's speech. This is all I have found in regard to that speech in any of the Western papers, except as a special dispatch:

"Senator Hill spoke on the postal telegraph bill."

That was everything, I believe, that appeared in any Western paper, except what was paid for as special.

The WITNESS. That was probably recondensed somewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Very much.

The WITNESS. But the implication that there was any desire to discriminate between Dr. Green and Senator Hill I must repel. There was no such purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been forced upon my notice since this investigation has commenced, that whatever has been said before this committee favorable to the Western Union Telegraph Company has been sent out in the form that would be of the most benefit to that company, while whatever was brought out which would have a tendency to

create a sentiment in favor of a postal telegraph has either been suppressed entirely or barely mentioned. But assuming that the association is willing to send and does send news on all subjects, and treats all parties alike, it has it in its power to suppress anything it does not want to send.

The WITNESS. That is traversing the same ground that we went over some time ago.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the main point in the issue. It is not so much a question of what it may do under a particular management. It may be in the hands of men who manage it wisely and impartially, but to-morrow it may be in the hands of persons who would abuse it.

The WITNESS. It would require a tremendous revolution that would change five hundred newspapers in twenty-four hours, or twenty-four years.

The CHAIRMAN. It would only have to change the mind of one man, so far as I can see.

The WITNESS. I am reminded by Mr. McKee that we sent north, east, west, and south much more of Mr. Hubbard's argument than we did of Dr. Green's.

The CHAIRMAN. It never reached the papers that I saw.

The WITNESS. It reached all of the papers. The question of publication rests with the papers themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. There are thirteen pages of the Congressional Record giving the proceedings of the House on the day on which Mr. Anderson made his speech, and nearly seven of them were devoted to Mr. Anderson's speech.

The WITNESS. Mr. Chairman, was that a full House on that occasion? Was much interest manifested in the subject?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know whether the House was full or not, but I know there was interest manifested in the speech.

The WITNESS. It certainly is very extraordinary that the matter escaped the notice of all the special correspondents here who represent every class of newspapers. They certainly did not regard the speech as a matter of any consequence. I am very sorry to have been coerced into making unpleasant remarks about anybody in the city of Washington, but the responsibility must rest with the chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are really of opinion that if a speech had been made of the same character as Mr. Anderson's, but on the other side of the question, the Associated Press would have treated it the same way and taken no notice of it?

The WITNESS. They would undoubtedly have treated it precisely in the same way. The Associated Press has no interest in this matter, as I stated before, and when I said that I was sincere.

Senator JACKSON. You can work just as well under a governmental system as under a private system, can you not?

The WITNESS. So far as the handling of the wires is concerned, yes; it does not make any difference at all to us.

The CHAIRMAN. We had a witness before us yesterday who said that they had been trying for some time to establish a paper at Marquette, Mich., and that he made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company to furnish news. Finally, before the engagement was completed, he was informed by the agent of the Western Union Company that he would have to make some arrangement with the Associated Press to furnish the news. They had offered him a rate of $30 a week with the understanding that he was to take his news from the Associated Press; he informed them he did not want the Associated

Press news, that he wanted to take the news from the United Press. They then informed him that he could have it for $105 a week. His dealings were entirely with the agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Is this a correct statement?

The WITNESS. I know that it is not true, and I am very glad the Senator has brought that up, because I read the extraordinary statement last night before going to bed. That newspaper proprietor last spring applied to me at Chicago for the Associated Press news report, and it was agreed that he should have it. He then went to the Western Union Telegraph Company to make arrangements for telegraph tolls. The telegraph company never undertook to sell him the news; they had no right to do it. As I said, he first made his arrangement, or attempted to make his arrangement with me. He did make it, and for a very low rate. He was very anxious to get it; he wanted it exclusively, and he was obliged in every way possible. That arrangement was for the delivery of three thousand five hundred words Associated Press reports from Milwaukee, as a drop on a circuit, for the low price of $30 a week.

Q. How could it be a drop? It was far beyond the point where any other party was served?—A. That does not make any difference; they are called drops all the same. If there are ten places served, there would be only one transmission and nine drops.

Q. Was there any other paper served between Milwaukee and Marquette?—A. The first paper taking the report would pay the transmission rate, and the others would pay the drops; this being the last paper, would be counted a drop.

Q. Is there any other paper between Milwaukee and the place to which this news was to be sent?—A. Oshkosh.

Q. Was it applying for the privilege of being served?—A. That is one of the old points; it has been served for years.

Q. In sending news from Milwaukee to Marquette, you call Marquette a drop?—A. Certainly; because it is part of a circuit; part of a news system; it is not an original service; it would only require one additional operator, and that would be at Marquette. The same operator that would send to Oshkosh, Madison, and other points, would send also to Marquette by the same manipulation of the instrument, and the same wire would be used. Therefore it is a very cheap service. Subsequently, he thought he would like to get a special report. After hearing that extraordinary statement about the telegraph officials, I telegraphed to know whether or not they had refused to transmit the United Press report, as was stated, and to know just the character of the service. I will take the privilege of reading the replies that have reached me this morning. The first is from the general superintendent at Chicago:

The Western Union Telegraph Company offered to drop the Western Associated Press report from Milwaukee to the Mining Journal at Marquette at $30 a week. This report is, as you are aware, being transmitted to nearly all the prominent points in the northwest territory, and this service would be what is called a drop. The Mining Journal afterwards asked for a separate and distinct report to be transmitted from Chicago to Marquette, under what is known as our "special" arrangement, and a rate was given that paper of $105 per week. As you are aware, this is a very low special rate, being about one-half cent per word for the amount requested, thirty-five hundred words per day. The regular Associated Press reports are served at low rates, as the large combination of newspapers receiving them enables the telegraph company to transmit them with much less expense than special or separate reports. There was no discrimination.

R. C. CLOWRY,
General Superintendent.

I also received this from the superintendent of Press for the Western Union, Mr. Somerville, at New York:

As I understand it, the rate Clowry offered Swineford was for "drop" of Associated Press report which goes from Milwaukee. I was asked for a rate for transmission of thirty-five hundred words per day, special report from Chicago, and fixed the rate at half cent per word, although the regular special rate is three-quarters of a cent. The expense of handling special asked for was estimated by superintendent of that district at $30 to $35 per week. The United Press report doesn't go beyond Chicago in direction of Marquette. I telegraphed Clowry only yesterday asking him if we could afford to offer the paper lower rate. I did this at Philips's request, who was in to see me.

SOMERVILLE.

I also received a second dispatch from him on the same subject, as follows:

You can see that service asked for at Marquette would require special wire from Chicago to Marquette and two operators at cost of at least $15 per week at each place, while I suppose the regular service could have gone there when it went to other places at expense of $15 per operator at Marquette. We are charging the Chicago papers three-fourths of cent per word on specials from Marquette, while we offered to carry his at half cent, on account of a stipulated service. It's in order for the Chicago papers to appear before committee with complaint now.

SOMERVILLE.

That is the truth of the matter, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not coincide with the testimony given by the witnesses, whom I believe to be intelligent and perfectly credible.

The WITNESS. It is easy for the committee to summon these witnesses and call for the records, and test the question whether the truth has been stated here or not. I stated the fact that the associate of the witness who was on the stand yesterday applied to me early last year for this news, and it was offered to him at a very low rate.

Q. As you have read this testimony, I will ask you whether you read that given by Mr. Brezee, of the Detroit Evening Journal?—A. I referred to that; yes; and showed the falsity of it. Mr. Gruesel, of the Detroit Free Press, is present, and he will confirm what I stated as to the rate paid.

Q. You stated as to the rate which the other papers paid?—A. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brezee did not make a statement as to what the other papers paid.

The WITNESS. Shall I read the testimony that I have here?

The CHAIRMAN. I have his testimony before me.

The WITNESS. I made my statement on a transcript of short-hand notes.

The CHAIRMAN. He says:

If we got 11,000 words a day, that would be $110. If an Associated Press paper got that many words, they would be charged for about 10,000 words Associated Press report and about 1,000 words special.

Then he goes on to show what that would cost.

The WITNESS. How does he know what it would cost?

The CHAIRMAN. He claimed to know.

The WITNESS. He does not know, and I showed to you that he does not know, and you have the contract before you to show that he does not.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been stated several times before this committee that the rates to most of the newspapers in the country, in the larger places, amounted to 6½ cents per hundred words. Mr. Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, made that statement here.

The WITNESS. That has grown out of a little pamphlet prepared by

Mr. Somerville, of the Western Union, to show what an enormous amount of business was done for the press. The misconception was due to a want of information as to the method of handling the news. For instance, in his statement he says that—

The Western Union Telegraph Company delivered 605,474,452 words of regular Associated Press matter, at an average rate to each paper served of 7¼ cents per hundred words, and delivered 55,726,478 words of special press matter to individual newspapers, at an average rate of 1.31 cents per word.

That is the statement of Mr. Somerville, to which Mr. Green referred. The amount actually transmitted for the Associated Press was not over 20,000,000 words, while this gives it as 605,474,452 words. That result is reached by multiplying the amount of the matter by all the papers receiving it. That is absurd. If you send 16,000 words on a circuit, it is only 16,000 words. If you multiply it by the number of papers on the circuit that does not increase the number of words.

Senator JACKSON. That multiplication is made to bring down the average?

The WITNESS. That is what was done. The contract says that the rate was $2.50 per hundred words.

The CHAIRMAN. This witness stated facts as to his inability to get any telegraphic news at less rate than he is paying, which is several times what it costs the other papers published in the same town.

The WITNESS. I say that that is not true, and I offer to prove it.

The CHAIRMAN. How does he obtain the news messages?

The WITNESS. He was to pay, according to his statement, $110 a week, and I have just shown to you that the Free Press has paid $109 a week for years.

The CHAIRMAN. For the same number of words?

The WITNESS. For the same amount of news. I cannot tell you about the number of words. I am telling you about the service as stated by him.

The CHAIRMAN. He received nothing but special dispatches?

The WITNESS. That may be.

The CHAIRMAN. Can he receive any others.

The WITNESS. He may or he may not get the United Press reports. I see that there is some reference to it in the testimony that I reviewed to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. We have not had an opportunity to examine the contracts, and would like to do so before closing your testimony. I should like to have the members of the subcommittee present when the examination is completed. Are your engagements such that you can be here on Monday next?

The WITNESS. No, I must return to-morrow. I will come again, and if the chairman, after he has examined the contracts, thinks that he wants further information I shall be very happy to place myself at his service. And I should like if the committee would send a subpœna to some of the gentlemen connected with the management, and who are proprietors of Associated Press newspapers. It would seem from this extraordinary testimony that was obtained here yesterday, and to which I have referred in severe terms, that there has been an effort made, on the part of somebody who is interested outside, to convey the impression that there is an effort to be oppressive on the part of the Associated Press. I have spoken to that point to-day. I should be very glad if *Richard Smith, of Cincinnati*, who is one of the original members; *Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun*, who is in the management; Mr. White *and Reid, and Mr. David* Stone of the New York Associated Press, should

be summoned. These are gentlemen who have been connected with the business always, and whose testimony may be valuable to the committee, perhaps quite as valuable as that of these outsiders. I would like to ask the chairman one question; whether or not the contract submitted by Dr. Green is made a part of the record of this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. Then I will withdraw my request of delay with regard to the contracts which are referred to in that general contract, and take the responsibility of saying to the committee that they are at liberty to make the same use of them as of the contract submitted by Dr. Green.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you meet the committee at half past 4 o'clock today?

The WITNESS. Certainly; I will take pleasure in doing so.

Thereupon the committee took a recess from 2 o'clock to 4.30 p. m., after which the examination of the witness was resumed, as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state to the committee when the contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the New York Associated Press and Western Associated Press terminates.

The WITNESS. You mean that contract you received from Dr. Green?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. It terminates in 1893, ten years hence.

The CHAIRMAN. This contract is made for ten years, but with the provision that either party may terminate it at the close of any year by giving six months' notice?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Western Union Telegraph Company, then, by giving you six months' notice, can terminate this contract at the end of any year?

The WITNESS. Yes, any time after last January, by giving six months' notice.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you to say that the Associated Press do not defer at all to the wishes or opinion of the Western Union Telegraph Company in regard to any matter that may be sent over the wires?

The WITNESS. That is correct.

Q. How many papers receive their news through the Associated Press?—A. I think about five hundred.

Q. That is, that belong to the various local press associations which get their news from the Associated Press?—A. Yes. Mr. McKee says he thinks there are nearer six hundred; probably six hundred, then. I have not counted them for several years.

Q. A question arose this morning in regard to the distribution of telegraphic news in the State of Michigan. Do you know what papers belong to the local association there?

The WITNESS. In the State of Michigan?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

A. Yes; I can name them all, I think.

Q. What is the title of their association?—A. They have but recently formed an organization, and that is merely for their own local convenience in the collection of local news. They have always been served by the Associated Press directly, without reference to any association; there is no contract with them as an association at all; they are all served individually under the general understanding. There is no written contract with them in Michigan.

Q. Do you know how many papers published in Michigan receive Associated Press news?—A. Ten, I believe, is the number.

Q. I take this State simply as an example. Can any other paper published in the State of Michigan get your news without the consent of those ten?—A. Certainly. We had agreed to furnish a report to this paper at Marquette, and those other papers were not consulted in regard to that.

Q. Can other papers get the news at the same rate that these ten pay?—A. Certainly; if they are on the same circuit, if the wires run so that they can be served. The difficulty on the peninsula is, that the wires that serve Saginaw, Bay City, and so forth, do not run to the peninsula, but that part of the State is reached by wires through Wisconsin that were originally built up into that country by what was known as the Northwestern Telegraph Company, which was bought by the Western Union some two or three years ago.

Q. Can the Detroit Evening Journal get reports at the same rates as the morning papers?

The WITNESS. That is in Detroit.

The CHAIRMAN. My question applied to the whole State.

The WITNESS. I think I said "You mean outside of Detroit?" And I assumed that you assented to that. I was speaking of cities outside of Detroit. In the city of Detroit it is a different thing. The Evening Journal cannot get news there without the consent of the Free Press and the Post and Tribune; if they should object to taking in the Journal as a partner, of course, that settles it.

Q. Outside of the city of Detroit, then, in the State of Michigan, any newspaper can obtain your news at the same rate that is paid by the Associated Press papers?—A. I do not mean to say that a newspaper at East Saginaw, for instance, would be given dispatches without the consent of those papers there; while there is no contract to that effect, it is a matter of justice to those papers that have spent a large amount of money in establishing themselves that they should be consulted. There are three papers there in a small city, which are quite enough to supply every want of the community; but if some newspaper man were to come along and think that he was commissioned by the Almighty to run a paper, he would probably be required to consult with the other newspapers there; that would be the same principle as applies to any other business.

Q. The New York Associated Press is composed of seven papers?—A. Seven papers in New York. The other papers in New York obtain their reports by agreement of these seven papers. The seven papers you are familiar with, I presume.

The CHAIRMAN. I know them. Suppose one man should get control of the majority of stock in these seven papers, would he not have it in his power to control the news that is furnished to all the other papers published?

The WITNESS. If he was the owner of the organization, it would be his property and he would have control.

Q. Suppose that should happen, and that man should desire for any reason to affect the market, would he not have it in his power to do so?—A. Not through the Associated Press machinery; no, sir.

Q. He owns and controls it?—A. I beg your pardon; he controls New York City; he does not control outside.

Q. Could he not influence the agent as to the news sent to the country?—A. No, sir.

Q. Something was said about the agreement of the papers which get

their news through the Association not to publish any news obtained through any rival association. Has the Associated Press ever enforced that rule?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. Have they ever warned newspapers that they must confine themselves entirely to news furnished by the Associated Press?—A. They have called the attention of newspapers to the rule.

Q. Have they ever given them notice that they would be cut off if they did not comply with the rule?—A. No, sir.

Q. Never?—A. No, sir; not within my knowledge. It is supposed to be sufficient to call the attention of an interested paper to the rule in its own interest. Sometimes, you know, newspapers change proprietors, and the new man may not understand his telegraphic interest—his own proprietary interest. He may not even know the value of his own property in that regard, but, after he studies it, doubtless will come to the conclusion that the rule is a very wise one.

The CHAIRMAN. The agent of the Associated Press would probably know better than the proprietor of the newspaper.

The WITNESS. No, sir; that is an unfair remark. That is determined by a board of directors of the association, who are newspaper proprietors, and who are appointed for the specific purpose of protecting the interests of the association. It is not determined by any agent.

Q. Then the board is supposed to know better than the proprietor of the paper himself?—A. The board is supposed to know what the history of the association is and what the rules are much better than a person who has not given any attention to it, who has not studied it.

Q. Suppose some newspaper proprietor, notwithstanding that was the opinion of the board, should come to the conclusion that he would like to have the news from some other association, and he was advised, as you suggest, that he could not do it, but should persist in doing it.—A. If that proprietor prefers some other news he has a perfect liberty to take it.

Q. Would he be allowed to take your news and that of another association also?—A. No, sir; certainly not.

Q. Suppose he should persist, what would be done?—A. According to the rule he ought to be put out. A case of that kind has never occurred. There is hardly a comparison as to value between the authentic news of the Associated Press with that which is prepared for the mere entertainment of the masses of the people. That lacks that quality of authenticity that is essential to newspapers. The United Press, to which you refer, has frequently sent copies of its news to members of the Associated Press without charge, desiring them to publish for a week and see how they liked it. They have done so and been allowed to do so. They have even paid for it, and been allowed to pay for it. But I have never seen one yet who thought the report was worth the money.

Q. You have never heard of a case where they desisted from publishing such matter because they knew that they could not remain in the association unless they did desist?—A. The law is very clear. There is hardly an intelligent gentleman engaged in the newspaper business in the Associated Press who would not see the utter folly of conducting business in that way, and desist from it voluntarily.

Q. What objection have you to allowing the proprietor of a newspaper to publish news from other associations?—A. The objection to that is that it brings about opportunities for the surreptitious obtainment of news by persons not entitled to it, and the value of the news, of course, is largely impaired by that opportunity. For instance, suppose a paper

in Philadelphia gave such opportunity to a representative of the United Press, who obtains the news from slips, or in any other way, from employés of that paper, and should telegraph that east to Boston, as has been done, or west to Chicago, as has been done, that would be an injustice to other partners in the association, or, rather, to other associates, which is the better term. It is hardly honest for one partner to work an injury to another partner, simply because he happens to be in another city.

The CHAIRMAN. I have assumed that the proprietor of a certain newspaper received Associated Press news, paying the regular price for it, and my question is, what objection is there to allowing him to buy additional news from some other association?

The WITNESS. I have stated the strongest objection. The strongest objection is that it brings about opportunities for the stealing of Associated Press news.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see how it produces that result.

The WITNESS. If you were familiar with the working of it you would see. Hence safeguards are thrown around, and one of them is this rule I speak of, which is a simple matter of business, in which the owners of the property are interested and which they have unanimously adopted.

Q. Why would the proprietor of a newspaper who gets his news from your association in the regular way be any more likely to do anything in any way to your detriment if he received news also from another association?—A. I do not say that the proprietor would, but I said the employés might.

Q. How would the employés have any opportunity which they would not have in case they did not take the news from some other source?—A. If you understood how the business is handled you would see how an outside person having access constantly to the editorial rooms would be able to get hold of this news. It is perfectly practicable, but it would be understood, of course, only by professional men.

The CHAIRMAN. Assume now, that any newspaper proprietor is a member of a press association and is entitled to the news from the Associated Press, and receives it and pays the regular rates for it, he desires to supplement that by news from some other association; you have said that it would be contrary to the rule to allow him to get his news from a rival association, and I have asked you why you would refuse to allow him that privilege.

The WITNESS. I have stated one reason, and another reason is this: if you use your money to build up an opposition association you are injuring your own property; that is a plain business proposition

The CHAIRMAN. The objection then is to the publication of two different reports in the same paper?

The WITNESS. No, sir; that is not the only way. If you assist to build up an opposition paper in another city where there is an associate, to the injury of the associate, that is acting in bad faith, and there is no business in the world that could be conducted on any such principle. I am sure you would not with any person with whom you might be associated.

The CHAIRMAN. You made a remark this morning that in certain places where they might desire to start another paper and were unable to get into the association, and for that reason unable to obtain the Associated Press news, the Associated Press was right, because there were sufficient papers published already for the needs of the place. I would like to know how far the Associated Press exercises a discretion in re-

gard to such matters, or proposes to determine for the people how many papers ought to be published in a certain place.

The WITNESS. That would require taking up each place in detail. The general principle is enough.

The CHAIRMAN. You might say it was not for the interest of a certain place that any more newspapers should be published.

The WITNESS. Not any more than they can sustain and pay their expenses. I instanced Denver, which has four newspapers. If there is any good ground for a fifth I do not know it. I doubt if the citizens of Denver think there is. If they do, we have not heard of it. Very likely some printer or some politician thinks there ought to be a newspaper for a special purpose, but I doubt if the public interests demand anything of the kind.

Q. You would say in such a case as that "We do not think you need another paper, and therefore we won't give you the news."—A. Yes; I think that would be a sound answer.

Q. It has been brought out sufficiently clearly that no newspaper in a place where there is an Associated Press paper published can be started with the privilege of obtaining news from the Associated Press, without the consent of the Associated Press paper.—A. I think that is a sound business proposition. There may be exceptions; there have been exceptions; there may be again; but as a general rule, that is a pretty sound one in business.

Q. Can any rival press association exist or succeed without using the Western Union Company's lines?—A. Why, yes. The United Press has a very excellent service by the Baltimore and Ohio to a good many points. The wires are good and the service is good. They have leased a wire, and there is no limit to the amount of news that they may get over that wire.

Q. Suppose the Baltimore and Ohio Company should consolidate with the Western Union, where would the new organization then be?—A. They would be just where they are now; they would have the same facilities and the same rates. Their contract for wires would continue.

Q. It would be optional with the telegraph company whether it would or not, would it not?—A. Not at all. The telegraph company has never taken that advantage. There have been two consolidations that you know of, and the opposition press has always been taken care of. Now that you refer to that I will mention a discrimination against the Associated Press made within a few months by the Western Union Telegraph Company. That company has leased a wire to a newspaper published at Nashville, for $5,000 a year, which enables that newspaper to get the United Press report and any amount of special news for the sum of $5,000, the wire running from Louisville, where the Baltimore and Ohio wires come, down to Nashville. Now we pay for the Nashville American there $7,000. There is a discrimination of $2,000 against us.

Q. Who pays the $5,000?—A. It is paid by this new newspaper.

Q. Paid by a single paper?—A. By a single paper to the Western Union Telegraph Company for the lease of a wire, while the paper that has no leased wire, but is served by the Associated Press, pays $7,000. That comes within the contract of the Western Union Telegraph Company. That shows that the Western Union does not always help the Associated Press.

Q. Do you think any other press association could now start business and succeed by the use of the Western Union Company's lines?—A. Yes; that proposition was made by a gentleman in New York within two months, and he consulted me about it.

Q. I would like to know how it could be done. As an example, take the city of Chicago; how many papers are published there that get the Associated Press news?—A. Six papers.

Q. Could any person afford to publish a paper there and pay for its news six times as much as each of those papers pays?—A. Probably not.

Q. But a new press association, if they had one paper in Chicago, would have to charge six times as much for the news as each of six papers pays?—A. If they got the same service, certainly; that would be right. The telegraph company should not discriminate.

Q. Does not that principle exclude practically any association from going into the business on a sufficient scale to make it successful?—A. The same rule obtains there as in all other business; it is a question of capital. If six partners choose to divide a business among themselves they have a right to do it; of course they share the cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming that that is right, how can any new association, relying upon the use of the Western Union wires and paying the same rate as the Associated Press, make their business successful?

The WITNESS. By doing a distinct kind of business. This gentleman felt certain that he could build up a very handsome business, and I have no doubt of it.

Q. What particular kind of business was it?—A. Press business.

Q. To furnish the news generally?—A. Yes; but to furnish it in a different form, omitting somewhat of what is called the routine, which the Associated Press finds it necessary to transmit in the interest of the commercial communities. That is an extensive business.

Q. You mean to say by that that you furnish a great deal more news than is necessary for some purposes, and that another association could do a better business by furnishing a great deal less?—A. A great deal more than would be necessary to a different kind of paper. We have established a certain business, and papers have been established by means of the Associated Press furnishing important market reports and other commercial news. The Associated Press pays a good deal of attention to that class of news for papers in cities like Cincinnati and Chicago.

Q. You give that class of news because people want it?—A. Certainly, in response to a public demand. There are other people who do not care for that class of news and are ready to take a paper that contains none of it. You will find that class in every large city.

Q. Suppose some person should wish to establish a newspaper in Chicago, and should want to supply his patrons with the same kind of news that is furnished to the other six papers, is there any way in which he can do it?—A. By having plenty of money he can do it.

Q. That is, he would have to pay six times as much as each of the other papers?—A. He would have to pay the same rate precisely for the same service as the other papers pay jointly. If he got 10,000 words and the other papers got 10,000 words he would pay for his 10,000 precisely the same as the other papers would pay.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not be a very remunerative business to publish a new newspaper in Chicago which could not get its telegraphic news from the Associated Press.

The WITNESS. Is there any great outcry for another paper in Chicago?

The CHAIRMAN. I am not interested in that question; I am not inquiring into that; I am inquiring only into the facilities for obtaining telegraphic news.

The WITNESS. You are putting up a man of straw and asking me to knock him down.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking you about the facilities for obtaining telegraphic news.

The WITNESS. I do not see that this is a matter that concerns the public, or the representatives of the people; it is a matter that regulates itself.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically it regulates itself by limiting all telegraphic news to one source.

The WITNESS. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that the practical result of it?

The WITNESS. We have seen how a paper was built up in Boston successfully, without Associated Press news. I refer to the Boston Globe. It must have had some capital and some brains, or it would not have succeeded.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not its news cost a great deal more than the other papers in Boston paid?

The WITNESS. It probably did for a time, but does not now. They have a leased wire, and get everything at a very low rate. As far as New York news is concerned, and news from Washington and other places, they get it about as cheap as the Associated Press papers there. They are served by the United Press, which furnishes a very good report of Washington news.

Q. Mr. Phillips, manager of the United Press, stated before the committee that it would be impossible for his organization to exist without the aid and use of the opposition lines; he is substantially right in that, is he not?—A. No, sir; his papers were doing just as well before when they were served by the Western Union.

Q. Has he as many papers as the Associated Press?—A. Oh, no; there are a good many very small papers served by that association and there are a few large and substantial papers.

Q. The rates must be very much higher to those papers, are they not?—A. I do not think they pay any more. They are saved a very large amount, so far as the collection of news is concerned; there is very little expense for that. You must recollect that the Associated Press covers the face of the world. It pays very high rates.

APPENDIX.

CONTRACT BETWEEN THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ENTERED INTO DECEMBER 22, 1882.

[Copy furnished by Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. See page 2 of his testimony.]

This agreement, made and entered into this twenty-second day of December, 1882, by and between the Western Union Telegraph Company, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, party of the first part, hereinafter designated as the Telegraph Company, and Charles A. Dana, Whitelaw Reid, and James Gordon Bennett, representing the New York Associated Press, and Richard Smith and Walter N. Haldeman, representing the Western Associated Press, parties of the second part, hereinafter designated as the Press Associations, witnesseth:

That whereas the Press Associations are engaged in the business of collecting and selling to newspapers, for publication, commercial news and other reports of a general and miscellaneous character, and the Telegraph Company is engaged, among other things, in the business of reporting, supplying and selling financial and commercial news, market and other reports, and quotations of a miscellaneous character to individuals, clubs, boards of trade, exchanges, and other organizations, for their own use and the use of their members, but not for newspaper publication:

Now, therefore, the parties hereto have for their own mutual benefit and convenience agreed upon this contract, which shall be obligatory upon the party of the first part, the Western Union Telegraph Company, its successors and assigns, and the party of the second part, the New York Associated Press and the Western Associated Press, jointly and severally represented by the parties aforesaid.

First. The Telegraph Company agrees to transmit over its lines, in the order in which they and the other messsages delivered to said company may be received, all messages which the Press Associations, their agents, and employés may file with the Telegraph Company for transmission; and if the Telegraph Company shall be unable, from any cause, to send such messages over its own lines, then the Press Associations shall be at liberty to send such messages over any other available line, so long as such inability of the Telegraph Company exists.

Second. The Telegraph Company further agrees that it will not, during the period of time hereinafter fixed for the duration of this contract, sell, give away, or bulletin news, nor become pecuniarily interested or knowingly permit any of its employés to be employed by, or in any way to be interested in, any association or arrangement, formed for the purpose of competing, or which may compete, with the Press Associations in their arrangements for the reporting and sale of foreign and domestic news, but nothing in this stipulation shall be construed to interfere with the collection and sale of commercial and financial news by the gold and stock department of the Telegraph Company; or with the reporting of disasters or events of great public interest from points where the Press Associations may have no reporter. Such reports, however, shall not be bulletined, but shall be sold to the Press Associations or to some member thereof. The Telegraph Company shall have the privilege of collecting and selling such sporting news, election news, and marine news, as it now collects, and which the Press Associations do not gather, and which reports the Press Associations or members thereof shall have the right to purchase of the Telegraph Company.

Third. The Telegraph Company further agrees that it will not permit its employés to act as agents or representatives of any news association or other organization in com-

petition with the Press Associations, either for the collection of money or for any other administrative business.

Fourth. The Press Associations, in consideration of the rates hereinafter granted, for themselves and all their customers, hereby agree to employ exclusively, during the time fixed for the duration of this contract, the Telegraph Company to transmit to and from all offices or stations between which the telegraph lines now or hereafter to be owned or controlled by it may extend, all news reports and all telegraphic messages which may relate to the news or business and affairs of the Press Associations, and under no pretext whatever to divert therefrom such news reports and messages or the matter therein contained, or permit the same to be so diverted, except in case of the Telegraph Company's inability to transmit the same.

Fifth. The Telegraph Company agrees to charge, and the Press Associations agree to pay, during the continuance of this agreement, the following rates of toll on news reports to be transmitted by the Telegraph Company for the Press Associations, to wit:

First class. All matter filed between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., local time, having but one address, and directed by any agent of either of the associations represented by the parties of the second part, to any other one agent of said associations, shall be charged at two-thirds of the commercial day rate between such points. No message shall be rated as containing less than ten (10) words.

Second class. All matter filed between the hours of 6 p. m and 6 a. m., local time, having but one address, and directed by any agent of either of the associations represented by the parties of the second part, to any other one agent of said associations, shall be charged at one-third of the commercial day rate between such points, the minimum charges not to be less than one-half of one cent per word. No message shall be rated as containing less than ten (10) words.

Third class. For all messages outward from New York or any distributing agency of the Press Associations for the first 300 miles or less, on a circuit, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one cent per word, between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., and one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of one cent per word between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., and for each drop on the circuit, in addition to the price of transmission, one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of one cent per word; and for any distance over 300 miles, one-sixteenth ($\frac{1}{16}$) of one cent per word for each additional 100 miles or fraction thereof for the transmission, and one-eighth of a cent for each drop.

Each newspaper belonging to the Press Associations or a customer of said press associations shall have the right to send specials for publication in one paper only between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. at one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$), and between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. at one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the Telegraph Company's day rates on commercial messages, provided that such newspaper shall fulfill the conditions of this agreement by giving all its business to the Telegraph Company; and in case any paper shall not accept these conditions the Telegraph Company shall have the right to charge such paper for specials as it may deem proper, not exceeding regular commercial rates. The Telegraph Company undertakes to transmit all news reports and messages to the satisfaction of the press associations; but to further show its good-will and desire to serve the newspaper press, offers, for the benefit of the New York Associated Press, the following alternative proposition:

The Telegraph Company further agrees to lease for the use of the parties of the second part, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per annum, to be paid in equal monthly installments, a wire from Chicago to New York, with stations at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh (that at Pittsburgh to be operated by the Telegraph Company), the said wire to be used from five o'clock p. m. until "good-night" is received for the morning papers, under such general conditions as now govern the use of the leased wire from Washington to New York.

The Telegraph Company further agrees to furnish, during the sessions of the legislature, for the use of the parties of the second part in the transmission of their news business only, a special telegraph wire between New York City and Albany, the parties of the second part agreeing to pay to the Telegraph Company its regular press rates for all matter transmitted over said wire, and the salaries of the operators engaged in working the same. The parties of the second part agree to furnish correct statements of all matter sent over said wire, and the Telegraph Company shall have access to said wire at all times.

Sixth. The Telegraph Company futher agrees that it will not offer to any association, person, or organization gathering and selling news in competition with the Press Associations, any more favorable rates than those hereinbefore stipulated in this contract, nor transact business for such competitor under more favorable conditions than are herein provided for said Press Associations; provided that nothing herein contained shall prohibit the Western Union Telegraph Company from making special rates to members of the Press Associations on dispatches to be used exclusively in individual papers. The Telegraph Company also agrees that in case it shall serve any other associations doing business in competition with the press associations or members thereof, parties hereto, at rates lower than those herein provided, the Press

Associations shall be entitled to the same reduction; and the Telegraph Company will give to the Press Associations or their agents at points where such agents may be located, facilities equal to the facilities given other customers of the Telegraph Company for ascertaining any changes in its commercial tariff rates, or in the rates given under any special contracts with other news associations.

Seventh. The Press Associations will during the continuance of this contract deliver to the Telegraph Company a copy of all such news reports and market quotations as have heretofore been furnished to the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, or which the Press Associations may be possessed of in the city of New York, for the same uses and purposes for which such news reports and quotations have heretofore been furnished, for which the Telegraph Company agrees to pay the Press Associations the sum of twenty four thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in monthly installments of two thousand dollars each, and the Telegraph Company hereby agrees to continue to receive and pay for such news reports and market quotations on the terms herein stipulated, the Press Associations agreeing not to furnish any such commercial news, reports, or market quotations, to any other party, parties, or association except for newspaper publication. It is understood and agreed that, should the cable rates on such news reports and market quotations be reduced, the aforementioned charge to the Telegraph Company of twenty-four thousand dollars per annum therefor shall be proportionately reduced.

Eighth. And the Telegraph Company further agrees that the sum charged each paper in the State of Texas, and each paper receiving associated press report in the State of Colorado and the Territory of New Mexico, for the month of November, 1882, shall continue to be the rate for such service, and that for a like or less service at other points in such States and Territories the division of the receipts shall be in the proportion of four-fifths (⅘) for telegraph tolls and one-fifth (⅕) for use of the news.

Ninth. And the Telegraph Company further agrees to transmit a news report from Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, or Denver to San Francisco for the use of the papers of that city at present receiving news through the agency of the Press Associations, and for use by an agent or agents of the joint committee in supplying all other cities of the States and Territories of the Pacific slope with news reports at the rates specified in a schedule hereunto annexed and marked Exhibit A.

On all reports sold by the Telegraph Company with the consent of the Western Associated Press at interior points, as at present, twenty per cent. of receipts shall be paid to the said association.

Tenth. This contract shall continue in force for the term of ten (10) years from the first (1st) day of January, 1883; provided, however, that after the expiration of the first year either party hereto may terminate this agreement at the close of any succeeding year, after having given at least six (6) months' written notice of an intention so to do.

Eleventh. A violation by one party of the stipulations of this agreement shall not be claimed or taken by the other party as a cause for the rescission thereof. The Telegraph Company hereby reserves to itself the right to fulfill its obligations to the New England, New York State, Northwestern, Kansas Missouri, and Trans-Mississippi Press Associations; the Call, Union, and Bulletin Companies, and Charles De Young & Co., of San Francisco, under existing contracts; and to modify, renew, and extend such contracts; provided that no more favorable terms or conditions shall be given by the Telegraph Company to any Press Association, after the expiration of the Telegraph Company's existing contracts, than are herein provided to be given by the Telegraph Company to the Press Associations, except with their consent, or unless a like rate be given to the associations represented by the parties of the second part.

Twelfth. Nothing in the stipulations above set forth shall be construed to alter or amend the original and supplementary contracts entered into between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Western Associated Press, dated January 11, 1867, March 1, 1868, June 7, 1871, and September 21, 1878, respectively, and now in force.

Thirteenth. No action at law shall be instituted by either party to recover damages for any violation of this agreement; but the questions of such violation, and of the damages resulting therefrom, shall be submitted to the arbitrament of three arbitrators, one to be chosen by each party, and the third by the two so chosen, and their decision and award, or that of a majority of them, shall be final, and may be entered and enforced as a judgment of a court having jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject-matter, wherever there is a statute law authorizing such entry and enforcement of such award.

In consideration whereof the said Western Union Telegraph Company has caused duplicates hereof to be sealed with its seal and to be signed by its proper officers, they being thereunto empowered by a resolution of said company, duly passed, and the joint committee aforesaid, representing the New York Associated Press and the Western Associated Press, they being thereunto empowered by resolutions of said Press Associations, duly passed, have severally signed and sealed the same duplicates,

and the said duplicates are interchangeably delivered at the city of New York on the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.] THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
By JOHN VAN HORNE,
Vice-President.

A. R. BREWER,
Secretary.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS,
By CHAS. A. DANA.
WHITELAW REID,
Joint Committee.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS,
By RICHARD SMITH,
W. N. HALDEMAN,
Joint Committee.

EXHIBIT A.

Schedule of rates to be charged by the Western Union Telegraph Company under the foregoing agreement of December 22nd, 1882:

To San Francisco, for messages sent between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. outward from Chicago, one and thirteen-sixteenths cents ($1\frac{13}{16}$) per word; from New York City two and three-eighths cents ($2\frac{3}{8}$) per word.

To San Francisco, for messages sent between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. outward from Chicago, one and nine-sixteenths ($1\frac{9}{16}$) cents per word; from New York City, two and one-eighth ($2\frac{1}{8}$) cents per word.

For dropping said matter at points intermediate between San Francisco and Omaha, Nebr., one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of one cent per word.

For messages outward from San Francisco to other points in the States and Territories of the Pacific coast, for the first three hundred (300) miles or less, on a circuit, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one cent per word between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., and one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of one cent per word between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., and for each drop on the circuit in addition to the price of transmission, one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of one cent per word, and for any distance over three hundred miles one-sixteenth ($\frac{1}{16}$) of one cent per word for each additional one hundred miles or fraction thereof for the transmission, and one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of one cent for each drop.

I have compared the foregoing contract with the original contract on file in this office, and certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy.

[SEAL.] A. R. BREWER,
Secretary Western Union Telegraph Company.

CONTRACT BETWEEN THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ENTERED INTO JANUARY 11, 1867.

[Copy furnished by Wm. Henry Smith, General Manager of the Associated Press.]

Memorandum of agreement made this eleventh day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Western Associated Press.

The Telegraph Company agree to transmit for said Associated Press, daily (except Sundays), when its lines are in working order, a morning report of five hundred (500) words, and a noon report of three hundred (300) words, both from the city of Buffalo, and a night report of three thousand five hundred (3,500) words from New York to the following places, viz: Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Milwaukee; also from Cleveland fifteen hundred (1,500) words (being a part of above reports) to each of the following places, viz:

Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Dayton, Madison, Ind., New Albany, and Sandusky. Also reports of local news from one or more of the above-named Western cities, amounting in the aggregate to two thousand (2,000) words, all of which, except what is known as "River News," to be transmitted to each of the class of Western cities first named, and the river news to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis only.

The Western Associated Press agree to pay the treasurer of said Telegraph Company for the above services sixty thousand dollars per year, in equal monthly installments of five thousand dollars each, from and after the first day of January, 1867.

If more than an aggregate of six thousand (6,000) words per day is transmitted, averaged at the end of each month (excluding Sundays), the excess is to be paid for at the same rate as above, and if the noon report from Buffalo exceeds three hundred (300) words per day, the excess is to be paid for at regular press rates.

*Abrogated in 1873.

And said Associated Press agrees that during the continuance of this agreement they and their agents, and all parties furnished by them with news for publication, and the agents of such parties, shall employ the said Telegraph Company exclusively to transmit to and from all places reached by its lines, all telegraphic messages relating to the news or newspapers business, and that they will not in any way encourage or support any opposition or competing telegraph company.

And said Associated Press agree that they and their agents and employés, and all parties furnished by them with news for publication, and their agents and employés, will not at any time sell or in any way dispose of, for private use or otherwise, any commercial news or market reports or quotations, or use the same in any manner except for publication in their newspapers.

And the Telegraph Company agrees that it will not sell or be interested in selling for private use within the territory of said Associated Press any news except strictly commercial news or market reports and quotations, and agrees to confine its business strictly to such reports and quotations within said territory.

And the Telegraph Company will not transmit news to or for any rival news association on more favorable terms than above stated, and will not send said Associated Press news report to any other place than above stated within the territory of said Western Associated Press without their consent.

And said Associated Press agree that they will not at any time impose any restrictions on their members or on any other party to whom they furnish news for publication in regard to special news reports, and that each shall be at liberty to procure any such special reports free from any control of said Associated Press.

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*After the testimony of Mr. Smith had been concluded before the committee he was requested to furnish evidence of the abrogation of the paragraph designated by him on the margin of the contract of 1867 as having been abrogated by the contracting parties, and he presented the following note in response to said request:

NOTE BY WM. HENRY SMITH, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The above clause was abrogated in 1873 at a joint meeting of the executive committee of the Western Associated Press and the president and general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the city of Chicago. Present, Richard Smith, Horace White, and Wm. Henry Smith, representing the Associated Press; and William Orton and Gen. Anson Stager, representing the Western Union Telegraph Company. The proposition was made by Mr. Orton, and accepted by Mr. Richard Smith and Mr. White. Since the above testimony was taken I have received from one of the gentlemen named the following telegram, which I beg leave to make a part of this note. It is as follows:

WM. H. SMITH: CINCINNATI, OHIO, *March* 17.

The exclusive clause in contract of 1867 never was enforced, and it was subsequently abrogated by mutual consent. The present contract leaves every member of the association free to use any line he chooses for special dispatches, but by giving all business to one line he can secure better rates. But the same offer is open to all, whether members of the Associated Press or not. The Baltimore and Ohio offered lower rates than could be obtained from the Western Union, on condition of all the business, and it would have been accepted by many, if not nearly all, if the Baltimore and Ohio lines covered the territory. In point of fact, we lease a wire of the Baltimore and Ohio between Washington and Cincinnati. The Western Associated Press have no relations to the Western Union Telegraph Company that are exclusive or that do not rest on strictly business basis.

RICHARD SMITH.

This agreement to continue in force two years from the first day of January, 1867, and thereafter until terminated by six months' notice of either party to the other.

It is understood that a portion of the Saturday night report will be transmitted on Sunday night to accommodate morning papers.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
By HIRAM SIBLEY, *Acting President.*
THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS,
By M. HALSTED,
Of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

Executed by order of board of directors at Cleveland this 24th day of January, A. D. 1867.

H. N. WALKER,
President Western Associated Press.

Supplemental contract with Western Union Telegraph Company, adopted at Pittsburg, 1871

It is agreed by and between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Western Associated Press that said Telegraph Company shall transmit the full Western Associated Press reports to Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee, and four hundred words per day from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas (Louisville, Ky., not embraced in this agreement), to be delivered in Cincinnati, Ohio; and in consideration of said service, the Western Associated Press shall pay to the said Telegraph Company the sum of fifteen thousand dollars per annum, in monthly instalments. It is understood and agreed that should there be at the close of any month any excess of the Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas reports over a daily average of four hundred words, the Associated Press shall pay for such excess at the rate provided for in the contract to which this is supplemental.

And it is also agreed that so long as the New Orleans and Southern news shall be sent via Memphis and Louisville it shall be charged in lieu of said service which has heretofore been rendered via New York and Cleveland.

It is further understood and agreed that in case any of the daily papers of Nashville or Memphis which are members of the Western Associated Press shall fail to pay their assessment for news, and the other member or members in said city refuse to make good to the association the deficit occasioned thereby, the said Telegraph Company agrees to cancel this contract.

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* The second supplemental contract simply increases the maximum of report to 10,000 words a day in place of 8,700, and provides that for excess over the 10,000 and not to exceed 12,000 the rate shall be 2½ cents per word, and for all excess above 12,000 words 2 cents per word. The average quantity of report is 16,000 words, and rate about 2⅛ cents per word—a little under 2½ cents on a very large service.

* The second supplemental contract was not furnished to the committee; but Mr. Smith supplied the above note in relation to it.

STATEMENT

OF

GEORGE D. ROBERTS, REPRESENTING THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANY.

March 19, 1884.

GEORGE D. ROBERTS,

representing the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, appeared before the committee in advocacy of the following bill, which he read and presented to the committee:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of securing correspondence by telegraph at cheaper rates, the Postmaster-General is authorized and directed to enter into a contract on behalf of the United States with the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, upon the following conditions:

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall stipulate therein to transmit by telegraph with proper skill and diligence all messages which at any time after the making of the contract may be delivered to it for that purpose by the Post-Office Department of the United States between the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Peoria, Springfield, Illinois, and Saint Louis, and not later than one year after the date of the contract between the said places above named and Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and not later than two years from the date of the contract between the above-named places and Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Galveston, Saint Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Omaha, and also all other cities upon the lines of its wires between any of the above-named places at which a system of postal delivery shall be established by the Government, and within five years from the date of said contract between the above-named and all other places in the United States (having a post-office delivery) which shall be designated with reasonable notice by the Postmaster-General, lying east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and south of Omaha and Minneapolis, and not later than seven years from the date of the contract between the places in the Atlantic division above designated, and all the principal cities of the Pacific coast and intermediate States and Territories having a postal delivery; and the said corporation shall further stipulate that after the dates above mentioned and until the expiration of the contract, it will keep its lines at all times,

unavoidable casualties excepted, in good repair, and provide therefor at its own expense competent operators, good instruments, and all equipments necessary for efficiently performing the postal service between all of the said designated places. The services stipulated to be performed by the telegraph company in respect to each message shall be its reception from the postal authorities, at the offices hereinafter provided for, in any of the above designated and described places, and its transmission and delivery to the postal authorities of any other of said places to which it may be addressed, in proper form for delivery to the sender of such message. At or before the execution of the contract the said corporation shall file in the Post-Office Department a bond in proper form, and adequate in amount, to be approved by the Postmaster-General, conditioned for the faithful performance by it of all its stipulations in the said contract.

SEC. 3. On behalf of the United States it shall be stipulated in the said contract that at each of the places designated in the above section the Government shall furnish without charge to the telegraph company a suitable room or rooms for the office, employés, instruments, batteries, and other appliances necessary for the transaction of its business under said contract, and shall also provide the said company with the necessary rights and facilities for connecting its lines with such postal telegraph offices. It shall further be stipulated that compensation to the telegraph company for its services shall be made as follows: For each message of twenty words or less, exclusive of the date, address, and signature, under said contract transmitted in the ordinary course of business between any of the places in the United States lying east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and south of Omaha and Minneapolis, twenty-five cents, and ten cents for each additional ten words in excess of twenty words, and for each message directed to be transmitted at night and delivered the following morning fifteen cents if of twenty words or less, and ten cents for each additional ten words or less in excess of twenty words, except that between the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and such other points separated by short distances as may be from time to time agreed upon, the ordinary services shall be paid for at the rate of fifteen cents for each message of twenty words or less, as aforesaid, and ten cents for each ten words or less in excess of twenty words, the payments to be made monthly as hereinafter provided.

For all messages transmitted between any points in the Western or Pacific division, as defined in section 2, the compensation shall be the same as for the Atlantic division; but for all messages transmitted from any point in the Atlantic division to any point in the Pacific division the compensation shall be fixed at fifty cents for each message of twenty words or less and twenty cents for each additional ten words or less in excess of twenty words for ordinary services, and for night service at twenty-five cents for each message of twenty words or less and ten cents for each additional ten words or less in excess of twenty words. Upon all the tariff rates above specified there shall be a deduction of two cents, or the local rate of postage if less than two cents, on each message, as compensation to the Government for delivery.

It shall further be stipulated that the contract shall remain in force for the period of ten years from its date, during which period the postal telegraph service between the places designated in the contract shall be performed under its provisions.

SEC. 4. When the said contract is executed, and security given as required by section 2, the Postmaster-General shall from time to time establish postal telegraph offices, and provide the necessary rooms and appliances for the telegraph company as required by the terms of the contract, and do such other acts as shall become necessary to the execution of its provisions on the part of the Government. He shall provide telegram stamps and stamped paper to be sold, as postage-stamps are now sold, of denominations corresponding to the several tariff rates, as specified in section 3. Upon every telegram delivered by authority of the Government to the telegraph company for transmission the proper stamp for prepayment at the said tariff rates shall be affixed by the sender of the message, which stamp shall be in full prepayment of all charges upon such telegrams including delivery at its destination, whether transmitted wholly by telegraph to the place of address or partly by telegraph and partly by mail. Every postmaster shall, on the second Monday of each month, forward to the Postmaster-General a statement of the number of postal telegrams received at and transmitted from his office during the next preceding month, and the stamped value of each telegram transmitted, and the number and amount of such telegram stamps sold at his office, and all money received for telegraphic service. The Postmaster-General shall cause monthly accounts to be prepared for said company of the amount of telegram-stamps sold and of all other sums received for the transmission of telegrams, and of the number of telegrams received by the Department and their stamped value, and after deducting two cents, or the local postage rate when less than two cents, on each telegram transmitted, shall pay the remainder of such receipts to said company as full compensation for its services under said contract.

SEC. 5. The said telegraph company shall receive all messages delivered to it properly stamped at any postal telegraph office, and transmit them by telegraph in the

order in which they are received (excepting night messages to be delivered the following morning), to the postal telegraph office to which they are addressed or to the postal telegraph office nearest or most convenient to the place where they are directed, and shall inclose all such messages in an envelope properly addressed and deliver them to the post office at the receiving postal telegraph office. The Postmaster-General shall make regulations to facilitate the reception and forwarding by mail of telegraphic messages sent from or directed to places at which no postal telegraph office has been established.

SEC. 6. All persons shall have the right to correspond by telegraph in the manner herein prescribed, and all telegrams shall be privileged communications in law to the extent that letters are now. The originals of all telegrams shall be kept in the office of deposit for four months, and at the end of that time, with all copies thereof, shall be destroyed, unless such originals shall be called for by the sender, when it shall be delivered to him. All provisions of law relating to the destruction or defacement, or to the receipt, transmission, or delivery of mailed letters, or to the custody, sale, canceling, or defacement of stamps, and forging or counterfeiting, or to the stealing, or to the unlawful use of the same, shall apply to postal telegrams and to postal telegram stamps.

SEC. 7. The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company shall have the right to construct telegraph lines on all postal routes to which the provisions of the contract aforesaid shall be applicable, and all telegraph lines operated under the provisions of this act are hereby established as post-routes. Any person who shall willfully obstruct, postpone, or delay the transmission or delivery, or unlawfully divulge or permit to be read or seen the contents of any telegram, or any part thereof, or any copy or duplicate thereof, or who shall injure or destroy any of the property of the said company, or interfere with the operation, repairs, or use of any such line of telegraph, or any part thereof, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction in a district or circuit court of the United States for the district where such offense shall have been committed, or where such person shall reside, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to an imprisonment not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable for damages to the party injured thereby. The Department of Justice shall prosecute all persons offending against any of the provisions of this act in the name of the United States.

Gentlemen, we were induced to present this bill from the fact that you have already had several bills before the people, and also from the fact that the agitation as to Government interference in telegraphic matters is more or less a menace to our property and an injury to our securities. We have carefully prepared this bill, and kept within the limits of our capacity and our ability to carry out the contract if we should make it.

We believe that we have a better system than is in general use. We have a different wire from any other company, a wire of very high conductive qualities. We have a compound wire, part steel and part copper, the core of it being steel in order to give it tensile strength. By using chemically pure copper for the coating we get all the conducting power of pure copper, which is about as 7 is to 1 in comparison with iron. The resistance on our wire between Chicago and New York—I think the line is over a thousand miles in length—is about 15 ohms. That probably does not represent the resistance over an iron wire of much over 100 miles. At least it gives us the advantage of using a long circuit instead of a short circuit. I believe Dr. Green, who appeared before your committee, stated that it was impossible for the Western Union or any company to give uniform rates beyond the limit of the circuit, whatever that might be, and stated that the limit of their circuit was about 500 miles. We have not tested the limit of our circuit yet, but we are prepared to say that it is not less than 1,500 to 2,000 miles. Therefore we are enabled to send a message 1,500 miles as cheaply as any other company could send it 500 miles.

By having a wire of that character we are also enabled to use instruments that heretofore have not been in general use in telegraphy. We are now working the sextuplex on one wire between Chicago and New York. I think that has never been accomplished before in the history

of telegraphing for that distance without any relays of any character, and we expect to increase that.

We also have a system by which we are enabled, when business requires it, to send a thousand words or more a minute on one line on a circuit of a thousand miles or more in length. At first we would have to prepare the messages, of course, on cylinders to do that. But that serves to show the capacity of our wires.

We are prepared to say that we have no limit as yet to our circuit, but we are safe in stating that we can have a circuit from New York to New Orleans without any relays, and therefore we can send a dispatch more cheaply for that distance than if we were compelled to relay three times, as under the old system.

If our contract should be acceptable to the Government, of course it would bring forth a very sharp competition in telegraphing. We do not expect to monopolize the business by any means; we do not expect to get any more than our proper share of it. But it will, of course, induce a very sharp competition in telegraphing all over the country for long distances and short distances. Of course if other people can do it more cheaply than we propose doing it we will have to compete with them.

I believe this is the first proposition of this kind that has come before the committee, and we would like to have it taken into serious consideration. We do not ask anything from the Government, except the mere privilege of putting our wires in the post-offices. This is a matter of necessity. If it were not, we would not ask or expect it. It does not give us any advantage except that of quick delivery. The space we would occupy in the public buildings would be very small; if we had to pay rental, it would be a very small amount.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill provides that the Government shall pay the rents of all buildings to be used by the company, does it not?

Mr. ROBERTS. Oh, no, sir; not by any means.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it not provide that the Government shall furnish suitable rooms?

Mr. ROBERTS. Only in the main post-office, where your delivery office is, that is all; or, if you have branch offices in a city, we might have offices in those branch offices, for the purpose of facilitating deliveries. The only object of that provision of the bill is to facilitate deliveries, in the interest of the people. We would probably occupy only one public office in a city, although we might have twenty, thirty, or forty other offices in that city for local business outside of the Government business. Those offices, of course, would be at our own expense. If we make a delivery through the post-office, we want the privilege of putting our wires into the post-office building. We do not expect the Government to furnish us office room for our general business in cities.

Senator WILSON. Your general proposition, then, is, for instance, in the city of New York, that the Government shall supply you with accommodations in the general post-office building?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, simply in the post-office.

Senator WILSON. And you deliver the messages to the post-office?

Mr. ROBERTS. To the post-office.

Senator WILSON. The Government delivering them the same as it does letters?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose to do nothing but transmit over the wire?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is all. We simply want to carry the mail for you by telegraph when you give it to us to carry. We will deliver it to you

just as the mail-carrier delivers it to you, and you distribute it. That is all there is about it. Of course we expect to have very sharp competition outside of this proposition. We will have our offices in all the cities, towns, and villages, probably. We expect to extend the system all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose to reserve the right to do any business you desire to do for those who patronize the company, without any regard to the Government?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; without any regard to the Government at all. We only give you a guarantee that the rates shall not exceed this limit for a certain period of years. If we do not get a single dispatch from the Government, if you have the guarantee that it shall not exceed that point, it compels every other company to compete with us at that rate, and you will have those rates all over the United States, because no company is going to allow us to take all the advantage of those rates ourselves. They will all compete with us at these rates. These rates we offer to you are very reasonable as compared with the present rates. Without any reference to the Government, without any governmental complications at all, without the expenditure of a dollar, you simply have a guarantee from us that we will establish these rates and maintain them for a certain period of years. The only consideration we ask of you is to allow us to put our wires in your main offices in the cities, for the convenience of quick delivery, because we will give the delivery just as quick through the post-office as we will for our own local work. The only advantage will be this: For instance, we will probably deliver commercial messages quicker than the Post-Office Department could possibly do it. Our deliveries now over the exchanges from Chicago to New York are made so rapidly that of course they never would go through post-offices. We never could do that kind of business through the post-office under any circumstances; it would be too slow. There is no possibility of having that kind of business done through the post-office. The exchange and commercial business of that character must be done instantly.

Our company has a theory that, by establishing a very low rate for telegraphing, the business will probably increase sufficiently for all the companies in the field to-day; that it will increase it very rapidly, so that we will all have sufficient to keep us at work. Of course, at such low rates we could not pay any very large dividends immediately, but if we have a large volume of business we would be perfectly satisfied with these rates, and we expect to get a large volume of business by giving the public a good service at low rates.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate to be the proportionate cost of receiving messages, registering them, and going through all the forms that are required to do that business properly, and of delivering the messages at the other end of the line, and the cost of transmittal?

Mr. ROBERTS. I cannot give you the figures on that. I am not familiar enough with the subject to give any opinion about that. I am simply representing the company in the capacity of an interested party, to a certain extent. I only know generally about these things. But I know that we expect, of course, to perform this service at a profit to our company, or we should not make the proposition.

Deliveries depend on the distance. We only require ordinary letter deliveries, so far as our system is concerned, because our service, being through the post-office, will be used principally for dispatches of a social character, and those that are not absolutely important to be delivered immediately.

Senator JACKSON. You provide for no priority on the part of the Government, do you?

Mr. ROBERTS. We are compelled to yield priority to the Government for its business anyway. Any dispatches that we receive, except those night dispatches, we have to send immediately. But our system is such that we are not likely to have more work than we can attend to. We expect to put up additional wires and do the work. In fact, the real competition in telegraphy must be not so much in price as in service.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you embrace in that term "Government service" all the regular correspondence between the executive branches of the Government?

Mr. ROBERTS. If they wished it; but we would probably want to make a special contract for that on a little different terms from those proposed in the bill. This bill is for the people. If the Government wish to make a special contract with us, as they have done with existing companies, that would be different.

Senator JACKSON. Under the act of 1866 the Government has a right to fix its own rates.

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Senator WILSON. I do not understand this proposition as involving Government service?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir; we did not intend it to, except so far as the Government has the same right to use it that anybody else has. That is a separate matter for negotiation.

The CHAIRMAN. By creating two districts you make a very great inequality in the matter of rates. For instance, you propose 50 cents for telegraphing across the Mississippi River.

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The rate from one of these districts to the other is 50 cents for twenty words.

Mr. ROBERTS. How is that?

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Roberts makes a distinction, as I infer from the reading of the bill, but does not make any difference in the rate.

Mr. ROBERTS. We have a clause in the bill in regard to short circuits. All those short circuits will be adjusted from time to time by the Postmaster-General. We have provided for that. We expect to give you the lowest rate possible, and we will make such contracts from time to time as the Postmaster-General may require on short distances.

Senator WILSON. Are your present rates between New York and Washington the same as the rates charged by the other companies?

Mr. ROBERTS. I do not know that we have established our rates yet. I suppose it will be less, and I may state it will be less.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the language of the bill you proposed to have introduced:

> For all messages transmitted between any points in the Western or Pacific division, as defined in section 2, the compensation shall be the same as for the Atlantic division, but for all messages transmitted from any point in the Atlantic division to any point in the Pacific division the compensation shall be fixed at 50 cents for each message of twenty words.

Mr. ROBERTS. That was not the intention of the company.

Senator WILSON. That would make a dispatch from Council Bluffs to Omaha cost 50 cents?

Mr. ROBERTS. Of course that can be amended. The intention of the bill is to make short circuits subject to contracts hereafter with the Postmaster-General, whether in one division or the other. If that is the way you understand the bill we will have a change made, so that it will

be just the same to one division as the other exactly. We reserve the privilege of changing that so as to make it uniform.

The CHAIRMAN. The rate proposed here for transmitting messages, I observe, is the same as the English rate, which covers the entire cost of receiving, delivery, and everything connected with it—25 cents for twenty words. I suppose their average distance for messages would not vary very much, however, from the average distances over which messages are sent in this country. Their longest line is 700 miles, I am informed.

Mr. ROBERTS. I am not familiar at all with the English rates.

Senator WILSON. It would not be very different, taking into consideration the two districts.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill will be considered by the committee.

Mr. ROBERTS. The clause you speak of we will change.

The CHAIRMAN. If we see fit to take any action on it we will submit it to you.

Mr. ROBERTS. I authorize the change to be made, or we can make it for you, to make uniform rates on short circuits the same as the usual rates, for either the Pacific or Atlantic division.

Any information that the committee may want we would like to furnish at any time.

LETTER

OF

MR. GARDINER G. HUBBARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May*, 1884.

DEAR SIR: As there is a great diversity of opinion in regard to the cost of telegraphy and of the construction of telegraph lines, I give some facts and conclusions drawn from them in the hope that they may aid in forming a correct judgment upon these points:

COST OF TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE IN EUROPE.

An examination of the cost of the telegraphic service in Belgium for 1881 shows that the average cost of internal telegrams was .727 of a franc, equal to 14.54 cents per message.

The average cost of telegrams in Switzerland in 1882 was .74 of a franc, equal to 14.8 cents, including transit and internal telegrams, and the cost of construction of new lines. Making due allowance for these items, the average cost of internal telegrams was 14 cents.

In England, during the year 1882, 31,345,000 messages were transmitted, at a cost of £1,440,000, equal, at $4.86 to the pound, to $6,998,400, making the average cost per telegram 22.3 cents. This probably includes the cost of construction of new lines for the year, but the report of the Postmaster-General does not show either the cost or the mileage of new lines or wires. Estimating the cost of construction at 10 per cent. on the operating expenses, the average cost per telegram was 20.01 cents. But in England the telegram is twenty words, exclusive of address and signature, which adds about one-third to its length and three-sixteenths to its cost, making the cost of the average telegram of ten words about 16.30 cents.

COST OF TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE IN AMERICA.

The expenses of the Western Union Telegraph Company for its fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, were $11,794,000, divided as follows:

For what purpose.		Total cost.	Cost of telegram in cents.
Clerks and cashiers engaged in receipt of messages; clerks engaged as managers of messengers for their distribution		$1,525,000	.03454
Other salaries, including executive offices, operators, &c.		3,487,000	.07926
Messengers		703,341	.01600
Line repairs	$939,616		
Reconstruction	285,038		
Superintendents	181,700		
		1,406,354	.03196
Instruments	106,805		
Office repairs	107,774		
Batteries	238,647		
		453,226	.01030
Taxes		215,648	.00488
Rent of offices		392,881	.00890
Claims for delinquencies		21,723	.00049
Printing and stationery	183,000		
Light and fuel	129,000		
Law expenses	147,000		
		459,000	.01043
Paid other lines	267,000		
Refunded and uncollected	130,000		
And amounts paid railroad companies	603,000		
		1,000,000	.02272
Cost of maintaining consolidated companies		280,000	.00636
Sundries		322,430	.00731
Average per telegram 23.330 cents		10,265,553	.23325
Rentals on leased lines	528,000		
Rentals on American cables	700,000		
Rental on Gold and Stock and Cuba cables	301,000		
		1,529,000	.....
		11,794,553	.....

The above items, down to and including "rentals on leased lines," are taken from the evidence of Dr. Green and documents submitted by him to the Senate committee; the last three items from letter of Dr. Green in the North American Review for December, 1883 (page 524).

The average expense per telegram is based on 44,000,000, the number Dr. Green estimates were transmitted in 1883, including Gold and Stock and cable telegrams, which were not included in the tables given in the annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for 1883.

The receipts of the Western Union in 1883 were—		
From telegrams		$15,442,902
From revenue on cables	1,100,000	
From Gold and Stock Telegraph Company	1,417,000	
From Inter-Ocean and Cuba cables	388,000	
From rental of private lines	407,000	
From dividends and sundries	700,000	
		4,012,000
Total receipts		19,454,902
Total expenses		11,794,553
Net profits		7,660,349
From profits deduct—		
Interest on bonded debt, & c	$466,911	
Rental on leased lines	528,933	
		995,884
Leaving amount applicable to dividends		6,665,505
Average receipts per telegram		.35000 cents.
Average operating expenses per telegram		.23325 cents.
Average profits per telegram		.11675 cents.

Estimate of expenses of a postal telegraph under the contract system, based on expenditures of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the fiscal year 1883.

	Present expenses.	Contractors.	Post-Office Department.	Saved.
Clerks	.03454	00731	.00860	.01863
Salaries	.07936	.07436	.00200	.00300
Messengers	.01600	.....	.01400	.00200
Line repairs, &c	.03196	.03196	.....	.....
Instruments, &c	.01257	.01257	.....	.....
Taxes	.00488	.00488	.....	.....
Rents	.00890	.00250	.00320	.00320
Claims	.00049	.00049	.....	.....
Printing, &c	.01043	.00463	.00220	.00360
Paid other lines	.02045	.01211	.....	.00834
Maintaining consolidated companies	.00636	.....	.....	.00636
Sundries	.00731	.00580	.....	.00200
	.23325	.15612	.03000	.04713

Expenses of the contractors	.15,912 cents; total,		$7,001,250
Expenses of the Post-Office Department	.3,000 cents; total,		1,320,000
Total operating expenses	.18,912 cents; total,		8,321,250
Amount saved	.04,413 cents; total,		1,941,720
	23,325 cents.		10,262,970

This estimate shows a saving in the expenses of nearly 4½ cents per telegram, or total saving of $1,940,000. This results from the less number of clerks and cashiers required in the handling, bookkeeping, numbering and other clerical work now required on each message, rendered unnecessary under the postal system, where all telegrams are prepaid by stamps and almost the only accounts to be kept are of the number of messages transmitted and of the money received for the stamps.

There will also be further economy in rents, as the post-offices in most places will have room enough for the telegraph office, as in such offices the Morse instrument and batteries will occupy little more space than a sewing-machine; while in towns and cities, through the Telephone Exchanges and District Telegraph companies, the telegraph is brought into direct communication with a large and constantly increasing number of customers, thus increasing the business without any increase in the number of messengers, and with less need of offices in different localities in the same city. There will also be a large reduction in printing, legal fees, and other expenses, as well as in the amounts "refunded and uncollected" and the cost of maintaining consolidated companies.

Under the present system, a very large proportion of the operators are railroad employés, paid by a commission on the telegrams. Under the postal system the same service will be performed by the postmasters, who will be paid in the same way.

The gross expenditure at present is $11,793,000; but this includes the cost of maintaining the Atlantic and Cuba cables, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, together with the rentals paid for these lines, and the cost of operating and maintaining the private lines. Twenty-one per cent. of the gross revenue is now derived from these sources. This business should bear its proportion of the common expense, which would be $2,155,000, and therefore exceeds the amount saved, $1,940,000.

No account has been taken of this fact. With this reservation, the foregoing statement is believed to be substantially correct.

I believe that the amount of some of the items, rent for instance, will be less than the estimate, while other items may be increased.

Total operating expenses as above	.18,912 cents.
To these must be added $2,596,560, which is the interest at 6 per cent. on $43,276,000, the estimated cost of the lines of the Western Union; per telegram	.05,901 cents.
Average cost per telegram, including interest	.24,813 cents.

This shows the cost of the average telegram, including a profit of 6 per cent. on the cost of the lines will be 24.813. These expenses are divided into expenses not affected by the distance of transmission, viz:

Interest on cost of lines	05901
Expenses of the Post-Office Department	03000
A part of the expenses for clerks and salaries	01000
Rents, printing, line repairs, taxes, paid other lines, and part of sundries	05972
Expenses not affected by the distance of transmission	15873
And into expenses varying with the distance, viz: Clerks' and operators' salaries, .07367; instruments, .01227	8940
	24813

The average rate under the bill of the Senate committee will be about 25 cents, a reduction of 10 cents from the present average rate. If the operating expenses are 18.912 cents, there will be an average profit per telegram of 6.088 cents, and on 44,000,000 telegrams the profit will be $2,678,872.

The normal growth of the business during the last six years was 100 per cent. This growth will be much more rapid after this great reduction in rates, and will be at least 100 per cent. in three years. If this estimate should be realized, the net profits at the expiration of that time will be much larger than under the present high rates.

When sent less than the average distance, the expenses, varying with distance will be reduced about one-third, or 3 cents, making the average cost for operating expenses 15.537 cents, 1½ cents more than in Belgium, 2½ cents more than in Switzerland, and about the same as in Great Britain. The total cost, inclusive of interest on the cost of the lines will be 21.813 cents. There is no reason why the cost in America should be much greater than in Europe. Our operators and employés are paid higher salaries, but they do more work in a day and use the Morse sounder, which is more rapid than most of the instruments used abroad.

The cost between large cities not more than 500 miles apart, where there is an uninterrupted stream of business, will be less than 15 cents, while between large cities at a greater distance and small offices off the main circuits the cost will be greater, but these differences will not affect the average result.

When sent more than the average distance, the expenses varying with distance will be increased about one-third, making the total cost 28.402 cents, inclusive of interest on the cost of the lines. The rate under the Senate bill for 1,500 miles is 30 cents, increasing 5 cents for every 2.50 miles up to 50 cents.

These estimates are based on 44,000,000 telegrams. If there are not as many, a part of the "expenses not affected by the distance of transmission" will be increased, and decreased if there is a greater number. For instance, if only 22,000,000 are transmitted, the expenses for rentals

and interest, repairs, taxes, claims, sundries, and profit, amounting to $3,500,000, must be assessed upon 22,000,000 messages, which would increase the average cost about 8 cents per message. If there are 88,000,000 messages, the cost will be reduced 3.5 cents per telegram.

ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS REQUIRED UNDER THE WESTERN UNION AND POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

The average rate paid by the Western Union Telegraph Company to their operators, as appears by reference to the table furnished by Dr. Green to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor (testimony, page 965), was $61.90 for the month of June, 1883, or $780 a year.

The company paid for clerks and cashiers in 1883	$1,525,000
It paid for other salaries, including executive officers and operators	3,487,000
Total amount	5,012,000

The amount paid for other salaries, as it includes executive and other officers, as well as operators, was probably a little higher than the average, or about $800 a year. Compensation for clerks and cashiers was probably a little less than that of the operators, or about $700 a year.

At $700 a year the number of clerks and cashiers was	2,180
At $800 a year the number of employés was	4,350
Making the total number of employés	6,530

Of the sums the larger portion of the amount expended for clerks and cashiers is for work that will be performed by the postal telegraph service or saved. Almost the entire cost for other salaries, &c., will be borne by the contractors. The occupation of nearly all the post-office employés will be to receive telegrams from the public, number, send, or deliver them to the operators, or to receive them from the operators, envelope, direct, and deliver them to the messenger. This service can be performed by young ladies at a lower salary than is now paid, or, say, on an average $600 a year.

The compensation paid by the post-office for clerks, cashiers, &c., is estimated at	$466,400
For clerks and operators paid by the contractor	3,593,400
The amount saved is estimated at	951,700
Total amount expended and saved	$5,011,500

At $600 a year the Post-Office Department can employ clerks and cashiers in addition to those now in the service	777
The contractor will employ clerks and operators	4,800
The number saved	953
Making the total number	6,530

The messages are now delivered, either by contract with the District Telegraph Company or by messenger boys, who are generally paid according to the number of messages delivered. There are about 3,000 in the service of the Western Union Company, with average wages of 75 cents a day. A less number will be required under the postal system, as all night telegrams will be delivered by the letter-carriers and some of the others.

In addition to these employés, the Western Union probably employs

over 1,000 men as superintendents of line repairs and reconstruction. The employés engaged in this work will be paid by the contractors.

The foregoing estimate apparently conflicts with the first statement of Dr. Green to the Senate committee "that they have 25,500 instruments, and every instrument requires an operator. I should say, therefore, there are probably 30,000 operators employed on the Western Union lines." In this statement Dr. Green refers to railroad and other operators, as the salaries of 30,000 operators at $780 a year would amount to $23,400,000, or more than twice the entire expenses of the Western Union. In Dr. Green's remarks to directors, September 13, 1882, he says, "We pay salaries to only 2,578 of our 12,041 offices; at 960 others we pay only a portion of the operating expenses"; and in his statement to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, he says, "8,912 offices were operated by railroads without any direct money cost to the company."

COST OF LINES.

The cost of lines differs very greatly, depending on the quality of the line, the facility of obtaining poles, the freight on wire and poles, and on the contracts which can be made with railroads, whether they will transport and drop the poles on the spot where they are required, or leave them at the regular stations on the line of the road, to be hauled to the place where they will be set. The price varies from $65 a mile of wire to $2,000 or $3,000 a mile of pole line in some cities, where large and expensive poles or underground wires are required. The Western Union Telegraph Company has contracts with most of the railroads, which gives that company peculiar facilities, if not, as they claim, the exclusive use of the railroads for telegraphic purposes.

A detailed statement of the cost of a mile of pole line with three wires is hereto annexed as giving a fair estimate of the average cost of lines extending into all parts of the country; in some sections the cost will be less, in others greater.

It will not be safe to estimate the cost of telegraphic lines at less than $300 a mile of pole line, averaging three wires to a pole and inclusive of the right of way; an average of one wire in addition would cost $35 per mile more.

The Western Union Telegraph Company operates 432,726 miles of wire, strung on 144,294 miles of pole line; this is equivalent to an average of 3 miles of wire to 1 mile of pole line. At $100 per mile the value is $43,276,000, inclusive of all instruments necessary to operate the lines, upon which interest at the rate of 6 per cent. is allowed in the foregoing tables.

This valuation of $43,276,000 will appear as much too high to some as it will appear too low to others.

This difference of opinion arises from the impossibility of estimating the cost of poles and of the rights of way, including in these rights the privileges enjoyed by the Western Union through its contracts with railroads, and the great difference in the cost of lines in different sections of the country.

This estimate includes neither the good-will nor the franchises of the telegraph company; it merely shows the sum required to build new lines, to connect the places now reached by the lines of the Western Union Company with equal facilities.

The Western Union Company also holds valuable property acquired for its other business, from which it derives one-third of its net income.

In the North American Review, 1883, page 525, Dr. Green states the gross revenue from other sources than the transmission of telegrams and the rentals paid for same as follows:

From the American cables		$1,100,000
From the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company		1,417,000
From the Inter-Ocean Company (Cuba cables)		388,000
From the rentals on private lines, $407,000; dividends, &c., $700,000		1,107,000
		4,012,000
Rentals of this property	$1,180,000	
Operating expenses, say	1,000,000	
		2,180,000
Net earnings		1,832,000

This property, capitalized at 6 per cent., represents a value of $30,000,000.

A trial balance of the property of the Western Union Telegraph Company included in these estimates would stand approximately as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$80,000,000
For debt of leased lines and rentals capitalized	37,464,200
	117,464,200

ASSETS.

Lines and instruments as above	$43,276,000
Atlantic and other cables, shares, rentals, and dividends, &c., represented by property capitalized as above, at	30,000,000
Real estate	5,000,000
Marketable assets in the Treasury *	10,023,000
Balance of assets	5,016,000
Bonus paid for lines of the American Union and stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company in 1881, to balance the account	25,149,000
	117,464,200

The details of the capital and liabilities of the Western Union Company at different periods are set forth in the accompanying table, B.

According to the evidence of Mr. Bates, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, that company expects to operate 35,000 miles of wire, to cost about $5,000,000. This is at the rate of $142 a mile.

The American Union Telegraph Company built between 1878 and 1881 about 10,700 miles of pole lines and 46,400 miles of wire, at the cost of $5,000,000, according to the evidence of Mr. Bates, or $108 per mile of wire. But this company pays the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over $150,000 a year for the right of way over its lines, which, capitalized, is equal to $2,500,000 of principal, and increases the cost to $150 per mile of wire.

It is probable that each of these estimates includes a very large profit on the lines.

GARDINER G. HUBBARD.

Hon. N. P. HILL,
Chairman Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads,
United States Senate.

* Some of these assets are included in the item "Atlantic and other cables," &c., and are, therefore, entered twice among the assets. If the entries were corrected it would increase the last item, "Bonus paid," &c.

TABLE A.—*Detailed statement of cost of one mile of pole line of telegraph in country, poles 30 feet high, of second-growth chestnut, 6 inch tops, and No. 8 ex. B. B. wire.*

Thirty poles, delivered, at $2.50	$75 00
1 mile wire, 389 pounds, at 5 cents per pound	19 45
30 x-arms, at 25 cents	7 50
60 bolts, at 3 cents	1 80
30 pins at 2 cents	60
30 insulators, at 5 cents	1 50
Grounds, tie-wire, solder, &c	3 00
Delivery of material	1 00
Labor (gang of men and boss), 8 men, at $2	16 00
Boss, at $3; and expenses, $1.50	4 50
Wagon for men, with wire and tools	3 00
Sundries, and occasional damage to trees	5 00
	138 35
Allow for higher poles to cross other lines roads, or railroad tracks, say	10 00
	149 35
For each additional wire on each route until four are strung	30 00
Cost per mile of wire with three wires strung	70 00
389 pounds No. 8 wire to the mile, at 5 cents	19 45

Town work, one mile, 55-feet poles, 7½-inch tops, 40 to the mile.

40 poles, delivered, at $13	$520 00
40 arms, at 30 cents	12 00
One mile wire, No. 6, 538 pounds, at 5 cents	26 90
Bolts, pins, insulators	7 00
Grounds, solder, &c	4 10
Labor (twelve men and boss) gang to erect ten poles a day	114 00
Repairing pavements, contingencies	25 00
Total	709 00

Under unfavorable circumstances the men might not be able to erect more than five poles a day; this would increase the cost to $820; each additional wire, $35.

Cost per mile of wire, three wires per pole, $259.

In large cities like New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, &c., the expenses for contingencies would be higher than the estimate; but it will be unnecessary to take account of these exceptional items, as the large city poles will carry many wires, and thus reduce the cost per mile of wire.

If one-sixth of the distance is town work the average cost per mile of wire, averaging three wires to a pole, will be, at the above rates, $101.50.

The cost of one mile of pole line with four wires strung would be $335. The evidence of Mr. Chapman given to the Senate committee shows that the actual cost of a four-wire line between Cleveland, Chicago, and Kansas City was from $325 to $350 per mile of pole line.

TABLE B.—*Capital and liabilities of the Western Union Telegraph Company.*

Dec., 1863. The capital was	$7,950,700
May, 1864. It was increased for other lines bought	2,116,200
1866. For stock dividends declared	10,066,900
1866. For the purchase of consolidated lines, including $11,000,000 of stock issued to these lines as stock dividends	20,929,300
	41,063,100
Less stock owned by the company	494,800
	40,568,300
1866. The bonded debt was	4,634,100
Total liabilities	45,202,400

Of this capital and debt considerably over one-half, or about $23,000,000 was issued for stock dividends between January, 1864, and July, 1866.

May, 1874. The company bought over $7,000,000 of its capital, reducing the outstanding capital to	$33,785,000
1874. The bonded debt was then	5,946,910
Total liabilities	39,731,910

June, 1878.	The outstanding capital was	35,068,575
	A stock dividend was declared of	5,960,608
1881.	A stock dividend was declared of	15,526,590
	A stock dividend was declared as a dividend of capital for the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, then owned by the Western Union, to the amount of	4,320,000
	Its stock was also issued in exchange for the remaining stock of the Atlantic and Pacific	4,080,000
	Stock for purchase of American Union lines	15,000,000
	Stock owned by the company, $20,172 sundries, $24,055	44,227
	Total capital	80,000,000

LINES OF COMPANIES LEASED TO THE WESTERN UNION, THE YEARLY RENTAL, AND THE VALUE OF SAME CAPITALIZED AT AN INTEREST OF 6 PER CENT.

Mutual Union, rental of lines at $450,000	$7,500,000	
Northwestern Telegraph Company, rental of lines at $110,000 a year, increasing every year for thirteen years until it amounts to $150,000	2,500,000	
Caton lines, rental of lines $87,000	1,500,000	
Bonded debt	5,964,200	
		$17,464,200
American cables, rental of lines $700,000 and certain office expenses		11,700,000
Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, rental of lines $300,000		5,000,000
Cuba cables, rental of lines $180,000		3,000,000
Total of rentals, capitalized and debt		37,164,200
Stock capital		80,000,000
Total liabilities 1883		117,164,200

Some of the shares of the Caton lines of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company and Cuba cables are owned by the Western Union, on which it receives the dividend, but there are other lines not enumerated above on which it pays rentals, which would make the total liabilities somewhat larger than above.

The total liabilities June 30, 1880, were	$47,100,000
Increase in three years	70,064,000
Total liabilities June 30, 1883	117,164,000

TABLE C.—*Telegraph rates from Washington to the residence of each of the members of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads under the Western Union and Postal Telegraph systems.*

APRIL, 1884.

Name of place.	Western Union rates.	Night rates.	Postal Telegraph rates.
Winona, Miss	$0 75	$0 50	$0 25
Fort Smith, Ark	75	50	25
Henderson, Tex	1 00	66	25
Indianapolis, Ind	50	35	25
Sparta, Ga	60	40	25
Boonville, Mo	75	50	25
Winchester, Ill	60	40	25
Lexington, Tenn	50	35	25
Philadelphia, Pa	15	15	15
Akron, Ohio	50	35	25
Watertown, N. Y	35	25	25
Blue Earth City, Minn	1 00	66	25
Manchester, Ky	50	35	25
Gallipolis, Ohio	50	35	25
Lafayette, Ind	50	35	25
Utah	1 00	66	50
	9 95	6 83	4 15

Average by Western Union, day rates, .62; night rates, .42$\frac{5}{10}$.
Postal telegraph, day rates, .299; night rates, .25.
Reduction under postal system, .321; night rates, .176.

Telegraph rates Western Union Telegraph, day and night, from Washington to the residence of each of the members of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

	Day.	Night.
	10 *words.*	10 *words.*
Washington to—		
Denver, Colo	$1 00	$0 75
Fairfield, Iowa	75	50
Paris, Tex	1 00	75
Jackson, Tenn	1 00	75
Elkton, Md	25	20
Detroit, Mich	50	35
Oshkosh, Wis	75	50
Petersburg, Va	25	25
Dover, Del	25	20
	5 75	4 25

Average rates, by day, 64 cents; by night, 47 cents.

Telegraph rates, day and night, Western Union Telegraph, from Washington to the residence of each member of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations.

	Day.	Night.
SENATE.		
	10 *words.*	10 *words.*
Washington to—		
Dubuque, Iowa	$0. 50	One-third.
Chicago, Ill	50	Do.
Pittsfield, Mass	50	Do.
Emporia, Kans	1 00	Do.
Ellsworth, Me	50	Do.
Lexington, Ky	50	Do.
Weldon, N. C	50	Do.
Warrensburg, Mo	75	Do.
Jacksonville, Fla	75	Do.
HOUSE.		
Washington to—		
Philadelphia, Pa	15	Do.
Jacksonville, Fa	75	Do.
New Orleans, La	60	Do.
Aurora, Ind	50	Do.
Austin, Tex	1 00	Do.
Shawneetown, Ill	60	Do.
Kingsbridge, N. Y	40	Do.
Cincinnati, Ohio	40	Do.
Saint Joseph, Mo	60	Do.
Springfield, Ohio	40	Do.
Danville, Ill	50	Do.
Topeka, Kans	60	Do.
La Porte, Ind	50	Do.
East Saginaw, Mich	75	Do.
Minneapolis, Minn	75	Do.
	14 00	

Average day rate, 58 cents.

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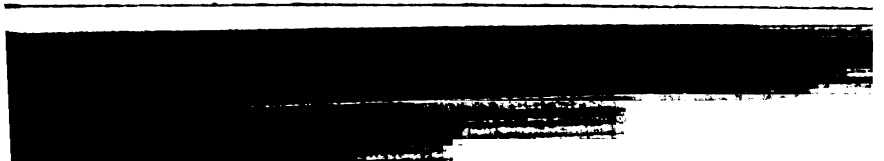

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { REPORT No. 578.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 27, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 344.]

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (S. 344) "to regulate the payment of bills of exchange drawn in foreign countries on persons, firms, companies, or corporations in the United States, where the amount to be paid is named in foreign coins," reports that the necessity of the passage of this bill grows out of the construction placed by bankers and dealers in exchange on section 3564 Revised Statutes, upon a strict construction of which they hold that it applies only to coin presented to, and not to bills of exchange drawn on, bankers in the United States by foreigners and parties doing business abroad. The committee is advised that such bills are usually paid less a discount of the rate of exchange current on the day that payment is to be made, and in many cases advantage is taken of the ignorance of the payee to charge also a commission, in some cases reducing the amount to be paid two or three per cent.

As the law fixes the value at which foreign coin is taken at the Mint, it is deemed right and just that on the bills of exchange hereafter drawn and paid, the banker or payor should be required to pay in lawful money of the United States, without any deduction or charge whatever, at the standard value of the foreign coin in which they are payable, annually fixed in pursuance of law by the Director of the Mint, and proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The committee, therefore, recommends the passage of the bill.

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